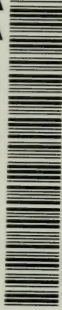
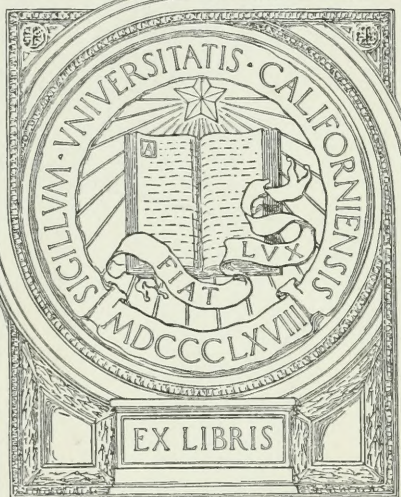


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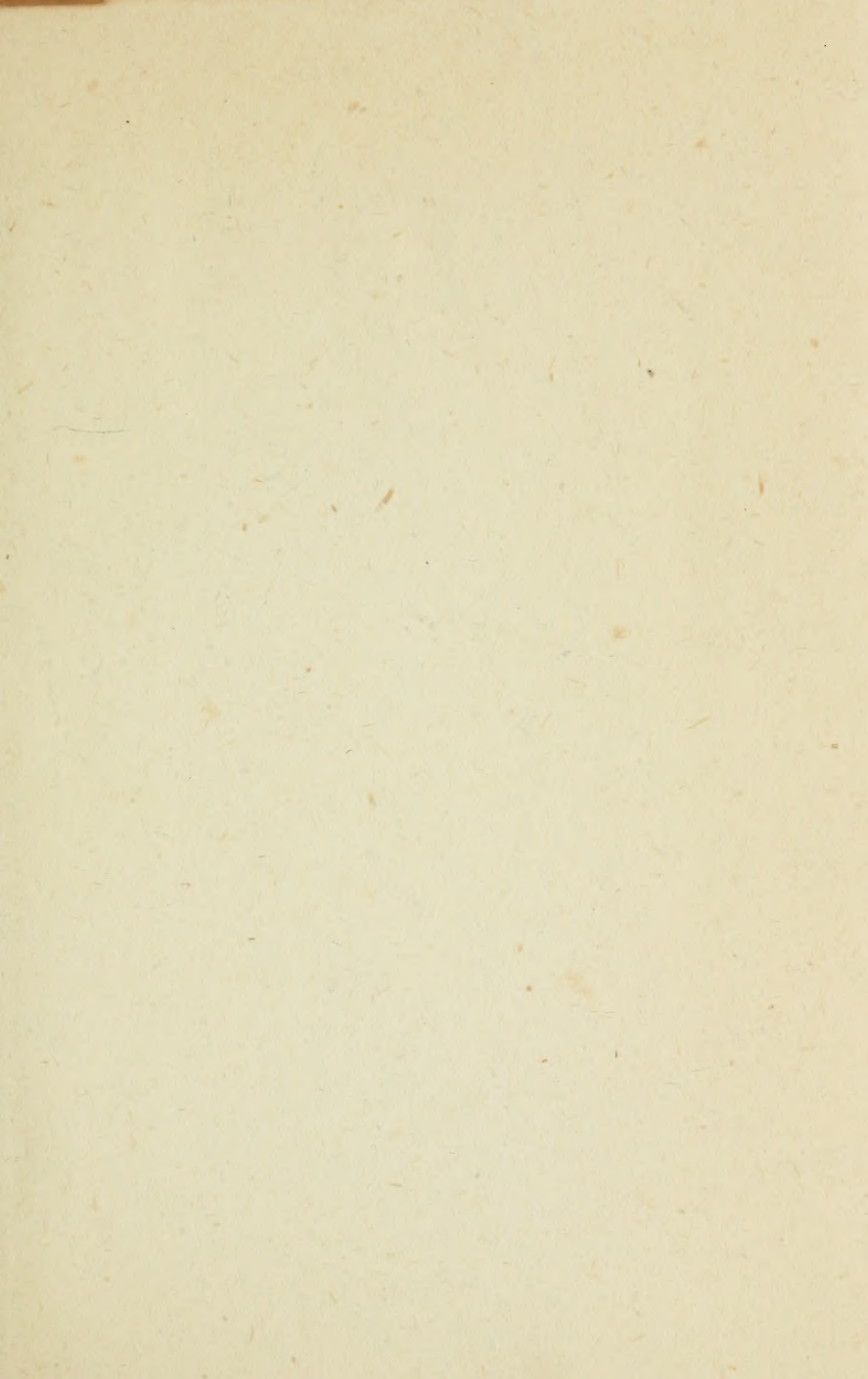
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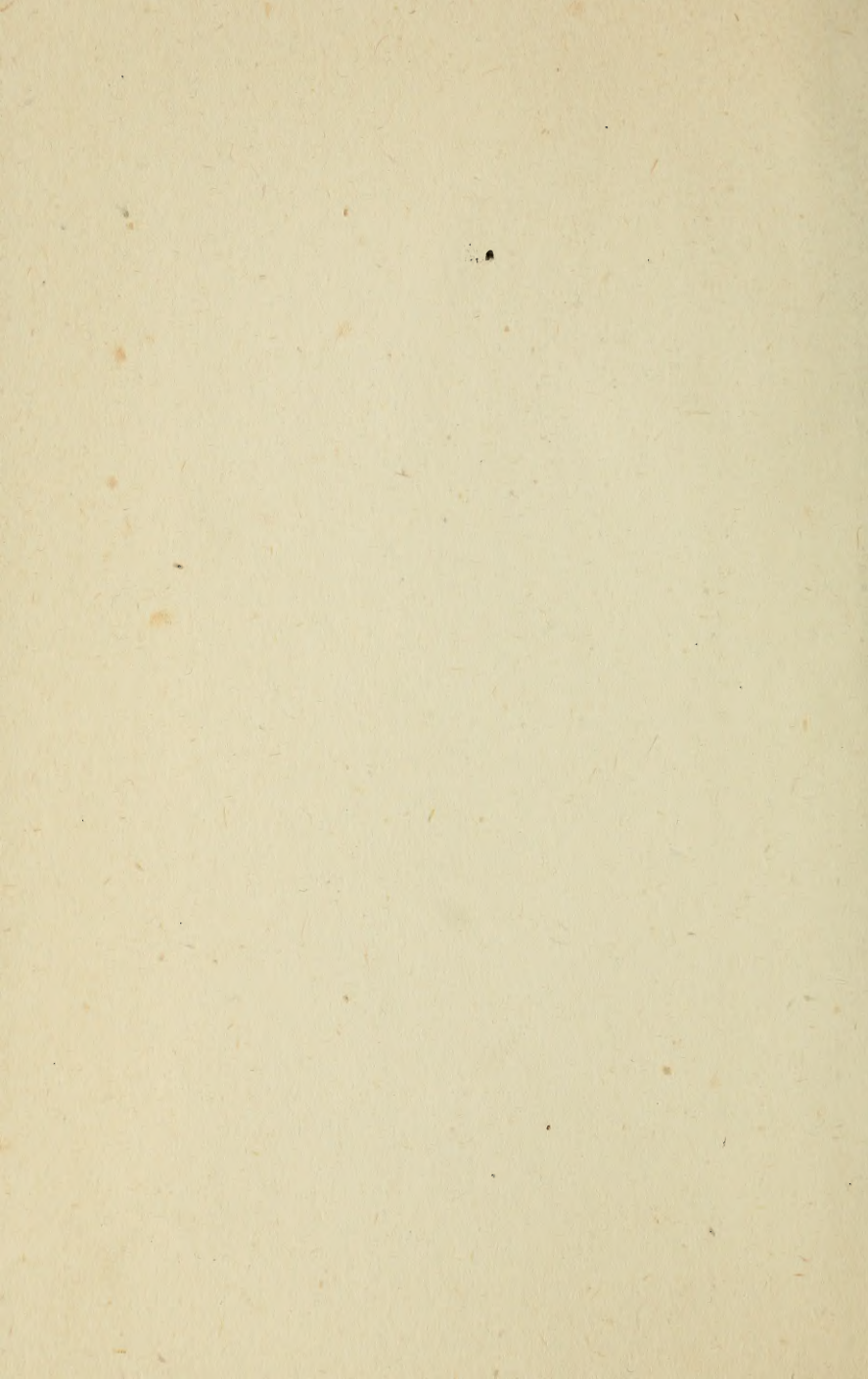












HISTORY  
OF THE  
CITY OF ADELAIDE:

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

IN 1836, TO THE END OF THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1877,

WITH APPENDIX AND MAP.

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By

THOMAS WORSNOP,

TOWN CLERK.

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ADELAIDE:

J. WILLIAMS, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, 54, KING WILLIAM STREET.

1878.





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TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL  
HENRY SCOTT, ESQ., J.P., MAYOR,  
THE WORSHIPFUL THE COUNCILLORS,  
AND  
THE CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF ADELAIDE,  
THIS ATTEMPT TO ELUCIDATE THE HISTORY OF THE CITY IS  
(BY PERMISSION) RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED  
BY THEIR FELLOW CITIZEN AND MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT  
THE AUTHOR.

Ms. A. 9. 2. 3. 4. 3. - Lib. Set.

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## PREFACE.

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THE scope and object of this work are to attempt to elucidate the origin and progress of this City, with a view to deserve the attention of the citizens, and the Author ventures to hope that the work will not be without interest to some of the class of general readers.

The student of the history of this Province finds his enquiries continually directed to the effects of corporate rights and interests, and their influence on the inhabitants of the City, as well as on the public generally, and in no point are these topics unworthy of careful investigation, or of the notice of the public at large.

In the work now submitted to the public, the Author has felt how impossible it has been to accomplish his objects without, to some extent, reviewing historically the rise and progress of the Province, especially in the earlier period of its existence, and in its relative connection with the history of the City, for the legislative power of the Crown (as shown in the policy of the Governors) was then absolute, differing materially from its power in Imperial legislation, or after the establishment of Responsible Government in the Province. He also feels that at times he appears too digressive, but this was hardly to be avoided in the attempt to display the various and changing interests which have affected the City. His object has been to supply easily accessible information to such as are most concerned in attaining it; but neither to them nor to the general reader can he profess to offer other entertainment than what attends the rational pursuit of useful knowledge.

It may be observed that the greatest part of the information contained in the following pages is not to be found in a compiled form elsewhere, it having been collated from various sources, although a large portion of it necessarily consists of extracts from the Municipal Records, and is given in this form to the public to throw light on the local history of the City, and, as far as possible, with the means at his command, a distinct view is given of the successive changes which have occurred, and he commends it to the candid consideration of the historical enquirer. It is not generally known that Adelaide

is the birthplace of Municipal Government, not only in Australia, but in the whole British Colonial Empire. The story of its rise and progress should therefore possess some historic interest, and the completion of the twenty-fifth year of its second municipal existence affords a suitable opportunity for placing before the inhabitants of the Province, of which it forms the metropolis, a narrative of its origin and development, in order to show the results which have been derived from the first attempt at local self-government in a new country.

The Author regrets that in pursuing his researches into the earliest memorials of the City Council he has discovered that many of the relative muniments of that period are not to be found, involving much incompleteness in the series of extracts for the work from the best possible sources.

He has endeavored to quote authorities precise to the point submitted, and if he may not always have done so, or if he may have exercised too little caution or discrimination in drawing inferences therefrom, at least the means are honestly furnished from which such inferences have been drawn; and wherever historical facts have been discussed, and they should prove to the reader uninteresting, he trusts the reader will remember that what to him may be needless information may form valuable knowledge to others, for the only knowledge which can be either useful or satisfactory is that which can be traced to its source.

The facts which are embodied in this work have been collected from the Reports of the Colonization Commissioners, the contemporary Press, the Public Records of the Province, as well as those of the City itself. The writer is also indebted to many private persons for information relating to matters on which the Public Records threw only a partial light. The speeches delivered at some of the most important civic gatherings have been reprinted at some length, in order to show the state of public feeling in relation to events which, as time rolls on, will possess more interest than that which might attach to matters exclusively municipal.

That his work should excite any very extended interest he does not presume to expect, and he can only hope he may experience the indulgence usually conceded to one whose evident desire is to communicate the information, he has at much pains gathered, in the present form.

THOMAS WORSNOP.

Barnard-street West, 1878.





## CORRECTIONS.

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It will be convenient to the reader to correct with his pen the following errors before perusal :—

Page 45 line 3, for “1242” read “1842.”

“ 92 “ 8, for “Act (No. 13 of 1849)” read “Act (No. 11 of 1849).”

“ 92 “ 11, for “a Bill to Incorporate” read “an Act to Incorporate.”

“ 268 Mr. A. H. F. Bartels is here said to have been the first German Colonist who had a seat in the City Council; this is incorrect, Mr. H. L. Vosz had a seat in the Council in 1871

“ 324 “ 2, for “£26,017” read “£16,017.”

“ 348 “ 12, add after the word “available” the words “for public works.”

“ 349 “ 3, for “offering” read “affirming.”

“ 351 “ 5, for “at the instance” read “on the request.”

“ 351 “ 17, for “that grant” read “those grants.”

“ 371 “ 18, “real or personal security” strike out the word “security.”

“ 376 “ 3, “12 of the crew” read “8 of the crew.”

The words “Corporation Acre” under the figures 202 (Plan, page 442) should be on the east of King William Street, on Acre 203.

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# MAP OF THE CITY OF ADELAIDE



# THE CITY OF ADELAIDE :

ITS ORIGIN AND PROGRESS,

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA TILL 1ST JUNE, 1877.

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## CHAPTER I.

When young communities first undertake the management of their own public affairs, the majority seldom fails to manifest an imperfect conception of the application of those principles which attach to all sorts of government, municipal or otherwise. They seldom reflect upon what these have done for the advancement of civilization, or for the promotion and preservation of the public weal. Citizens early assert the rights of individual liberty, and their complete recognition of the fact that under British rule it can be justly bounded only by the not more than equal rights of their fellow subjects. For all this, when anything like a superior authority, even though constituted by themselves, and for their own immediate advantage, makes a demand upon the individual purse—the merits and necessities of the case are often lost sight of in the supposition that personal rights are invaded.

Much of the want of success of our first Corporation was distinctly due to this feeling, which manifested itself

at a very early stage of its experimental existence. In tentative legislation it is at all times difficult to convince those who are really most concerned in its success—that it can be wise if it does not shew itself at once to be perfect. Nor is the difficulty at all lessened, even though it may be clear that it is founded upon the experience of ages, and that it embodies forms which rest upon as solid a foundation. It is not considered that the smallest embodiment of executive authority cannot exist without a revenue, and that in a new city which obtains an organization conferring a kind of separate existence on its inhabitants, but without endowment, the tax gatherer is as inevitable as daybreak.\*

In their infancy, municipalities are generally very moderate in their aims. Their operations are limited to slight and pressing wants, and their organization is simple. Yet they rest on bases wide enough to enable them in course of time to embrace and carry through almost every reform which their individual development, coupled with that of the country which contains them, may show to be necessary or generally advisable. In order to enable them to attain their highest degree of usefulness, they should be as free as possible from external interference, so that an unselfish and harmonious action on the part of their members, applied to their affairs by means of accurate local knowledge, may work out the requirements of the common interest in their most serviceable form. It need scarcely be said that their

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\* The levy of the first City rate was not a popular act. It was collected with difficulty, and in a little less than a year 132 distress warrants were issued to recover arrears.



value becomes most apparent in the largest centres of population, but it must at the same time be admitted that in such places they are susceptible of the greatest amount of abuse. In young countries, however, there is one safeguard. They are not encumbered with customs irksome in themselves, nor with ancient and arbitrary privileges; nor are they impeded by the existence of vested interests—which have been growing for years, until they have reached proportions so great that they cannot be grappled with without special legislation. They are thus free to make use of all those agencies which modern development has called into being to assist in the solution of the constantly arising problems of local health, social comfort, and administrative completeness and economy. A well-ordered municipality, managed by representatives who have their duty at heart, contributes greatly to the stability as well as to the extension of the principles of popular government, when applied to the concerns of a country as a whole. In fact an acquaintance with the forms of debate in the Council of a Corporation—coupled with the practice of forming by-laws for the internal regulation of a city—forms a useful preparation for that larger forum in which the affairs of the entire population in relation to themselves individually, and collectively to the outer world are considered and determined.

In speaking of a corporation in connection with the principles of self government, no fair analogy can be drawn between it and a parliament. The Supreme Legislature of a state, it must be remembered, does not

carry its own laws into effect. The authority which enforces them is always exposed to a certain amount of public distrust. Corporations within defined limits are both legislative and executive, and in both capacities suffer, to a certain extent, from that feeling. At the same time, since their *personnel* is so frequently changed, they are seldom obnoxious to those serious and lasting suspicions which sometimes follow public bodies of a more permanent character entrusted with extensive executive authority.

It has often been a matter of discussion whether the changeable nature of the material of which municipal bodies are constituted, does not form a serious element of weakness in them, and impair their usefulness. No doubt it is the origin of many serious defects in administration; but at the same time it brings the whole corporate body sufficiently under control of public opinion to prevent any continuance in an unjust or unreasonable course of policy.

Annual elections seem to prevail wherever there are municipalities. Experiments have been tried in various places, with a view to confer upon them a more permanent constitution. It seems, however, that the principle of annual election still asserts itself as that best suited to their existence—in countries where there are free political institutions. The union of executive and legislative functions in the hands of local bodies is thus shown to be of the utmost use to large sections of the general population of states—besides that which arises from relieving the Supreme Legislature from the con-

sideration of details which they can understand but imperfectly and to which, therefore, they cannot render full justice.

Although municipal bodies existed in great Britain at a very early period, they possessed no uniformity of constitution, nor did they follow any uniform course of procedure. Some of them existed as far back as the days of the Roman occupation of Britain.\* In subsequent times they traced their origin to various sources. Some existed by prescription, others by charter, others by custom, some by common law, and others by statute. This gave rise to considerable public inconvenience and confusion, and the passing of the celebrated Reform Bill was necessarily followed by a Bill to establish corporation reform. In the year 1835 they were brought under one Act of Parliament, and their powers, functions, and duties reduced as far as could be within certain general provisions but varied as little as was possible, in view of local circumstances. Subsequent legislation has reduced whatever divergences there were to a minimum, so that they may now be considered as being subject to the operation of one settled law throughout England.

The first municipal law passed in South Australia was a partial transcript of the English statute of 1835, and even that was greatly modified to meet the new conditions of a people who had made the experiment of founding a new state in an almost uninhabited country. From causes which will be explained further on, the first attempt to plant a municipality in South Australia failed,

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\* A.D. 86-1066. Lingard—Sharon Turner.

and the organization from which much had been expected broke down completely. At a later period the affairs of the small metropolis of the new province were entrusted to a City Commission. This after a time was found to be a source of expense and trouble to the Government, as well as unsatisfactory to the citizens. It was, therefore, superseded by a new Corporation, established under Ordinance No. 11, of 1849. This, as already stated, came into operation on June 1st, 1852, and was acted on with more or less success until 1861, when a new Act was passed. This provided for the extension of municipal institutions to other portions of the Colony—wherever it was considered that local interests required to be treated in a different manner from that which was possible under the District Councils' Act, which had been devised to meet the wants of purely country districts. The provisions of this Act enabled the Governor, by the advice and with the consent of his Executive Council by proclamation, to constitute a Corporation, on the petition of not less than two-thirds of the ratepayers in any "district, town, or place." It thus includes all persons of full age living in the province who on the 1st October in any year possesses or occupies any "land, house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, within the municipality—either as owner or tenant," and whose name as owner or occupier is entered in the assessment thereafter to be made. These become citizens or burgesses. The corporation, of course, must assume a distinctive name. The privileges which the proclamation confers upon a municipality are these : It

becomes a body corporate with perpetual succession ; it obtains the right of suing and being sued in its corporate capacity ; it acquires the right of purchasing and holding lands, tenements, &c., in fee simple or by lease or otherwise ; and the possession of a common seal. The most important power of all is that of levying rates and of making by-laws for its own government and for regulating its own affairs, which, however, bind them as well as others—unless contrary to the laws of the province. It may be understood that no Act of any Municipal Council is valid unless it is authenticated by its Common Seal—which is the legal mode by which the consent of a corporation becomes known and confers vitality and validity on its lawful acts.

Since the passing of that Act 18 corporations have been established under its provisions. Excluding the City of Adelaide they have 31,000 inhabitants, and possess rateable property to the annual value of £203,290. This does not include either the population or the rateable value of the property in the Burra, Port Pirie, or Mount Gambier, from which at the date of writing there were no returns.

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## CHAPTER II.

It is not necessary here to refer to the establishment of South Australia, except in the most general way. It was projected as far back as 1831,\* but the first proposals made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies came to nothing. It was not until 1834 that the negotiations of Mr. E. G. Wakefield, Colonel Torrens, and others, assumed a practical shape.† In August, Colonization Commissioners were appointed to work out the proposed plan. Their labors were continued until 1836 when they showed their first official fruit. Early in that year a Governor was appointed. The post was offered to Major-General Sir C. Napier. That officer, however, declined the honor, unless he were furnished with troops, and empowered to draw upon the Home Government for funds in case of emergency. At this distance of time it is difficult to imagine what the troops were to do. However, his views were not adopted by the authorities, and Capt. Hindmarsh, R.N., accepted the office. Colonel Light was chosen Surveyor-General, and he reached Kangaroo Island in August, 1836, and on the 28th

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\* See Appendix A. † Appendix B.

December Governor Hindmarsh landed at Holdfast Bay from H.M.S. Buffalo. At this point Colonel Light's proceedings more concern the purpose of this work than the acts of the Governor.

With regard to the selection of a site for the Capital, the instructions issued by the Commissioners ran as follows:—"When you have determined the site of the first town you will proceed to lay it out in accordance with the regulations (for the preliminary sales of Colonial lands in this country). You will make the streets of ample width, and arrange them with reference to the convenience of the inhabitants, and the beauty and salubrity of the town; and you will make the necessary reserves for squares, public walks, and quays." The duty imposed on Colonel Light was no easy one. Before arriving at his final determination, this officer had examined Kangaroo Island and Port Lincoln as well as the Eastern shore of Spencer's Gulf, and after much consideration decided to fix the Chief Town on the site on which it now stands. He had full power, but it seemed that others demurred to his judgment. Sir J. Jeffcott, the first Judge in the Colony, thought Encounter Bay offered the best position, and Capt. Hindmarsh, the Governor, would only consent to that chosen by the Surveyor-General, under the condition that Colonel Light would lay out a secondary town at the Port. This point was eventually conceded. It must now be considered that the request was not unreasonable, nor do any available records disclose just grounds for hesitation when the question was that of providing an available

port for an inland town. The following extract from the reports of the Commissioners may be interesting:—  
“The site fixed upon by the Surveyor-General for the capital of the Colony is in about latitude  $34^{\circ} 57' 0''$  south.\* It is situated on gently rising ground on both banks of a pretty stream reaching down to the sea, over which the S.W. breezes blow nine months out of the twelve, with invigorating freshness. At the back is a beautifully wooded country, which extends for about six miles to the base of the first range of hills, which are capped by a high wooded one called by Sturt, Mount Lofty, 2,400ft. above the level of the sea. To the left the hills gently curve round and trend down to the coast at about nine miles from the town, enclosing a plain country, in some places open, in others wooded, having a few small streams and fresh water lakes. To the right the hills run in a N. and E. direction, continuing for 30 or 40 miles, where they appear to sink into a plain. The country along their base is well timbered, nearer the coast it is open and level.” Few will now identify the site by this description.

Capt. Hindmarsh, although Governor, did not possess undivided authority. The Resident Commissioner† had great powers, the exercise of which did much to promote the dissensions which arose during the earliest days. Colonel Light's selection of the site of Adelaide, and other questions in which his views were not in harmony with those of others, had found a special subject of

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\* The true position of the Adelaide Observatory is longitude 9h. 14m. 21s. 3 E. and latitude  $34^{\circ} 35' 55''$  S. † Mr. J. H. Fisher.

consideration for the Commissioners. Colonel Light's conduct was supported by the unanimous vote of a public meeting.\* This fact gave great offence to the ruling powers, and in consequence of representations made to the Government and to the Commissioners, new instructions were issued to Colonel Light. The despatch enclosing them showed that negotiations had been going on with others for the completion of a certain survey in the event of Colonel Light's refusal to proceed with it, and that arrangements were made for its continuance. His resignation was evidently expected, and on the receipt of the new instructions he at once resigned. His retirement was followed by that of all the assistant surveyors, with the exception of three who had been recently appointed from England. The reports of the Commissioners fully vindicate Colonel Light's proceedings, and they record the fact that at the time he received his new instructions "his energies were enfeebled by disease, and his mind in a state of nervous irritability from the harassing and vexatious opposition which he had to encounter from the quarter whence he had a right to expect the most willing encouragement." The report which contained these remarks acquitted Mr. Kingston, who succeeded him, and who had been much blamed in connection with the affair, of any unjust conduct. "He had acted towards his superior with scrupulous honor." Of Captain Hindmarsh, Lord Glenelg, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, wrote (21st February, 1838) :—"Governor Hindmarsh appears, upon his own showing,

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\* Appendix C.

to be incapable of carrying on the Government. With the exception of the Judge and of the Harbormaster, he is more or less at variance with all the official functionaries of the colony, whether belonging to the Government or to the Commission." It is not surprising that he was superseded. He was in the colony only fourteen months, and was succeeded by Colonel Gawler on the 12th October, 1838. The city survey had been completed long before his arrival, and all of the unclaimed portions sold by auction. It contains 1,042 acres, 700 in South Adelaide and 342 in North Adelaide. The River Torrens runs through the centre of the valley which divides the north part of Adelaide from the south. Shortly after Colonel Gawler's arrival, Adelaide assumed a new condition, one which adds immensely to its beauty, and helps in no small degree to preserve its health. By a despatch from the Colonization Commissioners, dated 1st September, 1838, the Governor was authorised to purchase the Park Lands which now surround and divide the city, without specifying any sum for his guidance. Full information on this subject is not available. It is known that one of Colonel Gawler's bills drawn during 1839, amounting to £2,300, was appropriated to the purchase of the Park Lands, but there is nothing to show that this was for the fee simple of the whole.\* Probably the purchase of that part of the Park Lands not included in the Government reserves was completed by the payment of that sum. Adelaide thus can never grow larger. Its vacant spaces are being

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\* Appendix D.



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rapidly filled up; but between it and the suburban towns which are growing around its boundaries, large open areas must always intervene, and will always provide for them means of healthy exercise and enjoyment as much as for the inhabitants of Adelaide itself.

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## CHAPTER III.

In January 1839, a serious calamity fell upon the struggling province, which grievously affected the interests of the city. Nearly the whole of the papers and records connected with the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government were destroyed in the old Government Hut, which was burned to the ground. How the fire occurred no one knew, but it was supposed at the time to have been caused by an incendiary. The hut was thatched with reeds, and divided by partitions. It was constructed almost entirely with inflammable materials. The selection of such a place for the preservation of the most valuable and important documents showed the most culpable neglect, if not something worse. There was in existence a Government residence, erected at a cost of £10,000. It was built of stone, and it could have afforded ample space for them. Public Offices had also been built, which contained fire-proof rooms, and every convenience for the safe-keeping of the colonial archives. Governor Grey, in addressing Lord Stanley—who was Secretary of State for the

Colonies—on this subject, under date of 19th February, 1842, says :—"Subsequently to and before this fire, no schedule was kept in the office of the Private Secretary (where nearly all the business of the colony was conducted) either of the letters despatched from the office, or of letters received. Every means of reference was, therefore, cut off. Important agreements had afterwards to be substantiated by reference to conversational promises, and claims against the Government could only be substantiated by the signature of the officer to whom the power of approving the account had been deputed." It is unaccountable that a dangerously combustible hut should have been chosen as a place for the deposit of the public records. It was reported at the time the catastrophe occurred that the papers had been removed into the hut only a few days previous before the fire in order to make room in Government House for a lady visitor from another colony. It is too late to look for further information on this subject, at this period of the history of the colony ; all is known now that is ever likely to become known about it.

On the 19th of August, 1840, the first Colonial Municipal Act was passed by Governor Gawler and his Executive Council. The preamble recited that the Colonization Commissioners had recommended to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that it was expedient to give to the towns which had been, and were about to be, established in South Australia, as soon as they respectively acquired a population of 2,000 inhabitants, elective municipal institutions, on certain principles

which had been adopted, and that the Secretary of State had recommended to His Excellency the Governor that an Act embracing those principles should be passed, and that as Adelaide had attained a population exceeding the requisite number,\* the said city should acquire an elective municipal institution. The Act provided for the election of a Council, and for the levying of rates. The Council was to consist of nineteen common Councilmen, of whom one should be Mayor, and three Aldermen. The qualification to vote was extended to every male person of full age who, at the date of his enrolment, should have resided six months in the province, and was proprietor or tenant of any land, house, warehouse, countinghouse, or shop within the city valued at £20 per annum, and who lived either within the municipal limits or within seven miles thereof. The persons disqualified were such as within six months previous to their enrolment had received public charitable relief, or within two years had been convicted of felony or of misdemeanor, followed by an imprisonment for three months, with hard labor, under sentence of any Supreme Court or of any superior Court. It was further provided that after any rate had been imposed, no person should be enrolled in any year unless before the 15th July he had paid all the rates payable by him, except such as had become due within one calendar month. No person, however, could be elected or act as a common councilman, unless he owned or occupied a house within the city of the annual value of £50, or was

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\* Appendix E.

possessed of personal property to the value of £500. Any person who was directly or indirectly, by himself or any partner, interested in any contract with by or on behalf of the Corporation, was also disqualified, as also any person who had *at any time* been convicted of felony or misdemeanor, followed by imprisonment of three months with hard labor under a sentence of *any Supreme or Superior Court within Her Majesty's dominions*. A false declaration in respect to such qualification was made perjury, and the guilty party became liable to a fine of not less than £50, nor more than £100, recoverable by any qualified elector on the citizens roll by proceedings in the Supreme Court if above £50, and if below that amount before justices in a summary way. These penalties went to the Corporation in aid of their revenue. Provision was made for an annual allowance to the Mayor of £300, which might, with the Governor's consent, be increased to £500. The first cost of electing the Council was borne by the Colonial Treasurer, on the Governor's warrant, but the Corporation was bound to repay it when put in funds by means of rating or otherwise.\*

The ninth and tenth clauses contained some unusual provisions. They were to the effect that the total number of voters admitted to the roll should be declared by public advertisement, with the proportion required to constitute each electoral section empowered to return a member of the common Council, such proportion to be as nearly as numbers would permit one nineteenth

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\* The expense of the first election was over £173.



of the whole, and that it should be competent to the electors by voluntary classification to form themselves into as many electoral sections as there were members to be elected, and each of them might, provided they could agree upon a unanimous vote, return one member ; that at the polling place when the proportion of qualified electors required to constitute such quorum should appear personally and declare their unanimous vote in favor of any single candidate, the Returning Officer should enter in a polling book the names of the electors in every such quorum, specifying under proper columns the names of the candidates so voted for, and on the scrutiny of the poll books, the Returning Officer should declare duly returned all members so elected, by the unanimous vote of each of such quorums. A proviso precluded the persons thus voting for one candidate from voting again by ordinary election, should the Common Council not be filled up in whole or in part by the electoral quorums. The thirty-fifth clause provided that the maximum amount of the ordinary expenditure of the Corporation should not exceed £500 for each and every quarter of a year, and the Council were precluded from incurring any expenditure of an unusual description, or from contracting loans for the erection of public buildings, the execution of extensive improvements, or the like, without the approval of the Governor in Council. They were further prohibited from doing any work, the cost of which would exceed £400, except by contract after a call for tenders had been published in the *South Australian Government Gazette* and the whole

sanctioned by a meeting of the Council specially convened for the purpose. The Act further provided that as soon as the Corporation had raised sufficient funds to meet the ordinary expenses of carrying into effect the purposes of the Act, such funds should contribute to the cost of the prosecution of criminals and the maintenance of the gaols, as well as to the administration of justice, so far as the same arose from felonies or misdemeanors committed or supposed to have been committed within the limits of the City of Adelaide. As a source of revenue the Corporation was empowered to levy tolls on the principal thoroughfares leading to and from the City.

Regarded in the light of our present experience, this Act does not appear to have been very liberal. It certainly was an instalment of the power of local self-government—and that is all it can be called ; nevertheless it was accepted as liberal and satisfactory. It was better than the autocracy of the Executive, and it gave promise of some improvement in the City, the necessity for which began to show itself rather urgently, even at that early period of its existence. We may presume that the organization of the new Civic powers was a subject of considerable satisfaction to the inhabitants, for almost all the prominent unofficial men in the colony were members of the first Council, and very great expectations were formed as to the results of their joint exertions. The Act, however, was in reality only an experimental Act, and much had to be learned—and something to be suffered—before municipal institutions took permanent root in South Australia.

## CHAPTER IV.

On the 31st October, 1840, the election of the first Common Council took place. Mr. Stanley Stokes acted as Returning Officer. The official records which are accessible do not show whether this was by a poll, or under the ninth and tenth clauses of the Act. On the same day the Councillors met at the South Australian Club House, Hindley-street, for the purpose of choosing the Mayor and Aldermen, so as to complete the organization of the body corporate. The following gentlemen attended and took the formal declaration of qualification and signed the official record of their acceptance of office :—James Hurtle Fisher, Esq., Nathaniel Hailes, Abraham Hopkins Davis, John Brown, Charles Mann, John Hallett, William Blyth, William Gilchrist Lambert, Henry Watson, Thomas Wilson (Solicitor), Edward Rowlands, Edward William Andrews, Matthew Smillie, James Frew, William Henry Neale, Samuel East, William Sanders, and John Yatesley Wakeham. Mr. John Hallett was voted to the chair. The following were proposed as Aldermen:—James Hurtle Fisher, Esq., A. H. Davis, Matthew Smillie, George Stevenson, and

John Brown. The two first obtained 13 votes each and the three last nine votes each. Mr. Brown expressed his unwillingness to act, and intimated that he would rather submit to a fine for non-acceptance of office ; the four first-named gentlemen were then declared elected as Aldermen. A ballot was taken for Mayor, and the choice fell upon James Hurtle Fisher, Esq. The whole of the members of the Corporation having taken the customary oaths, the days proceedings terminated.

The first regular meeting took place on the 4th of November, when an address to the Governor was adopted. As this may be regarded as the inaugural act of the Corporation, we reprint it, with His Excellency's reply :—

“To His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel George Gawler,  
Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province  
of South Australia.

“May it please your Excellency—Elected by the choice of our fellow-citizens to fill the offices in the first municipal body in the colony, we, the Mayor, Alderman, and Common Council of the City of Adelaide, avail ourselves of the earliest moment to tender to your Excellency our cordial thanks on our own and their behalf for the prompt and liberal manner in which this satisfactory measure, as recommended by the Colonial Commissioners and adopted by Her Majesty's Government, has been carried out by your Excellency.

“Regarding Representative Government as one of the most invaluable privileges of British subjects, we

rejoice in this early concession to us of some of its advantages.

“Your Excellency may be assured of our loyalty and attachment to our Sovereign and the Constitution of our native land, and that in the exercise of the duties devolving upon us in our adopted country we shall exert ourselves to the utmost for the advancement of the prosperity of this city, the maintenance of peace and good order, the preservation of morals, and the promotion of that union which gives strength and efficiency to every effort at political, social, and moral improvement.”

His Excellency returned the following reply :—

“To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, the Worshipful the Aldermen, and to the Common Councilmen of the City of Adelaide.

“Your Worship and Gentlemen—

“I return you my thanks for the expression of your gratification at the manner in which I have carried out the intentions of Her Majesty’s Government and the suggestions of the Colonization Commissioners in reference to the Municipal Corporation Bill for the City of Adelaide.

“I assure you that, acting, I trust and believe, in accordance with the views of Her Majesty’s Government, I have the most sincere desire to convey to the colonists of South Australia the privileges of representative government in the full rate, as the community shall become settled and established to admit of such benefits without danger to general security and prosperity.



"In becoming the member of a small community in a new colony, as in the, to a certain extent, parallel case of joining the also small community of a vessel on the ocean, every British subject surrenders for a time a portion, if not all, of his representative privileges. This proceeds from the obvious reason that unity, energy, and decision of Government are, under such circumstances, more necessary for the general welfare than the much more slowly moving principle of representative collective deliberation.

"The moderation, order, and discernment with which the recent first public election was conducted furnishes strong evidence that the portion of representative privilege enjoyed is not, even at this early period, inconsistent with the peace and well-being of the community. I sincerely hope that such a conclusion may be still more firmly established by the faithful manner in which the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council elected may redeem their pledge, just given, of loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign and Constitution of Great Britain, and of exertion to the utmost for the advancement of the prosperity of the city, the maintenance of peace and good order, the preservation of morals, and the promotion of union.

"In pursuing such objects they may rest assured of the most cordial assistance from myself and the Legislative Council.

"GEORGE GAWLER,

"Governor South Australia.

"Government House, November 6, 1840."

The staff of the Corporation at the outset was fixed as under :—Town Clerk, Mr. D. Spence (£150 per annum); Town Surveyor and Collector, Mr. G. S. Kingston (£400); City Treasurer, Mr. John Morphett, (£52 10s.); Messenger, Mr. W. McBean (30s per week). The Mayor's salary was fixed at £300—£980 10s. in all. Considering that the ordinary expenditure of the Corporation was limited to a sum not exceeding £500 in each quarter of a year, this scale of salaries seems rather out of proportion to the expected resources of the Council. All they had in the shape of money at the outset was a loan of £250 from the Government, which of course had to be repaid, so that more than half a year's expenditure had been virtually forestalled months before it became possible to collect a penny in the shape of rates. This was not a very auspicious commencement.

In the original survey of the City an acre had been reserved, with a view of its being devoted at some future period to the use of a Corporation, if such a body were established. Shortly after it was called into existence an application was made to His Excellency Governor Gawler to transfer the land to the Council. The request was acceded to, and acre 203 was sold to the Corporation for the sum of 12s. This proceeding did not meet the approval of the Downing-street authorities. The transaction had evidently been questioned, and in no friendly spirit, as the following extract from a despatch from Governor Grey to Lord Stanley will show. Under date May 26, 1843,

he writes :—"I beg to inform your Lordship, in reply to your request for an explanation of the circumstances under which, in the year 1841, a town acre was sold for so low a price as 12s., that the town acre alluded to was reserved for the use of the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Adelaide previously to the first preliminary selections, and that the Colonial Treasurer was duly authorised by the late Governor on the 15th February, 1841, to receive from the Mayor and Corporation (who had then been recently constituted) the sum of 12s. in payment for this town acre." His Lordship's view of the case is conveyed in these words :—"I have received your despatch (No. 83, of 26th May last) explaining the circumstances under which, during the year 1841, a town lot was sold at so low a price as 12s. It appears to me this proceeding was illegal and invalid, and that it must therefore be cancelled. On this point, however, the acre of land sold to the Corporation might, under the existing law, be again vested in them, if, as I should presume, the appropriation of it could be justified on the ground of public convenience."\*

Soon after Colonel Gawler had given possession of this acre, designs were invited for proper buildings for Corporation purposes, to be erected upon it. But this came to nothing. There were no funds, so the offers were laid aside and the Corporation were obliged to be content with the hiring of a single room in Hindley-street.

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\* This amount (12s.) was paid by the City Council on February 18th, 1841. The Deed of Conveyance of the Acre to the Corporation is in the Corporation Deed Box.

During the remaining portion of the year 1840 little could be done. The market site was shifted to a spot near the present slaughter-house, and a cattle market opened. Mr. R. Dodd was the first clerk. A slaughter-house was erected on the site of the existing building. It was on a very modest scale. The fees charged were 6s. per head for cattle, 2s. 6d. for calves and small cattle, and pigs 1s. Soon after these buildings were finished an account was furnished to the Corporation, amounting to £853, being the cost of the structures, which the city authorities were requested to take over, and to make provision for the payment to the Government of interest on the outlay. This demand did not improve the position of the new municipality. Added to the sums required for salaries and the repayment of the Government loan £250, it left only £17 available at the close of a year's existence, even supposing the amounts received from tolls, slaughtering fees and rates reached the £2,000 fixed in the Act as the limit of expenditure. At this time it was considered advisable to appoint Committees for the regulation of finance, markets, and for general purposes; a little too late it would appear, now that there was no likelihood of anything important for them to consider—in the shape of finance at least.

The last acts of the Council in 1840 were the adoption of a City Seal (facsimile given on following page), and the appointment of a Committee on the "31st December, 1840, to ascertain the most easy and effectual

measures to be taken for the immediate improvement of the roadways of Hindley, Rundle, Currie, and Grenfell-streets and King William-street, from the public offices to North-terrace."



CITY SEAL, ADOPTED 1840.



## CHAPTER V.

The beginning of the year 1841 was not marked by any extraordinary activity on the part of the Corporation. If the restrictive clauses of the Corporation Act are considered, and the want of a revenue, this is only what might have been expected.

The Council applied to the Governor for liberty to take materials for road-making from the quarry behind Government House—and the request was agreed to. The permission, however, was not immediately made use of. The Corporation had proposed to make certain improvements in the leading thoroughfares, and had placed themselves in communication with the Governor on the subject. Governor Gawler in reference to this expressed concurrence in the general proposal to make some attempt to form the streets, but he considered that the plan submitted to him involved too great an outlay, and he suggested that the proposed expenditure should be considerably reduced. This might have been, and no doubt was, prudent at the time, but it did not seem to meet the views of the citizens. A public meeting was

held on the 27th January, at which the following resolutions relating to the condition of the city were agreed to:—

“That the present state of the streets of Adelaide imperatively requires that immediate measures be taken by the Common Council to improve them, and that as it is desirable that the improvements should commence in the more populous districts, that the Council be requested immediately to commence with Hindley-street, and to continue their labors for the general and effective improvement of the other streets of the City.

“That the Corporation be requested to confine the town expense, for improving the streets, to that of making good centre roadways, and that they require the proprietors of land in the unpaved streets to make good footpaths at their own expense, according to a plan drawn by the Town Surveyor, and approved of by the Corporation and executed under their management and control.

“That the Council be recommended to apply forthwith to the Governor for the necessary powers to give effect to the resolutions of this meeting.”

No increased powers appear to have been given to the City Council in consequence of these resolutions. A private subscription had been raised by the inhabitants of Hindley-street to do something towards putting it into passable condition, but it was not sufficient to effect any improvement worth mentioning. The occupiers or owners of property were authorised to make the footways in front of their premises at their own cost, and

this seemed to be all the Corporation could do to assist them then. In order to add to the revenue of the city, the owners of water-carts, by means of which water was brought to the citizens' houses, were compelled to take out licenses, and some attempt was made to secure uniformity in the weights and measures in use by appointing an inspector, who was also Inspector of Markets. Mr. W. J. Pickworth was nominated to this office. A fish, corn, and vegetable market was established on the acre which had been handed over to the Corporation, and a cattle market opened at Thebarton. In this, at first, no fees were charged. In April of this year the depression which had existed in the colony for some time began to press more severely still, and Governor Gawler provided, at the Government expense, a number of laborers to make the roadway in Hindley-street. It seems clear that his Excellency had to do this to meet a pressing emergency. He had informed the Home Government some months before that the City of Adelaide had hitherto been a heavy charge upon the funds of the Province, but that under the Corporation Act the proprietors and inhabitants would contribute towards the cost of local improvements. This anticipation had, so far, proved to be groundless. Up to this time the city had not been assessed. A number of laborers had been employed in cutting up and removing fallen timber on the Park Lands, so as to make it available for public purposes by sale or otherwise, instead of leaving it to be carried away and applied by private persons to their own use. This source of employment had failed. A

good idea of the state of the colony may be gathered from an extract from the evidence taken before the House of Commons, which follows. Mr. G. F. Angas (March, 1841) says :—"The company (*i.e.*, the South Australian Company) had received a communication from the colony expressing the opinion of their manager upon the excessive expenditure of the Governor. . . . It was stated the expenditure was considerably larger than it ought to have been, and had excited considerable anxiety in the colony, and he expressed regret that there was no means of controlling it, because the whole power of control was in the hands of the Governor." It is only just to add the following :—"At the same time he expressed this opinion that the expenditure seemed to be called for by the circumstances and situation of the colony ; that it was judiciously made, and that Colonel Gawler would be able to justify himself to the Government in the course he had adopted." There is no doubt that Colonel Gawler's proceedings, according to the general tenor of the evidence taken, were, in a great measure, justified. His successor states that "he had to contend with a party holding novel and speculative principles, for which I can discover no legal authority—restless and inconsiderate in pressing them, and setting them paramount to every other consideration : a party, too, of which the leaders have not been sparing towards me personally of public insult and misrepresentation." Colonel Gawler did not retain office long after this. The bills he had drawn upon the Home Government were refused acceptance and returned. On May 12,

Captain Grey arrived in the colony to supersede him, and took the oaths of office on the 14th of the same month.

A curious occurrence now took place. It was proposed at a meeting of the City Council held on the 17th May to adopt an address to Governor Gawler on his retirement from office, and another to Governor Grey upon his assuming the administration of the affairs of the province. They ran as follows:—

“To Lieutenant-Colonel George Gawler, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, &c., &c., &c.

“We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Adelaide, on the occasion of your retiring from the government of this province, beg to approach you with the expression of our high respect and esteem for your person and character.

“In conducting the affairs of this province we firmly believe that you have labored at the head of the Government with the most intense care and anxiety, often under very difficult and trying circumstances, with the sole object of promoting the prosperity of the province.

“This Corporation having been founded under your government, we cannot omit the present opportunity of expressing our thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which you have met all our views for the improvement and good government of the city.

“Although your connection with the province is for the present dissevered, we shall never cease to feel the warmest interest in the future prosperity and advancement of yourself and of your family.”



“To His Excellency George Grey, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of South Australia.

“We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Adelaide, beg to offer to your Excellency our sincere congratulations on your arrival in this province, and our ardent hope that your administration of its affairs may promote its welfare and increase its steady and progressive advancement.

“Warmly attached to the country of our adoption, we trust that the difficulties under which it now labors will be speedily removed, and that a liberal, enlightened, and prudential policy will present every encouragement to the development of its natural resources, and give stability and permanence to its prosperity.

“In the prosecution of every object for these purposes we assure your Excellency that this body will ever be found desirous of affording its full co-operation.”

At the present day such expressions of opinion on similar occasions are not only held to be unobjectionable, but they are looked upon as matters of course ; so much so, that it would now be considered discourtesy if such a mark of official etiquette were omitted. It seemed, however, that different opinions prevailed at that time, and on the motion of one of the Councillors (Mr. J. Brown) the addresses were passed over and the following resolution adopted in their stead:—“That in the opinion of this Council it is exceedingly desirable to exclude from their deliberations political discussions or the

expression as a body of any political opinions, the introduction of such subjects into Corporate bodies in England having uniformly tended to lower their character by regulating the election of their members, not by their eligibility or fitness for office, but by qualifications subordinate to mere party purposes; that the first public occasion for voting an address appears to the Council the proper time to enter their deliberate protest against the introduction of politics into their proceedings, while it is also one on which the Corporation, by refraining to follow the usual custom, cannot be supposed to be actuated by improper motives, entertaining as they unanimously do feelings of the highest esteem for Colonel Gawler, and being ready at all times to testify their loyalty by respecting the authority of his successor."

This was forwarded to Colonel Gawler and published. He returned the following reply to the Mayor:—

"May 19, 1841.

"My Dear Sir—I beg to express to your Worship my sincere gratification at the resolution to which I perceive the Town Council have come, of excluding altogether political considerations from their proceedings. It appears to me to be founded in sound wisdom, and a pledge of much future benefit to society, as long as it shall be unequivocally maintained.

"As the founder by legislative enactment of the Municipal Corporation of Adelaide, I have a claim upon it of a very prominent character for the expression of its good feelings, but this claim I most gladly waive for the

substitution of the advantage which the resolution to which I have referred has introduced.

“I remain, &c.,

“GEORGE GAWLER.

“P.S.—I hope that the privilege of a representative constitution may, at no very distant time, open a legitimate channel for full representative intreferece in political affairs. In the meantime, I am sure that moderation such as that which the Town Council has exercised, will go towards proving the claim of the colony to such a privilege.

“G.G.”

In June the first City Assessment was completed and adopted by the City Council. The annual value of the rateable property was estimated at £80,000, and on this a rate of 4d. in the £ was declared. This would give only £1,333 6s. 8d. The expense of the staff of the Corporation, as has been pointed out, was wholly disproportioned to the resources at their command, yet notwithstanding, an additional rate collector (Mr. R. G. Thomas) was appointed. Messrs J. N. Bentham and F. Wicksteed were constituted assessors, and Mr. J. .H Richman and Mr. C. Beck, auditors. No solid progress appears to have been made in the City up to this time. Prior to April, 1840, more than a year previous, the City Surveyor had cleared a large number of the streets of the town of the trees and stumps which rendered travelling at night dangerous. He had also built a bridge over the Torrens, and had cleared away from the Park Lands the huts that had been built and occupied

by some early settlers. So things had remained, except that some little was done in Hindley-street by prison labor, under Colonel Gawler's directions. In August, in consequence of representations made to the Governor, His Excellency undertook to make Hindley and Rundle-streets properly at the public expense, provided that the work was done under the superintendence of the Surveyor-General.

The working of the Corporation Act, even with the short experience of nine months, had not proved satisfactory. An amended Act was required, and the Governor requested that he might be supplied with a statement of the views and requirements of the Corporation. Supported by all the information which the Council could furnish, the necessary documents, draft by-laws, &c., were prepared by the Mayor, Mr. J. H. Fisher, and forwarded to His Excellency for the consideration of the Government. On October 21 the first year of the Corporation's existence came to a close, when the following report was laid before the Council by the Mayor :—

“Gentlemen—As this is the last meeting of the Common Council which will take place during the period of my Mayoralty, I cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing to the members of the Council my warm acknowledgments and thanks, not only for the assistance they have afforded me, but for their gentlemanly and kind demeanor towards me. It would have been a much additional gratification to me could I have congratulated the Common Council at the close of



their official career upon having effected any considerable benefit to the City or its inhabitants; but although that satisfaction is denied to me, I feel it my duty to state that such result has not been, in my humble opinion, occasioned by any lack of zeal or attention on the part of the members of this Council; for, on the contrary, they have evinced every disposition to give as much effect as possible to the spirit and intention of the Municipal Act, so far as that Act in its present form enabled them so to do. The position of the Common Council has been both novel and peculiar—novel for its incipient state, and as being the first instance of the application of Municipal authority or constitution to any one of our colonial possessions; and peculiar from the absence from the Municipal Act of those powers to give it that operation which the Act itself contemplated and proposed. It appears by the report of the Finance Committee that there is a balance of debt due from the Corporation. It would certainly have been desirable, and much more agreeable, to have handed over the concerns of the Corporation to our successors with a different aspect of accounts—that is a balance in favor of the Corporation, and not as it appears to be, against it. It must be borne in mind, however, that a considerable portion of the unpaid debt is for matters not of annual occurrence, and therefore one of which the Corporation and those they represent will have the benefit of for future years; and it must not be forgotten also that the expenses incurred by the Corporation were upon the basis of a calculation of having available the



year's rate which the Municipal Act authorises them to raise, whereas they have at present had the advantage only of the rate for half a year, and that but in a partial degree, as there is still a considerable arrear unpaid. I sincerely trust our successors in office will find their labors much lightened by the experience which the first year's operation of the Act will have generally afforded. They will, at all events, not have to encounter many of the difficulties which necessarily and naturally arise in the first endeavors to give practical effect, in a business-like and advantageous manner, to principles of such a nature as those involved in the Municipal Act in their primary application.

“It will ever be a proud reflection with me when I recollect that I have been placed, not only in the honorable position of the first Resident Commissioner of the Province, but that of first Mayor of the first Corporation established in any of the British colonial possessions. For the latter I have to thank you, and when I say I do thank you, I trust you will give me credit for the sincerity which, in its fullest sense, ought to attach to such a declaration.

“I cannot close without expressing my sense of the unanimity and good feeling which has hitherto prevailed in all the proceedings of this Council. I will not say they are without parallel, but truly I must say they have never been exceeded in any instance, where matters have been discussed by so many, in which much difference of opinion might arise; and I hope this example may be considered worthy of imitation by our successors.

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I have witnessed no party or factious feeling, or any other than such as should prevail in well regulated minds directed to one object—that of public good.”

The following vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the Mayor for his conduct during his year of office:—

“That the cordial thanks of the Council be presented to his Worship the Mayor for his unremitting attention to the duties of his office, and for his able advice and counsel in systematising and arranging the business of the Corporation, and for the impartial and gentlemanly manner in which he has uniformly presided over its deliberations.”

One thing which has proved a lasting benefit was achieved during the year. A Committee was appointed to consider the question of regulating the public houses, many of which gave rise to serious complaints. The Committee (consisting of the Mayor, Alderman Stevenson, and Councillor Wright) made certain suggestions to the Commissioner of Police, which were adopted, and which effectually remedied the evils which had been complained of.

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## CHAPTER VI.

The second election of citizens to serve as members of the Common Council took place in October, 1841, and on the 22nd they attended at the Council Chamber in Hindley-street for the purpose of electing a fitting person as Mayor, and two fitting persons as Aldermen. There were present—Alderman Stevenson (Chairman), Messrs. Nathaniel Hales, Isaac Nonmus, Henry Mildred, R. F. Macgeorge, John Yatesley Wakeham, John Nowland, Edward Davy, John Norman, W. H. Burford, Cornelius Birdseye, William Paxton, Thomas Wilson, Andrew Birrell, William Peacock, Andrew Murray, Archibald MacDougall, and William Gilchrist Lambert. Thomas Wilson Esq., and William Peacock, Esq., were chosen Aldermen, and James Hurtle Fisher, Esq., was re-elected Mayor. The whole of the persons present took the declarations of qualification and acceptance of office. The new Council did not take office under very encouraging circumstances. They had no money, and all the debts of their predecessors required to be provided for. The whole financial administration of the Corporation had been carried on in a very loose way. It

appeared that the Officers of the Council who received fees on behalf of the City Fund had been in the habit of paying themselves their own salaries out of their receipts, and of handing over the balance, if there was any, to the City Treasurer. This most objectionable practice was put an end to—every Officer was required to pay over his gross receipts without deduction—and it was resolved that in future the whole of the staff should be paid monthly by cheque. This was the beginning of a more prudent system. The financial embarrassments of the Colony were very great, and the Corporation felt the effects severely ; the City Debt in January 1842 was nearly £600. It became necessary to retrench, and it was determined to reduce the Mayor's allowance to £100, and the salary of the City Surveyor to £200, and subsequently to £100. The office of Standing Counsel to the City, filled by C. Mann, Esq., was done away with. Previous to this a rate of 9d. in the £ was levied on the City property for the half-year ending on the 31st May ; this would have yielded £1,500. The declaration of this rate created much dissatisfaction. It was imperative upon the Corporation to pay its outstanding liabilities, and to liquidate the arrears of salary due to its officers. Every one in the City was more or less affected by the general depression, and very little disposition was shown by the citizens to respond to the demand thus made upon them. The legality of the rate was disputed, and the Advocate-General was applied to for his legal opinion on the point. That officer, however, declined to advise on the question, and the Council thereupon decided to collect the



rate. Before this, Mr. Fisher had resigned his office as Mayor, on the ground that a due regard to his professional engagements demanded that his whole time and attention should be bestowed upon them. The following address was unanimously agreed to by the City Council, and presented to him on his retirement from office :—  
“That this Council have read with extreme regret a letter from His Worship the Mayor, finally requesting to be permitted to resign the offices of Mayor and Alderman, which they are most reluctantly compelled to accept from the causes assigned by His Worship ; they are at the same time most desirous of recording upon the minutes the high sense they entertain of the valuable services rendered to the Corporation, the indefatigable attention and truly zealous perseverance of His Worship in the discharge of his duties while in office, which they very justly admit are deserving the thanks of the Corporation, accompanied only by the regret they feel in losing his valuable assistance and co-operation.”

This proceeding, simple enough as it apparently was, gave rise to a great deal of confusion. Alderman Wilson was chosen to succeed Mr. Fisher as Mayor, and Mr. Councillor Lambert was elected Alderman in room of Mr. Wilson. These gentlemen continued to discharge the functions of their respective offices until the time drew near for the election of a new Council, when the question was raised whether the election of Mr. Wilson as Mayor had been valid. Much controversy ensued—not conducted in the most friendly spirit. The Advocate-General, Mr. Smillie, was asked for his opinion on the



subject, and he held that the Mayor had no power to resign his office, and that the Corporation had no power to accept his resignation ; no vacancy had arisen by death or disqualification, nor had means been taken under the Act to enable the Corporation to declare a vacancy by fine under a by-law, and that the Corporation could not legally proceed to a new election. Mr. Fisher's opinion was also taken, and he considered that the Mayor could resign, and the Corporation accept the resignation ; further, whether the election of Mr. Wilson was invalid or not he could act as Returning Officer ; and that, as he was an officer *de facto*, his acts would be valid so long as he held his office undisturbed by any legal process. He suggested, however, that the Government should be applied to, to cause a short Act to be passed putting an end to the doubts which had arisen, validating whatever had been done, and authorising the Mayor to act as Returning Officer at the ensuing election, and in all matters preparatory to it. This suggestion was not adopted. Mr. Fisher also pointed out that the shortest way to settle the matter would be to obtain a writ of *quo warranto* from the Supreme Court against Mr. Wilson, to show the grounds on which he claimed to be the Mayor of Adelaide. The Advocate-General was then requested to obtain the writ against Mr. Wilson, but he did not consider it was advisable for the Crown to interfere in a matter of the kind ; but he pointed out that such a writ could be issued at the instance of any person entitled to sue, who had not concurred in the

election. Thus the matter was allowed to drop, and the arrangements for the ensuing election were proceeded with.

The year 1842 was a most disastrous year. Everything was at the lowest ebb possible, and at one time it was thought that it would be fatal to the existence of the young colony. It has been stated that the lateness of the period at which the surveys became available, had prevented the settlers from obtaining their land at the time when they were prepared to cultivate it, and that this circumstance had been followed by a condition of idleness and want of enterprise on their part, which was the chief cause of the evils which now were so severely felt. This had been followed by a system of land jobbing, and of mortgaging the land and hypothecating the produce, until the people were reduced to such a condition that neither merchants nor bankers could help them. A class of monopolists had arisen whose influence upon trade deprived the mercantile portion of the community of their legitimate profits—so that the greater part of the whole body of the colonists suffered severely. Public meetings were held in the City to consider the position of affairs. At one it was proposed that instead of paying some £300 per week—as the Government were doing—to provide work for the unemployed immigrants, they should be put upon the land as laborers, and receive rations for the cultivation of the soil, and at the harvest a certain portion of the produce, in the shape of wheat valued at 5s. per bushel. To forward this project, the merchants should aid the

cultivators by supplying them with stores, &c., taking security over the crops, and that the Government should assist the merchants by issuing scrip to them, on giving security. This scrip should be taken by the banks and become a circulating medium. The distress which prevailed in Adelaide prevailed in the other colonies also. The views of the citizens as expressed in the following resolution, passed at a meeting held in the Theatre on the 19th February, 1842, describes the state of public feeling then existing :—Moved by Mr. Hailes, seconded by Mr. Norman—"That the Committee already appointed be hereby instructed to prepare immediately a memorial to Governor Grey reminding His Excellency that the operations of agriculture are clogged almost to cessation; that our merchants only exist by sufferance of the Banks and large Companies; that the profitless pursuit of our tradesmen are daily terminating in insolvency; that our laborers are seeking other shores or are sunk into a condition of pauperism, and that hundreds of families, not referable to either of the before-mentioned classes, find at length that they have exchanged wholesome abundance in England for a bare and precarious subsistence here; and that as a long period must elapse before relief of any kind can be received from home, His Excellency be entreated to use such means of temporary relief as are obviously within his reach—as, for instance, the payment of the Government debts, large as well as small; and also that His Excellency, in this extraordinary emergency, be requested to use for our relief those

discretionary powers which, as Governor, he doubtless possesses, and the exercise of which the present circumstances of the colony imperatively demand."

This resolution appears to have been hardly necessary to rouse the Governor to action in the matters to which it related. His own despatches show that the depressed condition of the colony had occupied his anxious attention ever since he assumed the position of Governor. As early as August 1841, he had employed a large number of immigrants in enclosing portions of the Park Lands so as to enable him to derive some revenue from the rents of such parts as could be let, and at the same time preserve the timber. In February 1842, he had been able to inform the Secretary of State that Rundle and Hindley streets, from Gawler-place to Morphett-street, had been completely formed and metalled by parties of immigrant laborers. A few days after the meeting last referred to had been held, Governor Grey wrote to Lord Stanley in the following terms :—" Great pecuniary distress prevails in this colony in common with all those which surround it, which distress, from all the inquiries I have been able to institute into this subject, arose, in a great measure, from a variety of causes over which the colonists had no control. There are, however, many alleviating circumstances attending this distress. The colony has hitherto met with the greatest sympathy and most liberal assistance from the Imperial Legislature. The leading statesmen of all parties united in the desire to relieve the pecuniary difficulties of the Province, whilst the colonists generally



have at the same time evinced a degree of forbearance and perseverance which cannot be too highly commended. I have been particularly struck with this from personal observation in the country districts which I have had an opportunity of recently visiting, and gladly bear testimony to a fact so creditable to the community at large." Still there was much and wide-spread discontent. The relations between the Governor and the Corporation had not been of the most cordial nature. Some feeling was manifested because a request to divert the drainage of some Government buildings from that part of the River Torrens at the end of Morphett-street, from which the City was supplied with water, had not met with prompt attention. Nothing seemed to work smoothly. Money must be had, and Governor Grey passed several Acts which had for their object the raising of revenue. There was the Customs Act, an Act for the Levying of Harbor Dues, the Port Act, and an Act for Regulating Distillation in the Colony. The Governor was pressed to withhold his sanction to them until the pleasure of the Crown with respect to them had been signified. All the representations made to His Excellency were disregarded, the acts became law. A large public meeting was held in the Theatre on the 5th of July, at which they were denounced in the following terms :—" That this meeting regrets that the Government should deem it expedient, at a time when the colony is suffering from extreme mercantile depression and universal distress, to impose heavy additional taxes ; and although the public desire to meet



all just and equitable taxation, they are of opinion that the proposed new taxes and duties are unequal exorbitant, and injudicious, materially affecting the operations of the settlers, and directly at variance with the interests of the colony. That this meeting reprobates the enormous port charges and restrictions recently imposed; charges which will prevent vessels frequenting our ports, deeply injure the merchant, and place imported goods beyond the reach of the inhabitants."

It is not to be wondered at that those who were in the lowest state of commercial depression looked with something more than discontent upon the prospect of fresh taxation, nor that the feeling should find expression in warm and energetic terms. The position of the Governor was one of immense difficulty and delicacy, and it certainly did not receive that consideration to which it was entitled. For the general want of prosperity which prevailed throughout the whole of Australia, he was utterly blameless, and not less for the special condition of South Australia. His duty was to extricate the province from its troubles, and as resort could not be had to the Home Government, the solution of the difficulty must be attempted on the spot. The City Council entered into a long correspondence with His Excellency in order to induce him to meet the wishes of the public as expressed at the meeting. Finding that their representations had no effect, in August they agreed to the resolution which follows:—"It having been moved and carried that the rule for the exclusion of all political discussion from the Council, as well as

that requiring a previous notice of motion, be on this occasion suspended—Resolved, that this Council are of opinion that the interests of the citizens of Adelaide, require the active interference of their representatives, and that this Council should express their views and sentiments on the propriety of presenting a memorial to Her Majesty the Queen, claiming that right which they consider to be the birthright of every British subject, but more particularly applicable to the colonists of South Australia, viz., the power of raising and expending taxes by their representatives in the Legislative Council; and that a Committee, consisting of the Mayor and Mr. Mildred, be requested to prepare a memorial accordingly, to be laid before the next meeting of Council.”

This was forwarded to Governor Grey. His patience would seem to have been almost worn out, for his reply without being in terms discourteous, was such as gave mortal offence to the whole body corporate. He informed them that he would take the earliest opportunity of forwarding the Memorial of the Corporation to England, for the purpose of being laid before the Queen, subject however to this reservation :—That it may very possibly not be received as the petition of the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Adelaide, it being the opinion of the law advisers of the Crown that the Corporation could not have legally proceeded to the late election of Mayor; and should this view of the case prove to be the right one, it is of course doubtful whether, and in what form, the petition may be received.” The Corpora-

tion retaliated with this not very respectful rejoinder :—  
“Resolved, that the reply received from the Governor to the Memorial recently forwarded by the Mayor and Corporation to His Excellency, requesting a suspension of certain Acts passed by the Legislative Council, is in its nature undignified, and unworthy an enlightened and liberal Government ; and it is altogether calculated to destroy that proper feeling of respect which should exist in the minds of the public for the authorities by whom they are governed.”

The objectionable Acts continued in force, and we do not find that the Memorial sent for Her Majesty's consideration procured even acknowledgment to those at whose instance it was framed.

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## CHAPTER VII.

The general policy adopted towards the province by Governor Grey was not the only ground upon which the Corporation and His Excellency were at variance. He had seen that the Municipal Act was neither suited to the circumstances of a ruler responsible to no one in the province, nor to those of the citizens who thought that municipal self government would be a fact, and not an illusion. The powers conferred upon the burgesses were small and hedged round with obstructive conditions. So loosely was the act worded that even *bona fide* proceedings of the City Council, in trying to maintain its own existence, formed the matter of three conflicting opinions expressed by the three leading lawyers in the colony. Governor Grey's opinions took the shape of a Bill which empowered the Governor to abridge, amend, or take away the Corporate rights which the Act of 1840 had given to the citizens, if he should think it advisable to do so. Such a proposition showed the Corporation that they lived—or were likely to live—in their municipal capacity on sufferance only. The Governor in the first instance did not send the Mayor a

copy of his proposed Bill—only a minute generally notifying his intentions with regard to the City Council. It was not received with any feeling of satisfaction. It only embittered the relations between the Corporation and the Governor, which had already assumed a tinge of personal hostility. The Mayor was directed to acknowledge the receipt of the minute, and to request that a copy of the proposed Act should be forwarded to the City Council. This request was accompanied by the resolutions which follow :—“That the Council cannot but consider the new powers claimed by the Government in reference to the proposed amended Municipal Act, of reserving the right to abridge, to amend, or even to take away the corporate rights which it creates, as involving principles of a most dangerous tendency, and which, in the opinion of this Council, are in direct opposition to the principles upon which the colony of South Australia was founded, and calculated, if persisted in by the Government, to cause considerable dissatisfaction and embarrassment to the colonists generally. That the Council are further of opinion, from the character of their late correspondence with His Excellency Governor Grey, and the impediments which he has placed in the way of their operations, taken in connection with his general management of affairs in this province, that there is little to hope of advantage to their constituents during the continuance of His Excellency’s administration.”

Whatever force this might have had, if the expression of opinion had been unanimous, was destroyed by the protest which was adopted and entered upon the



Council's minutes. "We protest, most decidedly, against the resolution passed by the Council on 23rd June, 1842, censuring the general conduct of His Excellency the Governor in the administration of the affairs of this province, it being directly at variance with a former resolution, dated 17th May, 1841, passed by the Council, expressly forbidding any interference of the Council with political affairs." This was signed by six of the members. On the 30th June the Municipal Bill was sent to the Council. It was most unsatisfactory. The Corporation did not wish to have their powers abridged or taken away at will—they wanted greater and more extensive authority. They requested the Governor to include in his Bill a clause or clauses—(1) Giving the Council the control over the Park Lands, with all erections thereon. (2) Constituting a Court to be called the Corporation Court, with power to take cognizance of offences, and punish by fine not exceeding £5, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months; also for the recovery of debts not exceeding £20. (3) Giving power to elect a Sheriff for the City, to be called the High Sheriff, without salary; also an Under Sheriff and officers with salaries. (4) Giving jurisdiction over foot police, to be called the Municipal Police. (5) Giving the power of licensing tavern-keepers, storekeepers, auctioneers, carriers, water-carts, and vehicles let for hire."

In view of the Bill prepared under the Governor's authority, it need hardly be said that these proposals were not entertained. The Corporation attempted to

solve one of their difficulties by constituting a court, by resolution, empowering the Mayor and Aldermen to deal with the case of a person who had sold a beast without a license in a place within the City limits, other than the Corporation market place ; he was fined 20s. The fine was not enforced—in fact it was remitted. Whether the act of grace came from the Governor because the Corporation had gone beyond their powers, or from the Corporation because they could not carry them out is now unknown. From what has gone before, it does not seem probable the Governor would help the Council in assuming new functions. About this time disputes arose as to the possession of the slaughter-houses. They had been transferred to the Corporation by Governor Gawler, and a great deal of money had been spent upon them in making them suitable for city purposes, so they wanted to retain them. The Governor, however, demurred to the request. He was willing to grant a three year's lease of these buildings to the Corporation on payment of rent calculated at 10 per cent on the Government outlay, paid quarterly ; and in default of any payment the lease should be forfeited. After considerable negotiation, and much unpleasant feeling, it was at last conceded by Governor Grey that the Corporation should remain in possession as tenants at will—without rent—so that they might repay themselves by the fees charged for their outlay upon the buildings. It will be remembered that the Governor had declined to constitute a Mayor's Court, or to give it jurisdiction in cases of debt not exceeding £20, but in September he intimated his

intention of making certain changes in the Resident Magistrate's Court so as to give it the power of the Court of Requests. At the same time he considered that it was not advisable, considering the general condition of the province, to concede to the Corporation power to appoint a Sheriff for the City.

The state of the City Council all through the year was most unsatisfactory. The members were at almost open war with the Governor, and their internal relations were not of the most cordial character. Resolutions which were intended to have a powerful effect on the mind of the Secretary of State in England were weakened by considerable want of unanimity amongst the Councillors, and by protests which accompanied them to their destination. When it was determined that the petition to Her Majesty should be adopted and forwarded through His Excellency in due course, the resolution was saddled with the following protest, which went far to undo all that the petition was calculated to do, as the distinct expression of the views of the only representative body in the province :—

“First—That its political character is in opposition to a Standing Order of this Council, which, although suspended for the present occasion, has been improperly so done.

“Second—That the subject-matter of the petition is in direct opposition to the spirit of a protest formerly entered upon the minutes of the Council.

“Third—That there is no necessity for interference by this Council in the present political proceedings of

the Government, as no right of this Corporation has been infringed.

“Fourth—That such interference by the Council in the political affairs of the Province is not required, in so far as the inhabitants of the City have already taken all necessary steps to place upon record their views.

“That such interference in the affairs of the inhabitants by this Council has not been desired, and is therefore wholly gratuitous.”

It seems as if the embarrassed state of the colony, which principally affected the City, had exasperated everyone. The Corporation had no money. Early in the year the Finance Committee, as a desperate resource, determined to issue scrip so as to satisfy their creditors for a time, and to establish some kind of circulating medium which would enable them to do something in furtherance of the objects for which the Corporation was constituted. The resolution on which this proceeding was founded was—“That scrip be issued under the seal of the Corporation to the creditors for their several amounts, and that where a creditor may require it, as many scrip may be issued as he may wish to make up the sum due to him, provided that no scrip be issued under £10, except where the whole debt may be less than that amount, and that His Worship the Mayor be requested to prepare a form of such scrip, and submit the same to the next meeting of Council.” The limit was subsequently reduced to £5, and the proviso that the Corporation reserved the right of paying the scrip off at pleasure was omitted from the form.

# Original Scrip.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF ADELAIDE.

This is to Certify that  
of due to from the Mayor and Corporation of  
the City of Adelaide which will be paid, with interest at the rate of Ten Pounds per centum  
per annum from the day of the date hereof, whenever the Corporation shall be in funds  
applicable to its liquidation.

Registered

Town Clerk.

Mayor.

Transferable by Endorsement.

The Corporation reserve the right of Paying off these Scrips whenever they may think proper.



We do not find from the original Municipal Act that there was any legal authority for this proceeding. However, no question was raised against it, and the scrip was taken and circulated without demur. The Government was not much better off than the Corporation in point of means. Governor Grey's resources were limited, and they were taxed to the utmost. He could do but little, yet everything was expected from him. He tells us in his despatch to Lord Stanley (October 24th, 1842)—“On one occasion several hundred men, in an organised body, marched up to the Terrace at Government House. I was several times threatened with personal violence. Tumultuous meetings were held; seditious language was used. The police were tampered with. I was often warned that some popular outbreak would take place, and yet, from the absence of a military force, I was for some time left without adequate means of resisting any attempt that might be made, and yet of such an attempt I was often in hourly expectation.” The following extract from the *South Australian* (March 3rd, 1843) shows what the Home Government had thought of the present and future of South Australia, and how they proposed to meet the emergency that had arisen :—“In the month of August last His Excellency received instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary for the Colonies *to send to Sydney all the laboring immigrants at present on Government works.* His Excellency's conduct on getting these instructions was decisive. Upon a memorial signed by 30 persons being presented to him, in which it was stated

the great evils to the colony that would result from compliance with the Right Hon. Secretary's instructions, His Excellency at once declared his intention to disobey his instructions, keep on the immigrants at an expense of upwards of £4,000 per quarter and by incurring a very heavy responsibility, save the colony from the greivous consequences of such a proceeding. Since that time we are happy to say that the immigrants on the Government works have all got employment from the settlers, so that in place of 300 or 400 the Government could not now send three or four able-bodied persons to the settlement in question.”\*

In the meantime the Home Government had seriously considered the position of South Australia, and had adopted a course of policy far more effectual in restoring confidence and prosperity than such an expedient as that just mentioned. It is fully set out in the despatch of Lord Stanley to Governor Grey (September 6th, 1842), from which we quote. “I transmit to you for your information a copy of the estimate of sums which have been voted by Parliament to enable Her Majesty to liquidate certain Bills, drawn by your predecessor and yourself since the end of 1840. These sums consist of £27,900 for the payment of Governor Gawler's Bills on the

\* Extract from Despatch of Governor Grey to Lord Stanley, December 26th, 1842.—“Had I at once sent all the emigrants away, the colony would have been irretrievably ruined; and the whole expenditure laid out upon it would have been utterly lost. I should, in the first instance, have had to send away 2,427 souls, that is *one-sixth* part of the whole population; the fact of my having done so would have made paupers of a great many more, who must have been removed in the same manner, and there would have been no laborers remaining in the colony to produce food for those who were left. It is difficult to foresee what the ultimate results of such a proceeding would have been; but it is certain that the expense of removing so many individuals would have been very great, probably far greater than that which has been incurred under the system I have pursued.”

Colonization Commissioners, and £32,646 to meet Bills drawn by you, or which it is estimated that you may be absolutely required to draw for the support of pauper immigrants. These sums being in addition to the sum of £155,000 voted last year as a loan *and converted by the present Act into a free gift*, and also to the charge in respect of the interest of the bonded debt of the colony, temporarily assumed by the consolidated debt of this country. I trust it is unnecessary for me to express my confident hope that the liberality displayed by Parliament towards the Colony of South Australia, at a period of considerable financial embarrassment, will be an additional motive with yourself and the colonists, by every possible reduction and economy, to render unnecessary any future appeal to Parliament for pecuniary assistance." This despatch covered "an Act to provide for the better Government of South Australia," and it directed that its provisions should come into operation by proclamation within one calender month after its receipt in the Colony.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

The publication of this welcome news did much to restore confidence, more especially as it took place at a time when signs of material improvement in the development of the resources of the young community began to appear. The first exportation of grain from South Australia took place early in 1843 (*South Australian*, 14th February). The South Australian Company shipped 260 bags of flour to Western Australia, and Mr. S. Stocks, junr., in conjunction with Messrs. Hamilton and Co., shipped a large parcel of wheat to Mauritius. The large sum which had been written off in favor of South Australia had been expended—wisely or not—to some extent in improvements in the City, from which it derived the direct advantage, and the remainder had been applied to purposes from which it benefitted largely, although in an indirect way. This concession on the part of the Imperial Government did not improve the relations which existed between the Governor and the Corporation. The hostile feeling between them continued unabated, until it culminated in the collapse of the Corporation.



In October, 1842, the time came round for the election of a Mayor and two Aldermen. On the 21st of that month the Common Council met at the Municipal Office in Hindley-street, and the following gentlemen attended :—Alderman Peacock, Wm. Gilchrist Lambert, Jacob Hagen, Edward Stephens, Alexander Lang Elder, John Brown, George Morphett, Charles Mann, Walter Watson Hughes, Henry Mildred, Edmund Trimmer, R. F. Newland, Richard Eales Borrow, Andrew Birrell, Robt. Forsyth Macgeorge, John Baker, John Finlay Duff, and Henry Weston Phillips. Messrs. J. Baker, J. Hagen, R. F. Newland, and E. Stephens, declined to act and refused to sign the declaration of qualification. The other gentlemen complied with the necessary forms, and elected Mr. Wilson their chairman, before proceeding to the choice of the Mayor and Aldermen. Mr. Trimmer and Mr. Morphett were then elected Aldermen, and Mr. Wilson, Mayor. Whatever hopes might have been entertained by the public of an accommodation of the differences which existed between the Governor and the Corporation, they were completely dispelled by an article published in the *Register* newspaper on the day succeeding the election, from which we give an extract —“The disrespect with which Captain Grey treated the late Corporation, and on account of which he was obliged so frequently to ‘knuckle under’ in return, is said to have arisen from his personal dislike to one or two of its members ; but as these no longer sustain any Corporate Office, it is to be hoped that His Excellency will be made alive to the folly of further persisting in his



attempt to frustrate the wishes of the representatives of the people, or, at all events, will endeavor to oppose them, not by any disreputable shifts similar to that of which we have lately had such a painful exhibition, but by the adoption of a manly and dignified course. Of the respectability of the Council Captain Grey can no longer doubt ; for without any disparagement either to His Excellency or His Excellency's advisers, it may safely be said that the Corporation of Adelaide now boasts of as much wealth, intelligence, and influence as is to be found in all the departments of the public service taken together. On this fact we place no further reliance other than the reason why Captain Grey should seek to co-operate rather than drive them into open acts of hostility towards his administration."

Nothing had been done to provoke this attack, and it does not seem to have been endorsed by the City Council, nevertheless it had its effect out of doors, and it did not tend to turn Governor Grey from the previously expressed policy of reserving the power in a new Act of placing the Corporation in such a position as to make it dependent upon the will of the officer to whom the administration of the Government might at any time be confided. The City Council was not satisfied with its position, and the members were by no means in harmony with each other, nor even with the order of proceedings which had been adopted. Some error in the minutes gave rise to considerable discussion on the 27th of October, and it was proposed to adjourn the meeting so that they might be amended before being

confirmed. This not unreasonable proposal led to the subjoined forcible protest by Mr. Alderman Morphett against the resolution which it was sought to amend :—  
“ The undersigned protests against the above resolution, because such resolution alludes to minutes, and to other matters, assuming the validity of the late election, whereas the undersigned considers that the validity of the late election, and the steps which should be taken to enable the Corporate duties to be carried on, should have been first ascertained.”

This fell apparently harmless. The validity or otherwise of the election was not tested, and things went on much as before, except that no attempt was made at doing anything for the improvement of the City. The members of the Corporation whose election was generally deemed to be valid, thought it was necessary to fill up the vacancies in the number of Common Councilmen caused by the refusal of Messrs. Baker, Hagen, R. F. Newland, and Stephens to act. It was resolved on 28th October “ that the vacancies of four Common Councilmen be forthwith filled up by electing the four gentlemen who have the majority of votes after the name of H. W. Phillips, Esq., and that thereupon application be made to the Government for an Act of Council to declare the validity of the Council so constituted, and to make such alterations in the enactments as shall remove all future doubts and difficulties.” The Returning Officer (Mr. Wilson) could only succeed in inducing Messrs. Newland and Baker to sign the necessary declaration ; the other two still refused. When

this fact was brought before the Council, a fresh resolution was arrived at—"That the minutes of last meeting, relative to obtaining an Act to declare the Council properly constituted, and to amend the Municipal Act, be acted upon, leaving it open for the local authorities to consider whether four more Councillors shall be immediately elected, or whether they shall be elected after the new Act is obtained, and that Thomas Wilson, Esq., be solicited to wait upon His Excellency on the subject, and, if necessary, that a deputation be appointed for the purpose."

This was a step in the right direction, but it was attended with no good results. The members of the Corporation formed themselves into a deputation to wait upon the Governor. The interview took place, and His Excellency gave a general promise to do what he could, but he declined to commit himself to any expression of opinion upon the principal points on which the Council desired an indication of his intentions. He suggested that a petition to the Governor and Legislative Council should be drawn up, in which the views of the Corporation should be embodied, and if that were done he would attend to it at an early date. This petition was to come from the Returning Officer. It was drawn up and forwarded, but no assurance was received from the Executive that its prayer would be complied with. The petition was forwarded on November 4th, 1842. On January 12th, 1843, the Councillors met to consider some communications from the Colonial Secretary. After much debate, they agreed to this resolution, which

was forwarded to His Excellency :—" Resolved, that the gentlemen who were returned to the Common Council in October last, having had laid before them the petition presented to His Excellency the Governor and the Legislative Council by the Returning Officer on the 4th November last, and the letters of the Colonial Secretary to the Returning Officer of the 7th of the same month, and of the 9th of December last, having considered these communications, and being of opinion that the past delay has been injurious, and has prevented the Corporation from carrying on their necessary proceedings, feel deep regret at not having yet received any communication from the Government stating that the proper steps are being taken to legalise the late return (if it be necessary), and to enable the Corporation to have such powers and authorities as usually belong to Corporate bodies ; and they most urgently but respectfully solicit the prompt attention of His Excellency the Governor and the Legislative Council to the subject. That with respect to the passage in the Colonial Secretary's letter of the 7th November last, recommending the Corporation not to incur expenditure, the meeting believing that such recommendation is made from an attentive regard to the interests of the public, have only to remark that the Returning Officer took the earliest opportunity of laying the case before His Excellency the Governor ; and should any expenditure have been incurred during the past delay it has not been occasioned by any one connected with the Corporation."



A few days afterwards a letter was received from the Colonial Secretary, the result of which was that the Corporation determined to appeal to the Supreme Court to test the validity of their proceedings. They deemed it requisite "that such proceedings should be adopted as might be required to obtain the opinion of His Honor the Judge as to the best means (if possible) of completing the election of October last ; and if it should be decided by His Honor that such means do not exist, then that this meeting shall adopt such further ulterior proceedings as may within the smallest lapse of time call into active existence the Corporate privileges of the citizens of Adelaide."

No legal proceedings appear to have been taken in consequence of this resolution. In the meantime the functions of the Corporation were allowed to rest unused. They did not meet until March 30th, and then only to pass a resolution again urging upon the Governor the necessity of amending the Municipal Act :—"That the Returning Officer at the late election of Common Councilmen in October last be requested to make a respectful application to His Excellency the Governor to make such amendments in the Act of Council establishing a Municipal Corporation as may be considered necessary to give it full efficiency, and to remove any difficulty that may be thought to have attended the last election."

This communication remained unanswered. Having at best an uncertain legal existence, and possessing no resources, the City Council did not meet again until



June 1st, when the members were called together by the Mayor, because the furniture belonging to the Corporation had been seized for rent and publicly offered for sale. The City Treasurer was authorised to buy in the goods at the sale, and the Mayor requested to ascertain whether the Colonial Treasurer would pay an order for the purchase money, if drawn. There is no record of the reply, but we may presume that it was favorable, for we find the Corporation keeping possession of the rooms rented by them till August. The Mayor (Mr. Wilson) and Alderman Peacock, who, as the *South Australian* tells us (June 6th, 1843), were the only two members of the Corporation about the validity of whose election there appeared to be no question, waited upon the Governor to ascertain what he proposed to do under the circumstances. His Excellency informed them that he was expecting dispatches which would contain a disallowance of the Municipal Act. It contained so many errors and imperfections that it would be impossible for any one to conduct the business of a Corporation under it. If it were disallowed, and ordered to be amended, he would introduce a new bill into the Legislative Council as soon as possible, a bill founded as nearly as could be upon the English law, but modified, of course, to meet the circumstances of the colony. He added that if it should appear from the information and the opinions of the non-official members of the Legislative Council that the colony was not prepared for, or in a situation to make use of a Municipal Corporation, its affairs must be wound up and its debts discharged. In any case he

required a statement of the affairs of the Corporation as soon as convenient. When the Corporation commenced afresh, it was advisable that it should be free from debt, and in possession of funds. He entertained no doubt that there would be a Corporation. Alderman Peacock called attention to the great difficulty there had been in getting the slaughterhouse fees. His Excellency stated that he had been applied to on the subject, and he had taken the advice of the Advocate-General on the question, and it had been ascertained that although parties were bound to slaughter their cattle there, no provision had been made in the Act for exacting any fees ! This was the kind of legislation which had inaugurated the first Municipal Institution in South Australia. Matters remained in this state until the 17th of August, when some of the members of the City Council who had been elected in 1841 attended, at the request of the Town Clerk, to consider what could be done to preserve the existence of the Corporation. There was no quorum. Mr. Spence, the Town Clerk, laid before those who were assembled a statement which is subjoined :—" I beg leave to state that this meeting has been called in consequence of an opinion prevailing among the creditors of the Corporation that you have it in your power to expedite their payment by setting the machinery in motion for another election. I had prepared for Council a short statement of the facts of the case, but have not been able to procure a written opinion for want of the necessary fee. I believe, however, that I can state pretty accurately the opinions of our three

leading barristers on the subject. The Advocate-General is of opinion that the Corporation is defunct, and that it can only be revived by a Legislative enactment, in regard to which the Government are in daily expectation of receiving instructions from England. Mr. Fisher is understood to concur in effect with the opinion of the Advocate-General, but to differ from him in regard to the validity of his own resignation as Mayor. Mr. Mann agrees with the Advocate-General in regard to the illegality of Mr. Fisher's resignation; but is of opinion that the Council possesses the power of doing all necessary acts to continue the existence of the Corporation, provided Mr. Fisher resumes the chair. Such being the conflicting legal opinions in reference to this, it remains for the meeting to consider whether it would be of any use to proceed to the nomination of an Auditor of accounts and Returning Officer, with a view to another election; or whether it would not be more prudent to wait for the decision of the Home Government, which must ultimately decide the matter, and control any proceedings that may now be adopted. I trust, under the circumstances, it will not be considered that I have exceeded the line of my duty in calling this meeting, which, I may add, was done before I was aware of the Advocate-General's opinion."

The meeting was adjourned until the 21st August. Most of those present were of opinion that nothing so far had been done to cause a forfeiture of the privileges conferred by the Act, but if it was neglected to appoint a Returning Officer to preside at the elections which

should take place in the following October, the Corporate powers would lapse, and the Corporation cease to exist. On the 21st there was still no quorum, and on the 22nd the *South Australian* wrote :—" We understand there was still no quorum at the proposed meeting yesterday of the Councillors appointed in 1841. It appears, therefore, that the old Councillors have also abandoned the Corporation to its fate. After the 31st an unquestionable act of forfeiture will have been committed, and the Corporation will be legally extinct." In the same month the landlord took possession of the room that had been used as a Council-chamber, and the furniture and the records of the Corporation were removed.

The Council met again on the 21st September to appoint a Committee to frame a memorial to the Governor and Legislative Council praying them to pass some measure to enable the citizens to proceed to the election of Common Councilmen at the usual season of the year. The Committee consisted of the Mayor (Mr. Wilson), Messrs. Lambert, Morphett, Mildred, and Brown. On the 28th the Committee brought up their report, and the memorial framed by them was agreed to. It was entrusted to Mr. J. Hagen, who was requested to present it to the Legislative Council at its first meeting on the 10th October following :—

"To His Excellency George Grey, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of South Australia, and to the Honorable the Legislative Council of the same Province.

"The memorial of the parties whose names are undersigned, persons elected to serve as Common



Councilmen of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Adelaide, sheweth—

“That an Act was, in the fourth year of her present Majesty, passed by the Legislative Council of this Province for establishing a Municipal Corporation for the City of Adelaide.

“That the first Council of the said Corporation was elected on the 30th day of October, 1840, and on the expiration of their term of office, a second Council was elected, and the year of office of such second Council terminated on the 21st day of October, 1842.

“That the necessary steps were taken for the election of a Council for the year beginning on the 21st day of October, 1842, and your memorialists, with other persons, were at such last-mentioned period elected, but after the election it appeared doubtful whether any valid meeting of the Common Council so elected could be held by reason of the deficiency in the number of persons required by the said Act to form the said Common Council, several parties elected having declined to serve the said office, or take the required declaration, whereby the election was considered to be incomplete or void, and could not be completed or rendered valid by reason of defects in the said Act.

“That your memorialists have therefore been unable to hold any meeting of Common Councilmen since that time for any of the purposes of the said Act, and the duties which your memorialists were ready to perform have been consequently suspended from the period of the last election of Common Councilmen under the said



Act in October last to the present time, although there were many and important matters for the benefit of the City of Adelaide which required the attention of the Council.

“ That your memorialists believe the said Act to be materially imperfect, not only in the respects aforesaid, but also in various other equally important respects, for enabling the said Municipal Corporation to perform the duties upon the members thereof devolving.

“ That the said Act was prepared wholly under the direction of the Executive of this Province, and it was not until the first Council of the Corporation assembled that it was found that in practice the said Act was very deficient in its operations, and very ambiguous and doubtful in its forms.

“ That your memorialists, being anxious to carry the objects of the said Act into effect, did immediately on the suggestion of doubts of the legality of their election and its consequences, use every endeavor to procure the necessary amendments of the said Act, to enable them to perform their duties, and have from time to time continued so to do, as will appear from the correspondence and statements of proceedings which accompany this memorial; and from which statements it will also appear that your memorialists have availed themselves of the earliest opportunity of bringing before the Legislative Council the consequences which have ensued from the defective state of the said Act.

“ That the usual annual period for the election of Common Councilmen for the said City is now rapidly

approaching, after a lapse of nearly twelve months of total suspension of operations of the said Common Council, to the inconvenience of the Municipality and of the creditors of the Corporation, whose debts have long since been incurred, and who have suffered much from the delay and expense which have arisen.

“Your memorialists therefore pray the Legislative Council of this Province to take such immediate steps as may be necessary for enabling the citizens of Adelaide to proceed to a valid election in the month of October next of proper persons to serve as Common Councilmen for the said City of Adelaide, either by the amendment of the present Act for establishing a Municipal Corporation for the City of Adelaide, or by passing a new Act for that purpose, and so to amend the said Act, or to frame the said new Act as that it may contain all necessary provisions for establishing and regulating a Municipal Corporation in the said City, and may enable parties acting under it, when duly elected and appointed, to carry the same into effective operation, and to confirm the proceedings of the parties who have hitherto acted as a Municipal Corporation under the provisions of this Act.

“Adelaide, 28th September, 1843.”

This petition was presented to the Legislative Council on the 11th October, and on the following day Mr. Hagen enquired whether it was intended during that session to introduce any measure relating to the Corporation of the City of Adelaide. The Governor replied that he hourly expected a despatch from England

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respecting that subject, and that it would be better to wait until that communication was received, instead of proceeding with any measure which might afterwards require to be altered. The Secretary of State had objected to some of the novel principles in the Act, and had directed him to report how it had worked in practice. He had done so, and he waited further instructions.

The preparation of this memorial was the last act of the City Council. Its members did not meet again. No steps had been taken to appoint a Returning Officer for the elections, nor to cause any elections to be held. The citizens did nothing, so the time for holding them passed away in apathy and inaction, and the Corporation became legally defunct.

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## CHAPTER IX.

Owing to the confusion in which the affairs of the Corporation had been ever since the election of 1842, little in the shape of public improvement could have been expected. The most necessary and pressing works were neglected, or held in abeyance, and the uncertainty which prevailed as to what was likely to be the future condition of the Corporation under Governor Grey's proposed new Bill, paralysed all energy. The only thing of any public importance that was achieved was the repairing of the City Bridge. This structure, never of a first-class character, had fallen into a bad state from neglect and heavy traffic, and bid fair at no distant period to become quite impassable. The Corporation could not do anything to improve its condition ; they were without funds, and absolutely without authority to interfere with it, and no application seems to have been made to them on the subject. A few persons, however, who were principally interested in maintaining the communication between the north and south divisions of the City, met at Mr. Macgeorge's house to consider what could be done. It was determined to apply to the Government for

assistance in getting the bridge restored. The Governor obtained a report from the Surveyor-General on its condition, and then informed the parties interested of the result. A deputation waited upon the Governor to ascertain what his intentions were. From the plan and specification prepared by the Surveyor-General it appeared that it would cost about £300 to do what was required, viz., to build two stone piers suitable for carrying an arch at some future time, to raise the platform two feet in height, and to make proper approaches on both sides of the river. The Governor agreed to have the work done and completed in six weeks if the inhabitants would subscribe £150 towards the cost. The gentlemen who formed the deputation then called a meeting of those who had expressed willingness to subscribe towards the funds, but no one attended. It appeared that those gentlemen had not been appointed or recognised by the subscribers, who wished to erect the bridge themselves without any interference on the part of the Government, and who in fact had already entered into a contract for the purpose. On May 1st they met at Wheland's Hotel, when it appeared from the collector's report that £70 18s. had been received, £11 18s. promised in work, and £18 15s. was still uncollected. The total was £101 11s. Mr. T. Jones, of Waymouth-street, had contracted to complete the bridge according to plans produced to the meeting, for £58 15s., and to complete the work in one month. The Governor, at the request of a deputation, allowed the Committee to take stone from the Park Lands, as well as any timber that might



be required, subject to the approval of the Surveyor-General. An architect was engaged to superintend the work, which was finished by the middle of June. On the 17th of that month the ceremony of opening and naming the bridge took place. The Mayor (Mr. T. Wilson) proceeded thither in a carriage, and was met by a large number of the citizens on horseback and on foot; a large assemblage of ladies also attended. The Mayor congratulated the citizens and other colonists upon their public spirit, for it was by means of their subscriptions alone that the work had been carried out. He then broke a bottle of wine upon the structure, and named it the "City Bridge." A luncheon at the Tasmanian Hotel closed the proceedings. It will be seen that even in a matter of such usefulness, distrust towards the Government was manifested. The subscribers would not permit of any Government participation in the work. They accepted from the Executive only that which cost nothing, but which could not be obtained from another source without adding greatly to that which they proposed to do.

Early in the year (February 18th) the first stone of a monument to the memory of Colonel Light—the first Surveyor-General—who had died in October, 1839, was erected by private subscription over his last resting-place in Light-square, in the centre of which his remains had been interred. The memorial is a Gothic pillar, and was designed by Mr. (now Sir George) Kingston, and erected by Mr. Samuel Lewis, of Hindley-street, at a cost of £460. From that date until 1876 the monument

remained without any inscription to commemorate the memory of an able and conscientious public servant, to whose excellent judgment we owe the selection of one of the finest sites in Australia as the Capital of this Province. The inscription it now bears is—

ERECTED

BY

THE PIONEERS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA  
IN MEMORY

OF

COLONEL WILLIAM LIGHT,

FIRST SURVEYOR-GENERAL,

AND

BY WHOM

THE SITE OF ADELAIDE WAS FIXED

ON THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1836.

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DIED 5TH OCTOBER, 1839,

AGED 51 YEARS.

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BURIED UNDER THIS MONUMENT 10TH OCTOBER, 1839.

The collapse of the first Corporation was not followed by any steps on the part of the Governor to call a new one into existence. His avowed policy was to obtain an Act empowering him to abridge, amend, or take away the rights vested in the Corporation under the Act No. 4 of the 4th Victoria. Such an Act was now unnecessary. The powers of the Corporation had lapsed, and His Excellency made no attempt to revive them during the rest of the term of his administration

of the Government, which ended on the 25th October, 1845. The City of Adelaide during this period occupied no better position in relation to the Government than any of the villages which now began to spring up around it. If the streets or roads required repairing, the citizens subscribed for the purpose of providing the requisite funds, and they received occasionally such assistance only as the Governor chose to give. This was a most unfair position for a city which numbered about 7,000 inhabitants to occupy. Whatever improvements might be made were for the common benefit, but the expense fell on a few. No regularity of procedure was encouraged, and, therefore, no systematic effort could be made to deal with the requirements of the City as a whole. Whatever was done was only for the purpose of meeting limited and strictly local necessities. The few operations which could be undertaken were on a small scale, confined to some leading thoroughfares, and to portions only of those. A meeting was called on April 26th, 1844, to concert measures to repair the causeways and street crossings before the wet weather set in. It was understood that the Government had devoted a small sum for the repair of Hindley and Rundle-streets, and that a private subscription had been made for the same purpose. The meeting was held on the 3rd May. The resolutions agreed to at that time were that not only parts of Hindley and Rundle-streets required repairing, but portions of Grenfell-street, Currie-street, Pirie-street, Waymouth-street, King William-street, Stephens-place, Gawler-place, Leigh-

street, Rosina-street, and crossings at such spots as might be fixed upon. It was in truth a statement that the whole of the city as making a centre of population then, required dealing with. The Government of the day did not depart, as far as can be traced, from the original project made by themselves. The public grant did a little, private subscriptions did something else, and the rest remained as it had been.

Early in 1845 a bridge had been projected to cross the Torrens in a line with Morphett-street. Money had been subscribed for the purpose of building a bridge on the "old site." The views of the subscribers did not seem to have much weight, because tenders were accepted by the Government for a bridge in the direction which the Government officials had chosen. When tenders were sent in by Messrs. James & Thomas, of the Gawler-place of those days, alterations in the design were required by the Government. The contractors declined to accede to them; they repudiated the contract, and the matter fell through for a time.

The Corporation—or rather those who had helped to form it a few years earlier—could bring no influence to bear upon the Government. As a body they were extinct; moreover, in debt—in fact insolvent. The scrip which had been issued had served a temporary purpose, but it served it no longer. On the 4th July, 1845, a petition was presented to the Governor and Legislative Council, praying the Government to pay the debts due by the Corporation. This petition was declared by the Governor, who then was *ex officio*



President of the Legislative Council, to be informal. His Excellency at the same time stated that he would bring in a Bill to repeal the Corporations Act. This promise bore no fruit during his reign. Governor Robe as the *South Australian* tells us (October 21st, 1845), was sworn in privately on the 17th of that month, whilst Captain Grey, whom he was to succeed, had been actually appointed Governor of New Zealand. Colonel Robe held office so far only as Lieutenant-Governor. We need not now speculate on the policy which Governor Grey gave to his Lieutenant. Official documents tell us nothing, but other sources of information less reliable point to the conclusion that Captain Grey had intended to keep South Australia in a position of being to all intents and purposes a Crown colony, not with the idea of making it a transport dependency—which was forbidden by Act—but one through whose peculiar position the dictation of a special policy might emanate and influence the other Australian dependencies of the Crown. An attempt, in fact, was made by the manager of the South Australian Company (before Governor Grey left office) to introduce into South Australia convict boys from Parkhurst prison. This scheme was resisted by the colonists, and was utterly repudiated and refused by the Secretary of State. It would not be just to such a prudent and far-seeing ruler as Captain Grey to suppose that he had sanctioned or countenanced such a proposal, but the fact that it was made during his administration showed some of the ideas which many in the colony formed of the probable results of his policy.



Colonel Robe, when he succeeded to the Government, seemed no more inclined to revive the old Corporation, nor to create a new one, than Captain Grey had been. This consideration, however, forced itself upon him, that if Adelaide was ever to become a centre of trade and population of real importance, its immediate condition must be cared for. A different system of finance, as far as it was concerned, must be begun. A strong feeling had arisen against the unsatisfactory condition of affairs, which actually cast a great part of the burthen of keeping some portions of the City in passable order upon a few persons in such a way as to become substantially a personal tax. The Government at the same time was wearied out with continual appeals for assistance in carrying out small projects. These appeals, from their nature and amount, could at most only relieve urgent wants in a temporary degree. Colonel Robe determined to solve the difficulty in a manner which doubtless would have been adopted by Captain Grey, if he had been in the colony, to enforce his own notions of the government of the City.

In the proceedings of the Legislative Council of the 26th June, 1845, we find that Mr. Morphett asked the Governor whether he intended to introduce a Bill for amending the Corporation Act, No. 4 of Victoria (1840). On that day His Excellency informed his Council that he had received a petition from the late Mayor of Adelaide with reference to the debts of the Corporation. He intended to submit that, with a statement which accompanied it to the Auditor-General, and afterwards

he would introduce a measure with reference to the Corporation. On the following day he intimated that he did not intend to introduce any Bill to amend the Corporation Act, but only to liquidate such debts as should be found to be justly due. The Act introduced by His Excellency went much further. It provided for the payment of the City debts, but it took special care that the whole of the administration of the metropolitan affairs should remain in the hands of the Crown, and that the owners and occupiers of land within it should pay towards the maintenance of the roads and footways. The citizens could neither resist nor evade. The Governor had a Council whose advice purely was nominal, for he could override all, even that which he might have consented to, by virtue of his power of veto or reservation for the decision of the Crown.

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## CHAPTER X.

The very wet winter of 1846 had reduced the Adelaide streets to the condition of a ploughed field. A deputation waited upon the Governor to urge upon him the necessity of doing something to repair the roadway of Hindley-street. His Excellency, however, declined to interfere in the matter. He stated that a large sum had already been expended on it, and he did not consider that he was called upon to go further. As to Morphett-street, he promised to consider what could be done. It appeared that the carriageway was so bad that the bullock-drays used the footways instead, and pedestrians were thus driven into the road. In July the Governor placed £1,500 on the estimates submitted to the Legislative Council for the repair of the City streets, in addition to the sum of £600 which had already been expended upon them. The voting of this amount did not appear to satisfy the public wants, for the *South Australian*, of July 14th, observes—"The shocking state of the streets and thoroughfares of Adelaide is the subject of universal comment. . . . For the last fortnight they have been in a worse state

than at any time during the last four years, and the misfortune is that there is very little prospect of their being much or permanently improved." The article strongly urged the re-establishment of a Corporation, and asserted that there was a very general feeling in favor of its revival.

Early in 1846 a number of gentlemen had prepared a scheme for the construction of a railway from Adelaide to the Port, and it was proposed to obtain the co-operation of English capitalists in carrying it into effect. The editor of the *South Australian* (March 3rd, 1846) seemed to look upon the plan with considerable favor, and hazarded the prophecy that in ten years the colonists might expect to see a railway to the Burra. The capital for the City and Port Railway was fixed at that time at £22,000, and the traffic and receipts were estimated on the following basis :—

Five shillings per ton on 20,000 tons carried				
between the two places	...	...	...	£5,000
Passenger traffic	...	...	...	1,500
Increase of traffic in ore, wheat, &c.	...	...	...	2,500
				<u>£9,000</u>
Less cost of working the line at 10 per cent. on				
an outlay of £25,000	...	...	...	£2,500
Leaving for dividend				<u>£6,500</u>

This looked well on paper, but the idea went no further at that time, except that it was proposed to make the railway on the atmospheric principle. In

June a prospectus of the Adelaide Railway Company appeared in the *South Australian*. The capital to be raised was £100,000 in 5,000 shares of £20 each. The Committee of Management consisted of the Hons. J. Hagen and J. Morphett, M.'s L.C. ; C. Beck, G. Morphett, and E. L. Montefiore, Esqs. One thousand shares were reserved for the colony ; but the project came to nothing.

Early in August in the same year the promised Bill was laid upon the table of the Legislative Council, and with a few trifling alterations, it became law. This Act (15 of 1847) repealed the Municipal Corporations Act, and vested the whole of the property which had belonged to it in the Crown. It empowered the Governor to liquidate the debts of the Corporation from the general revenue of the Province, and authorised the levying of a rate upon all houses and properties within the limits of the Police district, to be calculated upon the net annual value of the property assessed. The assessors were appointed by warrant under the hand of the Police Magistrate. The rate collectors were also appointed by the same functionary. They were required to find security for the proper discharge of their duties, and to account weekly to the Colonial Treasurer. The accounts were to be laid upon the table of the Legislative Council once in every year. This Act was to remain in operation for two years, and in the meantime the inhabitants of Adelaide might decide whether municipal institutions should be re-established. This Bill was not passed without opposition. It was objected that it included two distinct objects, and was thus in opposition



to the instructions of the Secretary of State ; and it did not contemplate full payment to all who had claims against the Corporation. It became law, however, and under its provisions the sum of £1,098 9s. 4d., which the Auditor-General had declared to be due from the Corporation, was ordered to be paid. This amount, however, did not include a considerable sum owing to the Town Clerk, City Surveyor, the Messenger, and the Mayor, for salaries and allowances. It seemed somewhat unjust on the part of the Government to refuse payment to those persons, because the Corporation had as much power to contract debts with them as with any other parties, and there was no doubt they had *bonâ fide* rendered the services claimed for. They petitioned the Legislative Council on the subject, and it is presumed that their claims were discharged.

The new Act was immediately put in force, and before the close of the year systematic operations were undertaken for putting the streets in proper order. The rates were levied half-yearly, the amount being sixpence in the £ in each case. From this source during the first year £1,264 13s. 9d. were received, the amount expended during the same period was £4,895 3s. 2d., nearly the whole of which was devoted to the making and repairing of the streets. Another short Bill was also passed to amend the Municipal Bill which had become law in the previous year. It contained nothing very remarkable except a provision which continued the responsibility of the Corporation in respect of claims which had not been satisfied by the Government, and which also enacted that

all liabilities by which any persons or property might be bound with regard to such claims should continue in force as if the ordinance had not been passed. It does not appear that any of those claims were enforced against the members of the Corporation in their private capacity. In the same year an Act was passed placing the control of the City Market in the hands of the Commissioner of Police.

During the year 1846-7 a very large expenditure—considering the state of the Colony—was incurred on the City Bridge. According to an official announcement made in the Legislative Council in 1846—the amount which had been specially authorised by the Home Government for this purpose was £1,696. Shortly after this the bridge over the Torrens was seriously damaged by floods—so badly in fact, that it was stated that many months must elapse before the repairs could be completed. In the following year both the City Bridge and the Frome Bridge were irreparably destroyed.

During this time no steps were taken by the inhabitants of Adelaide to induce the Governor to restore to them the Municipal institutions which the Act of 1846 had taken from them. In May, 1848, a petition was prepared and presented to Governor Robe praying that His Excellency would be graciously pleased to take the subject of re-establishing the Municipal Corporation into consideration, and cause a Bill for that purpose to be introduced into the Legislative Council. This purported to be signed by 135 ratepayers. In about ten

days afterwards a reply was received from the Governor in which His Excellency stated that the memorial contained only 119 signatures instead of 135 as alleged, and that number was less than one-third of the whole of the ratepayers. Under those circumstances he declined to comply with the prayer of the memorial. He could not introduce any measure on the subject into the Legislative Council without first receiving unequivocal proof that it was the wish of the large majority of the citizens that a Corporation should be re-established. This reply, for a time, checked all agitation on the subject. It was considered better not to trouble Colonel Robe any further, but to wait the arrival of Governor Young, who was expected in a short time. He landed in South Australia on July 31, 1848, and was sworn in on the 2nd August. The amount voted on the Estimates for 1848-9 for the repair of the streets in the City was £3,000.

The most important public event which occurred in 1848 was the publication of a dispatch from the Right Hon. Earl Grey, K.G., Secretary of State for the Colonies, which informed His Excellency Colonel Robe that Her Majesty the Queen had acceded to the prayer of a memorial from the Legislative Council, praying that the colony of South Australia might not be called upon to pay the bonded debt of the colony, which amounted to £85,000. The remission of this amount swelled the sums which had been paid by the Home Government on behalf of South Australia, exclusive of interest, to £215,546.

When the estimates for 1848-9 were under discussion in the Legislative Council, application was made for a vote of £185 for the purpose of repairing Colonel Light's monument, and placing a proper railing round it. The Government had already expended £100 upon this work, so the vote was refused. In 1847, a project was set on foot for supplying the City with water, and for establishing a Waterworks Company, and in the following year a prospectus of the "Adelaide Water Company" was placed before the public. It was proposed to raise £20,000 in 2,000 shares of £10 each. The scheme was unsuccessful, and the matter was not taken in hand again for many years.

Early in February, 1849, the question of reviving the Corporation was brought up once more, and at a public meeting held on the 7th, it was proposed to establish a Corporation by the title of "The Chairman, Councillors, and Citizens of Adelaide." A memorial embodying these views was agreed to, and presented to Sir Henry Young. Its prayer was not immediately complied with. The Governor replied, that he had given his attention to a Bill that had been prepared in 1847, with a view to its revision; that he had placed it in the hands of the printers, and it would be published in the following *Official Gazette*. In the meantime another Act was passed (13 of 1849), which transferred the affairs of the City to a Commission of five persons nominated by the Governor, called the "City Commission." They had power to levy rates, and besides keeping the streets and bridges in proper order, they were authorised to construct sewers



and to establish waterworks. The Commissioners were paid, but the Act provided that the whole of their expenditure on salaries to themselves and their officers should not exceed 10 per cent. of the funds which were collected and otherwise raised under its provisions. This was avowedly a temporary measure, intended to remain in force only until the Governor publicly notified that the Act (No. 13 of 1849), should be put into operation. This Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council on July 14th, 1849, and became law on the 24th August. It was entitled "A <sup>Act</sup> Bill to Incorporate the Citizens of Adelaide under the style of the 'Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Citizens of Adelaide.'" This Act could only become operative when proclaimed by the Governor on the petition of not less than 400 of the ratepayers, representing property to the value of £15,000. In the same year £4,000 was voted from the General Revenue for the construction and maintenance of the streets of Adelaide, and £6,000 for the erection of bridges across the River Torrens within the City bounds. The estimated amount receivable from rates for the same period was £2,000. In this year the railway project was set on foot once more. This time the proposed capital was £50,000, in 10,000 Shares of £5 each; with power to increase the amount to £100,000. At the same time the prospectus of the South Australian Colonial Railway was issued, with a proposed capital of £45,000 in 15,000 Shares of £3 each. In September the Governor introduced a Bill into the Legislative Council to authorise the construction of a railway to the Port, and it was read a first time.



The railway, however, was not commenced till the year 1852; and instead of being constructed by the Company, which had sent out a proper professional staff for the purpose, it was undertaken by the Government.

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## CHAPTER XI.

The City Commissioners met for the first time in September, 1849. They were Captain A. H. Freeling, R.E. (now Colonel Sir Arthur Freeling, Bart.), Messrs. S. Davenport, F. S. Dutton (late Agent-General for South Australia), W. Blyth, and R. F. Newland, Esqs. Mr. E. Webber was clerk to the Commission, and Mr. W. Smith, City Surveyor. The Commissioners remained in office until June, 1852. Some slight changes were made in its *personnel* during its continuance, Mr. J. B. Neales taking the place of Mr. R. F. Newland, and Dr. Wyatt that of Mr. S. Davenport, who had resigned. Whatever objections the citizens might have had to the principle of taxation without representation, embodied in the constitution of the Commission, there is no doubt the City progressed immensely under its management. It is certain that a very much larger sum was expended upon public improvements by it than would have been the case if the City had depended upon such resources as a rate and an equivalent grant from Government might supply. The balance handed over to them from 1849 was £1,625 16s. 10d. The votes of the Legislative

Council in 1850 and 1851 amounted to £7,500, making together £9,125 16s. 10d. The amount of rates, market dues, slaughtering fees, &c., reached the sum of £6,401 13s. 4d. up to the date of August 6th, 1851. The expenditure on the City to December 31st, 1850, was £15,449 14s. 5d. From January to September, 1851, the amount laid out in improvements was £13,817 14s. 3d. of which £7,000 was granted by the Government from the general revenue. No expenditure is recorded as having taken place between September, 1851 and January, 1852. The operations of the Commissioners were continued until May 31st, 1852, and during the period intervening between that date and the date of the last accounts they disbursed £2,052 3s. 5d. From first to last they expended the following sums derived from all sources :—

In West Adelaide	...	...	£11,763	9	11
“ East	“	...	9,134	12	1
“ North	“	...	2,935	19	10
On fords at the City and					
Frome crossings, drains,					
&c. ...	...	..	4,144	10	9
“ Slaughterhouses	...	...	1,166	0	0
“ Salaries, management, &c.			3,959	8	6
			<hr/>		
			£33,104	1	1

The policy of Sir Henry Young stands out in marked contrast to that of his predecessors. His Excellency devoted to the City, through the hands of the City Commissioners, no less than £15,500 during

their tenure of office. At the close of 1851 the rateable value of property in the City was £132,673. The first assessment fixed it at £80,000, so that notwithstanding the vicissitudes the colony had undergone during the preceding ten years, the assessed annual value of the City property had increased 62.5 per cent. Much of this was no doubt mainly due to the judicious expenditure which had been undertaken during the preceding three years.

The tide of prosperity which it seemed had set in on the affairs of Adelaide was suddenly arrested by the gold discoveries in the neighboring colonies in 1851. Every one who could go away left the place. Shops were shut up and "gone to the diggings" was the announcement frequently seen on the shutters of the abandoned places of trade. It is estimated that somewhere about 16,000 persons left the colony. Everything came to a standstill. Trade was paralyzed; all the available coin was taken away by the speculative diggers. So small was the amount of actual cash in circulation that several of the few storekeepers who did not or could not leave their business, issued paper notes for sums as low as 2d. Sixpenny notes were quite common. The miners abandoned the Burra mines, which contributed immensely to the general trade and prosperity of the province, and the works were stopped. Much of the land went out of cultivation, and it seemed as if a general collapse was impending over South Australia. Of course all the Government expenditure which could be curtailed was cut down to the lowest

point. In January, 1852, the City Commissioners were warned that their expenditure must be limited to the amount they were likely to receive from the revenue of the city, and that they were not to build upon any assistance from the Government for a considerable time. A small sum (£3,000) had been voted by the Legislative Council, but only £1,000 was paid. The drain upon the population had seriously deteriorated all house property—in fact, property of every description, so that no assessment could with justice be levied upon the comparatively few tenements which still retained their occupants. The immediate resources of the City Commissioners had fallen so low, and labor was so scarce that they could not carry on any works, and it was determined to grant the City Surveyor leave of absence for three month's *without salary*. Numbers of the public officials were treated in the same manner. Those who were not in the province at that time cannot realize the extent of the calamity which it seemed had fallen upon the struggling colony. All the labors and anxieties of the preceeding fifteen years seemed to have been suffered in vain. Ruin confronted every one and every interest in the place. Station property became almost worthless. Scarcely any person was in a position to buy, and nearly every squatter was anxious to sell. A valuable run (which has since returned a princely fortune to the fortunate buyer) was sold at the rate of 1s. 6d. per head for the sheep upon it. The Banks could with difficulty provide sufficient hard cash to answer the demands upon them by departing diggers,



or to meet their own notes when presented for payment. This state of affairs, however, did not last long. Many of those who had expected to make fortunes on the goldfields returned with impaired constitutions—the result of privation and exposure—no better off than they went, while many never returned. A large number, however, more fortunate, were rewarded for their enterprise by large quantities of gold, which was forwarded to Adelaide from the diggings by an escort of mounted police which made the journey once a fortnight. Gold, however, was not a legal tender. In order to meet the emergency an Act called the Bullion Act, was introduced into the Legislative Council and passed into law in one day. Any interference with the circulating medium was beyond the powers of the Governor. Sir Henry Young, however, accepted the responsibility of the course which was pressed upon him and his wise concession to the representations made to him speedily relieved the Province from all its difficulties. Gold was made a legal tender at £3 10s. per ounce, and an assay office, under the management of Mr. B. H. Babbage and Mr. G. E. Hamilton, both Civil Engineers, was established in Adelaide. The gold consigned to it was converted into ingots or tokens, at the option of the owner. The tokens bore the nominal value of £1, but in reality they were worth nearly 5 per cent. more. This Act was framed at the suggestion of Mr. George Tinline, then Acting-Manager of the South Australian Banking Company, and for his exertions he was entertained early in 1853 at a banquet in the Exchange Hall,

and presented with £2,500, and a service of plate. Mr. George Elder, a leading merchant, presided on the occasion, and delivered one of the most eloquent addresses ever spoken in the Colony.

The importation of gold, and the return of the bulk of the population which had been tempted away, soon made Adelaide bear a new appearance. Numerous extravagances were indulged in by fortunate diggers, and many of those who had become suddenly rich beyond their wildest anticipations wasted their resources, and became almost as suddenly poor again; but most of them invested their gold in land, and thus the foundation of that extensive agricultural development of the province, to which so much of its prosperity is due, was successfully laid. The City shared, of course, in the general revival of trade, and on the the 1st June, 1852, the Corporation which had been in abeyance for about nine years was re-established by Sir Henry Young. Before the Act (11 of 1849) could be brought into operation it became necessary to pass a short Act, No. 9, of 1851, to fix the dates on which the Mayor and Councillors respectively should be elected. The Corporation, as re-constituted, was composed of four Aldermen and twelve Councillors, of whom one was to be Mayor. The City was subdivided into four wards, which took their names from the early governors of the province, viz., Hindmarsh, Gawler, Grey, and Robe. Every male householder whose name was registered, and who had property in the City, and who lived within it, or within seven miles of it, was entitled to vote at the municipal

elections. By a singular omission, however, the occupiers of stables, slaughterhouses, and breweries, although rated to contribute to the City fund, were not entitled to vote in respect of their premises. The 10th clause is remarkable for the imperfect way in which it is drawn. Besides the omission just pointed out, there is another, not of much practical importance, but somewhat singular. The Mayor, it provided, should be a *fit* person; also the Aldermen were required to be *fit* persons—but *fitness* was not an essential for any of the twelve persons who might be elected as a Councillor under it. By the 7th clause it was enacted that within six months after the first election of Mayor permanent and conspicuous boundary marks of iron, wood, stone, or other durable material were to be set up in exact conformity with, or as near as circumstances would admit to, the respective metes and boundaries of the City and the several Wards; and within six calendar months after the expiration of every successive period of three years thereafter, a circuit of perambulation of the metes and boundaries of the City and the several Wards, was to be made by the Mayor accompanied by the Town Clerk. Every Mayor or Town Clerk neglecting to perform these duties was to forfeit £20. The privilege of electing the Mayor was conferred upon the Aldermen and Councillors, who selected him from amongst themselves. The first Mayor was chosen on June 9th, and all other elections of this functionary were directed to be held on the 9th December in each year. It will be remembered that all the difficulties which

beset the first Corporation arose from the resignation of the Mayor, the original Municipal Act not containing any provision authorising such a proceeding. The new Act, however, met that difficulty, the 45th Clause enacting that any Councillor who should resign after accepting office, or who should refuse to act after being elected, should pay a fine of not less than £25, nor more than £50. The same rule applied to the cases of Aldermen, Assessors, and Auditors. The Mayor, under like circumstances, was liable to a fine of not less than £50, nor more than £100, as the Council by resolution might determine. The following gentlemen were returned as the first Council :—Aldermen—Peter Sherwin, Judah Moss Solomon, Wm. Paxton, and Peter Cumming. Councillors—Daniel Fisher, E. B. W. Glanfield, F. H. Faulding, R. A. Fiveash, C. G. E. Platts, J. H. Fisher, S. Stocks, H. C. Beevor, E. Lawson, F. Haire, Isaac Breaker, and J. Slatter.

At their first meeting Mr. J. H. Fisher was chosen Mayor. At the time the Councillors were sworn in and required to subscribe the statutory declaration, it was found that one of them was “no scholar.” He could neither read nor write, and it was objected that he could not subscribe the declaration as the Act required him to do. It was suggested that he should “subscribe” the form with his mark, which would fulfill all the legal conditions necessary to give effect to the election. This course was followed, and the matter ended. No similar case has arisen since that time. The following officers were then appointed :—Acting Town Clerk, Mr. E. S



Webber ; City Treasurer, Mr. G. Tinline ; Clerk of Markets, Mr. D. M'Laren ; Inspector of Slaughterhouses, Mr. J. Goode ; Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. T. R. Reading ; Rate Collector, Mr. A. J. Murray. Mr. W. T. Sabben received the appointment of Town Clerk on the 15th July. About a week after the election of Mayor, Mr. Alderman Cumming, who had been a candidate for the office, and who had protested against Mr. Fisher's election as illegal, resigned his position as Alderman, and was fined £50 for doing so. Mr. Joseph Hall was chosen to succeed him. The newly-elected Council had no premises of their own, and all their preliminary proceedings had been conducted at the Blenheim Hotel. This circumstance was brought under the Governor's notice, and His Excellency empowered the Council to take possession of the Town Acre (No. 203\*) and the building upon it, which had been sold to the first Council for 12s. The Corporation, however, were restricted from alienating or encumbering it in any manner "that would be inconsistent with its application to the purposes of the City." The first care of the new Council was to provide for an assessment of the City property. Committees were next appointed for finance, markets, and slaughterhouses, and for roads, streets, and bridges, and until a new City Seal could be obtained, that adopted by the first Council was used.† Application was then made for a loan of £2,000 from the Government, and a Committee was appointed to revise the Municipal Act, which was found to be defective in many

\* See page 25, and note.

† See facsimile of this Seal on page 27.



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respects, and in others inapplicable to the circumstances of the City. It was found also that the restriction in the Act which limited the expenditure on salaries to 10 per cent. of the receipts could not be adhered to in practice if the functions of the Corporation were properly carried out.\* Nothing appears to have been expended in public improvements from the 1st June until the second election took place at the close of the same year.

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\* Under Act 23 of 1854 this section (No. 54 of Act 11 of 1849) was repealed.

## CHAPTER XII.

On the 1st December the new elections took place, and Mr. C. G. E. Platts was again chosen as Alderman, he having retired in terms of the Act, and Messrs. A Hay, J. G. Witt, and G. Young became Councillors. Before proceeding to the election of Mayor the following address was presented to Mr. Fisher, whose term of office had expired. It shows that the relations between the newly-constituted Corporation and the Legislative Council were not of a very cordial character:—

“To James Hurtle Fisher, Esq, J.P., Mayor of the  
City of Adelaide.

“Worshipful Sir—The period having arrived, which, while it completes the term of your successful labors in the honorable position of Mayor of the City, also necessitates our selecting a presiding officer for the ensuing year, we deem it to be a fitting opportunity respectfully to tender for your acceptance the expression of our sincere appreciation of the valuable services which you have rendered during your occupation of the Civic Chair, and of the punctuality, courtesy, prudence, and efficiency, with which—and we feel assured at the cost

of considerable pecuniary sacrifice and personal inconvenience—you have discharged the multifarious duties attached to that honorable position.

“In adverting to the obligation conferred upon the Council and the citizens at large by your past services, we now anxiously contemplate the coming year, with the varied and hourly-increasing responsibilities which may be expected to attach themselves to the Corporate body, as trustees of the comfort, health, and welfare of our fellow-citizens, and the improvement of the city. Among them we may enumerate as the most prominent—the amendment of the present Municipal Ordinance, combined with an extensive and efficient code of by-laws; the serious consideration and carrying out of sanitary measures, including the removal of that mass of corruption which it is notorious now literally festers the surface of our city to a considerable depth, evolving gases fatal to health, and by which the lives of the citizens must, however imperceptibly, be in fact materially shortened; the procuring of an Act for regulating buildings; a proper provision of police, of licensing, of sewerage and waterworks; and incidentally, the protection of property from loss by fire by the organization of a disciplined brigade in combination with the several Fire Insurance Offices.

“Many other objects of improvement might be referred to, but we would close this portion of our address to your Worship by declaring our desire and intention (as one of the duties we are imperatively called upon to discharge) to assist and maintain those

unshackled privileges of self-government which ought to accompany—and wherever municipal institutions have been conferred, do absolutely exist, with the solitary exception of the city of Adelaide.

“In reference to this latter subject it has been a source of surprise and disappointment to this Council, that upon a late application to the Legislative Council for extended powers, instead of that assistance we might have, as of course, anticipated, our appeal was ungraciously received, and an illiberal opposition raised, more especially by those from whom we have been accustomed to hear large professions as advocates of the rights of the people, self-government, and popular institutions. These privileges, however, which we cannot obtain from the liberality of the Legislative Council, we fear not to receive from the justice of Her Majesty’s Government, doubting not the desire of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, as the representative of royalty, to cherish the municipal institution, and while extending to its representatives that respect and confidence which we assert the Municipal body to deserve, to relieve this Council and the citizens at large from the lately-enacted imputation ‘that the citizens of Adelaide are incapable of managing their own affairs, and of disbursing their own moneys.’

“Such, Sir, at a rapid glance we conceive to be the position of Municipal matters, the nature of the path of action before us, and we need hardly advert to the arduous duties which will consequently devolve upon this Council. To you, Worshipful Sir, we have during

the past session looked with confidence as our guide, and we indulge the hope that you will not hesitate upon being re-elected this day to the Civic Chair, again to accept its responsibilities and honors, and share with us those labors which we pledge ourselves faithfully and zealously to assist you in performing."

This address was signed by the Aldermen and all the Councillors.

Mr. Fisher was then re-elected Mayor, and he returned the following reply:—"Gentlemen—It was my wish at this period to retire from the Council, and from public life, and to devote the evening of my days to my own affairs, and to the interests of my family ; but the signal mark of your approval of my past conduct as Mayor, and of your confidence in my unanimous re-election to the high office of Chief Magistrate, makes me feel that it is my duty still to continue to place at your disposal my best services. I, therefore, lay aside all personal considerations, and again accept the honor you have conferred upon me, and will cheerfully devote my time and best energies to the welfare of the city. I am persuaded that the Municipal Council may, and will be, an instrument of much good, not to the city only, but to the whole province. Whilst I should earnestly deprecate the introduction into our discussions of any party politics, yet there are several matters affecting the prosperity of the citizens whom you represent from time to time occupying, or which ought to occupy, the attention of the Legislative Council, which appear to me proper for you to watch over and take action upon in the way of memorialising His Excellency



the Lieutenant-Governor, or otherwise, as circumstances may suggest. For example, who are so much interested as your constituents, as a body, in the perfecting of an efficient system of registering titles to property? Who more than they are concerned in securing a speedy and inexpensive administration of the law? Where are the persons to be found who would be more benefited by the construction of the City and Port Railway? and who more interested in the introduction into the province of a due supply of labor of every class? I will not multiply the enumeration of public questions which might usefully be taken into your consideration, and which would be legitimately within its scope. Those I have already noticed indicate the sort of matters which I have in view in addition to that all important one which I have on a former occasion adverted to—the introduction of water into the city and a proper system of sewerage; to which I may add an Act for the proper regulation of buildings within the city. My anxious desire in again accepting the high office to which you have just elected me is to assist you to make the Municipal Corporation of Adelaide a great benefit to the whole community. The gentlemanlike tone, the freedom from personalities, the unflinching devotion to business which have characterised your proceedings hitherto, will I doubt not continue to distinguish the Council and satisfy the citizens that it is our wish and determination faithfully to discharge for their benefit the high trust committed to us. Gentlemen, I cordially thank you for the high honor you have done me and the confidence you have again reposed in me.

These remarks do not seem to have had much effect upon the Legislative Council. All that they did to satisfy the demands of the Corporation was to pass an Act, No. 23 of 1852, to regulate the fines imposed upon persons who refused to act after being elected to any municipal office, and to limit the expenditure of the Corporation in their officers' salaries and allowances to £2,000 a year.

A great deal of discussion took place in the City Council during this year (52-3) on the mode of assessing the City. It was contended, and with some show of reason, that vacant acres and other pieces of land were largely increased in value by reason of the improvements of the thoroughfares in which they were situated by the general impetus which those improvements gave to the trade of the City, and by the increased comfort they afforded to the inhabitants; yet those properties, according to the existing principle of assessment, did not contribute fairly towards the City funds. Mr. Alderman Solomon\* proposed to meet the difficulty by adopting a plan by means of which he considered they would be made to contribute in a more equitable degree to the public expenditure, and form a certain basis upon which, at a future period, the Corporation would be able to borrow money for special purposes. The principal resolution which he proposed ran as follows :—“ That, in order to enable the Corporation to borrow money for specific improvements within the City, a new system of assessment, to range over a given

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\* Mr. Solomon was Mayor in 1870 and 1871.

number of years, shall be entered into, based upon the following principles—a fixed rate of assessment upon the frontages of all lands in the principal streets of the City, as follows :—Hindley-street west, on each side to Morphett-street ; Hindley-street east, on each side to King William-street ; Rundle-street west, on each side to Gawler-place ; Rundle-street east, on each side to East-terrace. The above to be first-class streets. North-terrace, Currie-street, Grenfell-street, Waymouth-street, and Pirie street, with all the streets leading from the North-terrace to the south into Waymouth and Pirie streets, to be considered as second-class streets. All the other streets in South Adelaide, together with those in North Adelaide, to be considered as third-class-streets.” It may be doubted whether this scheme would have secured the object its proposer had in view. Probably the majority of the Councillors thought that time and the rapid progress of the City would effect all that was desired, without its becoming necessary to resort to an experimental system of, at least, uncertain value. The motion was not carried, nor do we find that the mode of assessment then in force has been changed in any important degree since that time.

The Corporation had certainly no reason to complain of having to work with straightened means. At the commencement of their labors they received £559 6s. 7d., the balance remaining in the hands of the City Commissioners, and shortly afterwards £1,000 from the Government. In the following year (1853) another grant of £1,000 was made to them from the general revenue ;

£191 7s. was received from miscellaneous sources. The rates to September 30, 1853, produced £5,921 19s. 8d.; the cattle market fees were £373 0s. 9d.; slaughter-house dues, £1,946 5s.; and the revenue from the Park Lands, made up of depasturing licences, sales of timber, &c., amounted to £1,064 3s. 9d.; making in all £12,056 2s. 9d. Of this £6,253 11s. were laid out in improving the streets of the City, a balance remained in hand on the 30th September of £1,104 10s. 9d., and the remainder was devoted to salaries, stationery, assessment, election, and miscellaneous expenses. The expenditure was distributed with tolerable fairness all over the City, and although no very large sum was laid out on any particular street, those who remember what the state of Adelaide was a short time previous can testify to the marked improvement which was everywhere apparent. The best proof of the progress which had been made is to be seen in the City Assessment for 1853, which had increased from £112,134 to £130,648.

In December, 1853, the elections for the ensuing twelve months took place. Messrs. Fiveash, Glandfield, and Lawson, who had retired in rotation, were chosen again as Councillors, and Mr. Fisher was re-elected Mayor. This year, however, was essentially a year of change. Alderman Solomon resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. John Lazar. Mr. Councillor Haire also withdrew into private life, and Dr. T. Y. Cotter was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Alderman Paxton also resigned, and Mr. T. Reynolds took his place; shortly afterwards he also retired, and Mr. James Waterman



was returned to the vacant seat. Messrs. Beevor and G. Young next sent in their resignations, and Messrs. S. Bakewell and W. Field took their places. Mr. R. H. Fiveash next retired, and on the same day (20th November) the Mayor, Mr. J. H. Fisher, withdrew from the Mayoralty. Mr. Alderman Hall was elected Mayor for the short term which intervened between that time and the annual election. Mr. Fisher's letter of resignation contained this passage:—"I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred on me by having been five times elected Mayor of this city, and I feel deep regret in dissolving my connection with the Corporation—a feeling in no small degree heightened by the recollection of the kindness and support which I have had invariably extended towards me by every member of the Corporation. In coming to my present determination, I confess I am in no small degree influenced by the consideration of the vast responsibility and consequent anxiety which will necessarily arise out of the proper and efficient carrying out of the proposed amended Corporation Act, and of the Act for the sewerage, supply of water, and regulation of the sanitary condition of the city, involving as these measures will, the judicious expenditure of an immense sum of money, and the requisite amount of care in carrying out the objects of those Acts." The retirement of the Mayor was much regretted, but as in a short time afterwards he occupied a seat in the Legislative Council, the public did not lose the benefit of his judgment and long experience.



The new Council started with a balance in hand from the previous year of £1,104 10s. 9d., unexpended. In less than six months they had received from the Government £9,000, of which £2,000 was specially voted for planting and fencing the squares. They needed it, for they were in a most deplorable state. The rates this year produced £6,009 18s. 9d., the Cattle Market £1,055 10s. 6d., the slaughterhouse £1,580 17s. 6d., the Park Lands £1,036 16s. 11d., and miscellaneous receipts £481 15s. 6d., making a total of £20,269 9s. 11d., equal to about 30s. per head of the population of Adelaide. The expenditure during this year was £17,524 13s., of which £10,829 12s. was devoted to the improvement of the streets and roadways in the City, and of the immediate approaches thereto. On looking over the items which compose the miscellaneous receipts, there are sundry amounts received as fines from Aldermen and Councillors on vacating their seats. In this year the Mayor, three Aldermen, and four Councillors retired. In two cases only were fines enforced. One Alderman paid £10 10s., and one Councillor paid £12 12s., the rest paid nothing. An assessor who had refused, or neglected to do the duties of his office, had to forfeit the sum of £50. No explanation appears why the Act was administered in so obviously partial a way, nor why the City Funds should have suffered as they did in consequence of the non-enforcement of the law. One Alderman (Mr. Reynolds) escaped because he had been elected to a seat in the Legislative Council, and he alleged that he could not properly

discharge the duties of the two offices. However, he was an Alderman before he became a candidate for Legislative honors, and there was nothing in the Corporation Act, or the Electoral Act, to justify him in claiming exemption on such a ground ; nevertheless this plea was allowed, and he was not fined.

The Legislative Council had been prevailed upon to consider the position of the Corporation and passed an Act (23 of 1854) repealing some of the laws relating to the Municipality, and amending others, at the same time extending its powers so as to enable the Council to deal with certain matters which it had not been deemed advisable to place under their control. These increased powers had reference to the making and maintenance of the streets and footways, the making of private streets, and the adoption of certain regulations to be observed in erecting buildings in the City. They also made provision for the more effectual scavenging of the City. Certain other powers which have generally been considered as properly belonging to Municipal Corporations were still withheld. The Police Commissioner still remained Commissioner of Markets, and in him was vested the authority to license public conveyances. The Government derived a considerable revenue from this source, and there was as yet no disposition to part with it. The Police Commissioner administered many laws for years after the Corporation was resuscitated, which properly did not belong to the police at all. Some were placed under his charge before the colony could boast of any Municipal government, and others during the time when

the Corporation affairs had fallen into confusion. It was not until the year 1861 that the Government felt that the proper time had come to divest itself of functions which ought properly to attach to the Executive of a country only in the very first stages of its existence, Considerable inconvenience was felt to arise from this division of authority in the City of Adelaide, and that inconvenience was considerably increased by the position and growing importance of suburban townships and of District Councils which had been established a short time before the Commissioner's extra official functions were transferred to the Municipalities.

The annual elections were held in December, 1854, Mr. Alderman Richman was re-elected as a Councillor, and Mr. E. B. W. Glandfield was chosen Alderman. The new Councillors were Messrs. W. J. Cox, J. Harman, J. M. Linklater, J. Martin, and John Stewart, and subsequently Mr. T. Futchter. The City assessment during 1854-5 still continued to give evidence of the progress the City was making. It amounted to £148,504, showing an increase of £15,779 over that of the preceding year. The revenue also showed a large increase, being £22,989 5s. 3d. against £20,269 9s. 11d. in the previous year. The rates yielded £7,914 7s. 5d. ; the grant from the Government was £7,000, and a further sum of £1,514 2s. 6d. for the employment of immigrant laborers. The Cattle Market dues were £717 9s. 6d., the slaughterhouse fees £1,781 17s. 6d., and the revenue from the Park Lands £1,024 14s. 5d., and miscellaneous receipts £291 17s. The balance in hand from the

previous year was £2,744 16s. 11d. Of this amount £15,026 12s. 9d. was spent in improving the streets, and £1,523 9s. 2d. in building a City Market on a part of the Corporation Acre fronting Pirie-street. This building was a failure. It was too small, and very badly arranged, and was soon abandoned. It was subsequently let as a store. It afterwards did duty as a banqueting-room on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to South Australia, and since then it has been converted into a livery stable and carriage depôt, a purpose which it seems to serve admirably. The most noteworthy occurrence which affected the City Council during this year was the litigation with the Right Rev. Dr. Short, Lord Bishop of Adelaide, to try His Lordship's right to a portion of Victoria-square as a site for a Cathedral.

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## CHAPTER XIII.

In the earliest existing plan of the City of Adelaide, at the southern end of that block of land which forms the reserve known as Victoria-square, there is a small vignette intended apparently to mark a site for a church. How that picture was drawn on that map—whether it was merely a fanciful sketch made by the draftsman, or was marked in consequence of some authoritative determination to dedicate the spot on which it was shown to ecclesiastical purposes—no one now is able to explain. As far as can be ascertained from the testimony of persons who were engaged in the actual survey of the City, it would appear that a road two chains wide was originally laid out through what is now the square, running north and south in a line with King William-street, thus continuing it from North-terrace to South-terrace.\* The acres which bounded it on the east and west were shown on the first plan by dotted lines. That plan was destroyed in the fire which took place in the Government Hut in 1839, in which so many valuable public records were lost. The arrangement of the Square was subsequently altered so as to show the

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\* See Proclamation in the "*South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*" under date June 3rd, 1837.



road as running round it on the east and west sides, instead of being taken through it. This it is stated took place before the first sale of the town lands. If this is correct the sketch of the church must have been added before the central portion of the City was finally laid out as it now appears, and after the alteration in the road had taken place. However this may be, it is well known that the early settlers did not consider that the acre had been devoted to the Church of England, or to any ecclesiastical purpose whatever. From the foundation of the colony a very strong feeling prevailed against the establishment of any connection between Church and State, or between the Government and any of the religious organizations which had representatives in South Australia. As early as 1846 this feeling assumed a distinct—it may be called almost an organized—shape, which ended a few years afterwards in the total withdrawal of all grants from the public resources in aid of religious objects. In July of that year a public meeting was held in the Supreme Court-house to take the question into consideration. A memorial to the Governor was agreed to, and presented to him by a deputation composed of many of the most influential persons in the province. It was addressed

“To His Excellency Frederick Holt Robe, Esquire,  
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of South  
Australia, &c., &c.

“The memorial of the Colonists of South Australia  
in public meeting assembled humbly sheweth—

“That your memorialists believing that no portion of

the public revenue of the colony should be applied by the Government to the support of religion, do, therefore, earnestly and respectfully solicit your Excellency to withhold the sanction of the Government from the vote recently passed by the Legislative Council to place upon the Estimates a sum of money for that purpose."

This memorial was presented by Messrs. E. Stephens, W. Giles, A. Forster, W. Peacock, A. L. Elder, A. H. Davis, and E. W. Wickes. It had no effect, and grants from the revenue continued to be made to the principal religious bodies until 1850, when they were finally withdrawn.

The Right Rev. Augustus Short, D.D., was appointed Bishop of Adelaide in 1847. His patent is dated 25th June in that year, and was published in the *Government Gazette* of January 6th, 1848. At that time no grant of the Cathedral Acre had been made to him. Such a grant, in fact, was wholly unnecessary, because in his Lordship's letters patent Trinity Church, the first Anglican Church erected in the province, was named and proclaimed as his pro-Cathedral Church, and the pro-Cathedral Church of the new Diocese of Adelaide. The acre (No. 9) upon which this church was built belonged to Mr. Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, who, finding that no provision existed in the Imperial Act constituting South Australia a Province of the British Empire for endowing the State Church with land, conveyed it to trustees for the use of the Church of England for ever. Notwithstanding this, and the publication of the Bishop's letters patent—the contents of which must have been known to

Colonel Robe as well as to Dr. Short—on the 18th of March, 1848, His Excellency conveyed an acre in Victoria-square to the Bishop as a site for a Church of England Cathedral. The Corporation, it will be remembered, died out at the close of 1843, and in 1846 an ordinance was passed providing for the management of the City affairs until municipal institutions should be restored to the inhabitants of Adelaide. Amongst other provisions it vested all the lands which had belonged to, or had been placed under the charge and control of the Corporation, in Her Majesty. Amongst these were, of course, included the City squares, which were public reserves for the use of the inhabitants, and it was a part of one of these reserves that was the *locus in quo* of the Bishop's grant. By the Bishop's directions boundary-stones were placed at its corners, and so far His Lordship took and held possession of it. In 1849 a fresh Act\* was passed, which provided for the revival of the defunct Corporation, and that Act vested in it the whole of the Park Lands and public reserves within the City bounds, certain portions of land being specially excepted. None of the City squares were included in the schedule to the Act, which specified the excepted areas, and the Corporation, on taking office, assumed the control over Victoria-square in common with the rest of the vacant spaces known as the squares. No notice had been given to them that the Cathedral Acre had been alienated by the Crown, nor, it seems, had any public notification of

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\* Intituled "An Ordinance to constitute a Municipal Corporation for the City of Adelaide," being Act No. 11 of 1849.

the grant by Colonel Robe been made. On the 23rd April, 1851, three years after Governor Robe had issued the land grant, it was registered in the General Registry Office of the Province. So the matter stood when the Corporation was revived in 1852. In 1854 a special grant was made by the Government of £2,000 for fencing and planting the City squares, and in that year and the year following £1,106 13s. 8d. was spent in improving Victoria-square alone. The Corporation, composed as it was then of many of the earliest settlers, did not seem to be aware that one portion of it had been alienated and dedicated to the Church of England, and it is not probable that they would have laid out a large amount in improving a property not legally their own. Early in 1855, the Right Rev. Dr. Short claimed the land and demanded possession. He based his claim upon the grant from Governor Robe. The Corporation refused to recognise the Bishop's asserted right, or that he had any legal claim to the piece of ground, notwithstanding that the validity of His Lordship's pretensions was supported by a written opinion given by four of the leading barristers who practiced in the Supreme Court of the Province. They stated—

“ We have fully considered the title of the Lord Bishop of Adelaide to the acre in Victoria-square, and we are clearly of opinion that the grant thereof made by Her Majesty to him for the purpose of a Cathedral being erected on such acre is a valid grant, which it was competent for Her Majesty to make, and that the title



of the Bishop is valid, both at law and in equity, against all persons whomsoever.

(Signed)

“ J. H. FISHER.

“ WM. CHAS. BELT.

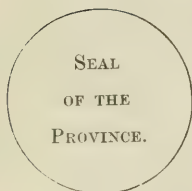
“ WM. BARTLEY.

“ RANDOLPH I. STOW.

“ Adelaide, March 13th, 1855.”

The grant is in the following form :—

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

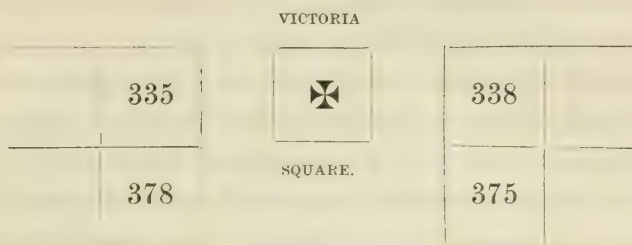


KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I, FREDERICK HOLT ROBE, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN THE ARMY, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF HER MAJESTY'S PROVINCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, in name and on behalf of Her

Majesty, by virtue of the power in me vested by an Act of the fifth and sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled “An Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies,” and of all other powers me thereunto enabling, Do HEREBY of Her Majesty's special grace, GRANT UNTO THE RIGHT REVEREND AUGUSTUS SHORT, DOCTOR IN DIVINITY, LORD BISHOP OF ADELAIDE, and his SUCCESSORS AS LORD BISHOP OF ADELAIDE for the time being, subject to the TRUSTS, conditions, reservations, and provisos hereinafter contained, ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND containing by admeasurement one acre or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, situated and being in Victoria-square, in the City of Adelaide and Province



## PLAN REFERRED TO IN THE GRANT.



No. 50.

Received into the Registry Office for the Province of South Australia, this 23rd day of April, 1851, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, and found it to be a correct copy of the original instrument, the due execution of which instrument appears to me to be correct.

(*Sd.*) G. H. BARNARD,  
Deputy-Registrar.

as aforesaid, as the said piece or parcel of land is delineated in the public maps deposited in the proper office in the City of Adelaide, and in the plan drawn in the margin hereof\* and colored green, with all the rights and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging: To HOLD unto the said Augustus Short and his successors as Lord Bishop of Adelaide for the time being for ever, UPON TRUST for the appropriation thereof as the site and for the erection and maintenance thereon of the Cathedral Church of the said Bishop and his successors, and for the provision out of the revenues belonging to or arising from the use of the said Cathedral Church, lands, hereditaments, and appurtenances in such manner as shall be lawfully appointed of all things necessary for the celebration of Divine worship and service therein and for no other purpose whatsoever. ON CONDITION that the said grantees do and shall in every respect and at all times hereafter conform to the laws of the Province in force for the time being for regulating roads and streets, drains and sewers so far as the same may be applicable. PROVIDED nevertheless, and I do hereby in name and on behalf aforesaid RESERVE unto Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, mines and minerals in and upon or under the said land. PROVIDED also that if the trusts, conditions, reservations, and provisos herein contained or any part thereof be not duly observed and performed by the said grantees then the said land shall be forfeited and revert unto her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and these presents

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\* It was found inconvenient in printing this work to show the plan in the margin. It is therefore shown on the preceding page.

and every matter and thing herein contained shall cease and determine and become absolutely void to all intents and purposes. AND it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, by the Governor, or some person by them or him authorised in that behalf to re-enter on the said land or any part thereof, and the said grantees and all occupiers thereof therefrom wholly to remove. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this second day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, in the eleventh year of Her Majesty's reign.

“Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

“A. H. MUNDY,

“Colonial Secretary.”

Fortified with the legal opinion we have quoted above, His Lordship brought an action of trespass against the Corporation in the Supreme Court, to recover possession of the acre. The Bishop had offered to have the matter referred to arbitration, but the proposal was declined. The case was tried on the 28th and 29th June, and the defence set up was, that the Governor had no power to make any such grant as that to the Bishop, or that if he had, the grant was void, because the land had already been reserved for the use and recreation of the inhabitants of the City of Adelaide; also, that the resumption of the lands in question by the Crown, after the collapse of the first Corporation, did not reconstitute them reserved waste lands of the Crown, so as to enable him to make a fresh grant of them for purposes other than those for which they had been originally set apart. The jury returned

a special verdict to the effect that the land had been originally set apart for the use and recreation of the citizens, thus rejecting the Bishop's claim. The verdict was generally approved of, but the legal opinion on which the Bishop had been induced to come into court, would have justified him in carrying the case to Her Majesty, in Council on Appeal. His Lordship, who had acted with good feeling and moderation throughout the whole of the dispute, declined to pursue the matter further, and the verdict which preserved the acre to the people of Adelaide has remained undisturbed. The plans which refer to the disputed acre present curiously diverse features for official records, and are reproduced\* further on.

In this year the Botanical Gardens Act was passed. A small reserve had been made in the Park Lands in the early days of the colony for a Botanic Garden, but it was too small for the purpose, and was let at a trifling rent. The Act set aside a piece of ground forty acres in extent, situated at the eastern end of North-terrace, and its management rested in a Committee of whom the Mayor is *ex officio* a member, and also the senior member of the House of Assembly representing the City. The first Director was Mr. G. Francis, F.H.S., who framed the general plan which since his death has been elaborated and carried out with such eminent success by his successor, Dr. R. Schomburgh.

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\* See Appendix F.

## CHAPTER XIV.

The restored prosperity of the city in 1852, made it more and more urgently necessary to re-establish communication between North and South Adelaide by means of a bridge. Formerly there had been three bridges within the limits of the city, besides two outside its boundaries. These had all been washed away with the exception of Thebarton Bridge, which kept open the communication between the city and the Port. In summer time travellers could avail themselves of fords which had been constructed near the sites of the old bridges, and by temporary foot-bridges for pedestrians, but when the rains set in the fords became impassable in consequence of the heavy floods which swelled the Torrens, and for drays and other vehicles there was no means of reaching the northern part of the town except by way of Thebarton, which involved a detour of some three miles. In 1852 the Legislative Council authorised the preparation of plans for a bridge on the site of the old City Bridge, but nothing was done with them. One was adopted by the Council prepared by Mr. E. W. Wright. It consisted of a single stone arch of ninety



feet span, with a carriageway sixteen feet wide and a side footpath of six feet. The Government of the day did not endorse the selection made by the Legislative Council, and the Colonial Architect was directed to prepare designs for another and more convenient structure. It consisted of a platform of timber supported by wrought-iron bowstring girders resting upon stone abutments built on a foundation of piles. The span was one hundred feet, with a carriage-way twenty-three feet six inches wide, and a footway on each side five feet wide. This was approved of, and the iron work ordered from Messrs. Fox, Henderson, & Co., the builders of the Crystal Palace of 1851. About the same time Messrs. J. England and W. R. Coulthard, two English engineers, forwarded plans of tubular girder bridges, one with the platform suspended from the girders, the other with the platform resting on them. They also proposed to carry the roadway to North Adelaide in a line with King William-street, cutting off a portion of the Government Domain. Their designs were laid aside, though their suggestions as to the roadway were acted upon. The work of making the road was put in hand in 1854, and the stone abutments were completed by the end of 1855, so as to be ready for the superstructure which arrived in the Colony shortly afterwards. At the same time the Central Road Board commenced the erection of a wooden bridge with three spans of fifty-six feet each. The roadway was suspended from trusses supported on wooden abutments and piers. The site was at a ford near the Company's old mills on the North-eastern-road, and provided for the traffic which left the

city for the north-eastern settled districts. The bridge was designed by Mr. G. E. Hamilton, C.E., and was erected by Messrs. England and Coulthard. Other provision had been made for meeting the heavy carriage traffic which the rapidly increasing commerce of the colony demanded, and besides these bridges the works connected with the railway between Adelaide and the Port had been vigorously pushed on during the preceding year and were fast approaching completion, and a railway to Gawler was projected and commenced. This was not undertaken without much opposition in the Legislative Council. It was necessary to borrow money for its construction, and many of the members, who had a vivid recollection of the inconveniences which were felt when the Colony had to depend for its expenditure on public works on funds obtained from the Home Government, objected strongly to any fresh debt being incurred. Sir Henry Young's policy, however, prevailed, and the construction of the Gawler line, the beginning of a through line to Kapunda and of a subsequent extension to the Burra, has been followed by the most beneficial results to the commerce of Adelaide and the comfort of its inhabitants.

On the 1st December the annual elections took place as usual. There were several changes during the year. At the outset Mr. Alderman John Lazar was elected Mayor in place of Mr. Hall, who retired; and Mr. T. Powell, Mr. F. W. Thomas, and Mr. W. A. Hughes were chosen Councillors in the room of Messrs. Platts, Hay, and Field. Early in February Mr. W. T. Sabben

retired from the post of Town Clerk. Mr. Councillor Hughes then resigned his seat in the Council and became Town Clerk. Mr. Alex. Cumming filled the vacancy at the Council board. Mr. L. Egan, keeper of the gaol, was obliged to give up his seat because its duties interfered with the discharge of his official functions, and was succeeded by Mr. H. D. Hilton; and Mr. Fitcher was succeeded by Mr. S. Mason, who had been Clerk of Markets. Messrs. Stewart, Harman, and Powell, also vacated their offices, and their places were filled by Messrs. R. Hall, W. Baldwin, and John Kellet.

The assessment made during this year showed a considerable increase in the value of the city property liable to be rated, the amount being £190,014 5s., as against £148,504, being an advance of £41,510 5s. above the total of the previous valuation. The revenue for the year, however, appears not to have increased in proportion, for the total receipts to December 31st were only £23,958 7s. 6d., as against £22,989 5s. 3d. in the previous financial year. Of this amount £7,813 10s. 11d. was derived from rates; £10,187 10s. 3d. was contributed by the Government. The market dues were £637 1s., slaughtering fees £1,664 13s. 6d., and from the Park Lands 1,567 6s. 10d.; the miscellaneous receipts were £2,088 5s. The Corporation expended during the year £13,630 9s. 8d. on public improvements, and on office expenses and salaries, election expenses and printing £3,103 10s. 9d. A singular item appears in the balance-sheet—£786 2s. 10d. was spent in endeavoring to convert the slaughterhouse offal into manure. The return from

this source was only £129 9s. 7d. During this year a Mayor's Court, which took cognizance of offences against the municipal laws, was established. There is no record of any authority under which it was called into existence. It was stated that it was done under the advice of the Police Magistrate, though how he could authorise the establishment of such a tribunal does not appear. Its first sitting—at least the first recorded—was held on the 2nd April, 1856, when a person was fined for removing sand from the river without a licence. In reference to this Court the Mayor states—"The establishment of the Mayor's Court has, I believe, given satisfaction to the citizens generally, for the reasons mentioned in my last report, and although it has entailed on the Town Clerk principally additional labor, it has not prevented the duties of his department being efficiently performed. The receipts in fines and fees since the establishment in April last have amounted to £240." This view of the case does not seem to have been shared by the inhabitants generally, for the Court was abolished or fell into disuse in a couple of years afterwards. During this year the first Waterworks Act was passed. This authorised the raising of £280,000 by loan on bonds terminable at various periods, and bearing six per cent. interest. Two hundred thousand pounds of this amount was intended to cover the cost of damming up the Torrens in the gorge through which it finds its way to the plains and to the Reedbeds, of making a storage reservoir capable of containing 180,000,000 of gallons, and of providing the necessary mains, distribution pipes,



fire plugs, &c., and £80,000 was to be devoted to draining the City. Only £200,000, however, was raised—the drainage scheme being unfortunately abandoned. The Act contained provision that as soon as the sums received by the rates had amounted to a total equal to the principal borrowed and the interest paid upon it, the whole of the works should be transferred from the Government to the Corporation. Sir Henry Young during his governorship had contemplated these works, but it remained for Sir Richard MacDonnell—one of our most able and popular Governors to carry it into effect. Capt. Freeling, R.E., Surveyor-General, who had been Chairman of the City Commission, took a very active part in inducing the Governor to propose the scheme to the Legislature. In an arid climate like that of South Australia, water is almost of priceless value, and before the waterworks were constructed few cities in the world were worse supplied than Adelaide. The inhabitants were compelled to depend upon water-carts, the drivers of which dipped the water out of the river and brought it to the houses. The charges varied from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per 50 gallons, according to the distance from the river. The supply was of course scanty and of bad quality—barely sufficient to meet the narrowest wants—and absolutely worthless in case of fire. The better class of houses had tanks into which the rain from the roofs was collected, but these were seldom sufficiently capacious to afford a permanent supply. Such facts as these, it might be supposed, would have enlisted the sympathies of the Legislative Councillors, yet the



scheme was vigorously opposed. Many of the members considered the plan proposed too costly, and were in favor of a scheme of pumping up the water for distribution into a large tank, which at best would only afford an intermittent supply of indifferent quality, and of doubtful efficacy against any extensive conflagration. The Legislative Council was at that time the only legislative chamber, and was composed of eight members nominated by the Governor and sixteen elected by various districts in the colony. The Governor was able to command a majority. Those who opposed the project being unable to defeat it, suffered the Bill to pass without a division, and it went through the whole of its stages in one afternoon. The opposition to the Bill was not confined to members of the Legislature. Many of the owners of land and house property in the City got up a strong agitation against it on the ground that it would become a tax upon them, and would deteriorate the value of their possessions by decreasing rents without conferring upon them any equivalent. They considered that the supply afforded by the water-carts from the river, and from a tank erected by Messrs. Pybus & Turner near the ford at Morphett-street, at the western end of the City, was sufficient to meet all requirements for many years. The works, however, progressed, and although they cost more than was estimated, they resulted in providing a constant service of water of the best quality at high pressure. For abundance of supply, completeness, and efficiency, the Adelaide waterworks are not surpassed by any water

supply system in the world to a City of equal size. The works have since then been largely increased, and the supply has been extended to Port Adelaide, the Towns of Kensington and Norwood, Glenelg, Unley, and the Northern and Eastern Suburban Districts. They have proved to be not only a great financial success but, as might have been expected, an inestimable advantage to all the inhabitants. The carrying out of the plan was at first entrusted to a Commission of three, but it was afterwards taken in hand by the Government. The works were originally designed by Mr. G. E. Hamilton, C.E. In consequence of the failure of the weir constructed by him he resigned his office and Mr. J. England, jun., M.I.C.E., succeeded him. Under his management the details of the scheme were considerably altered and improved, and brought to a successful conclusion.

On the 21st April the railway connecting the City with the Port was formally opened, and the event was celebrated by a banquet at Port Adelaide, at which His Excellency the Governor attended. Two hundred of the leading citizens, ladies as well as gentlemen, were present. Mr. A. Watts, J.P. of the firm of P. Levi & Co.) presided. The Stewards for the occasion were B. T. Finniss, Esq., the Colonial Secretary; Messrs. J. Ellis, C. S. Hare, S. Davenport, M.L.C., W. Younghusband, M.L.C., J. H. Fisher, Speaker of the Legislative Council, W. Giles, J. B. Hughes, M.L.C., N. Oldham, Manager of the Union Bank, G. Tinline, Manager of the South Australian

Banking Company, and S. Tomkinson, Manager of the Bank of Australasia. The festival went off successfully, but even at the banquet, some few raised their voices against railway extension, and gravely argued that as South Australia had arrived at a high state of development and prosperity without railways it could afford to do without them for an indefinite period. Mr. J. Baker, M.L.C., and Mr. S. Tomkinson both argued in this singular fashion—happily, it may be said, without convincing any appreciable number of their fellow-colonists that the City or the province could afford to lag behind the rest of the world. During his term of office as Mayor, Mr. Lazar endeavored to press upon the Government the necessity of passing a Building Act for the City, but without success. The Executive, however, offered to make a grant of £5,000 to the Corporation in order to establish some provision against fire. Strangely enough the offer was not accepted, and the year closed without anything being done in the matter.

The new bridge over the Torrens was completed and opened for traffic in June, 1856, but without any formal ceremony. The Corporation had had nothing to do with its erection, the funds being provided by the Governor, who defrayed the cost out of the Land Fund, a portion of which was at his uncontrolled disposal. It was a free gift to the City in addition to the yearly subsidy voted by the Legislature in aid of the Municipal rates. The original estimate for the bridge alone was £8,393 and for the approaches £6,136. The actual

cost of the structure appears in the official records as amounting to £22,778 14s. 3d., or more than 50 per cent. beyond what had been contemplated when the work was projected.

On the 25th of June the City and a portion of the surrounding country was visited by an earthquake. It was very smart while it lasted, but it did no damage. It was distinctly felt for many miles, and it occurred at 22 minutes past 2 a.m. It caused a violent rocking of beds and glasses and a shaking of windows, and was accompanied by a heavy low rumbling sound, like that produced by the passage of a heavy railway train over an iron bridge, increasing in intensity as it approached, and dying away in the distance. The direction was from S.W. to N.E. At the time of its occurrence the wind was light and fresh—N.N.W. to N.W.—and the sky cloudy and threatening.

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## CHAPTER XV.

Several changes took place in the constitution of the City Council during 1856-7—more than as yet had taken place in its *personnel* since the re-establishment of the Corporation. At the customary period Messrs. S. Goode, sen., Hugall, Osborne, Sabben, and J. Williams were chosen as Councillors, and Mr. H. D. Hilton was re-elected without opposition, and Mr. S. Lazar again became Mayor. The salary attached to this office had been reduced in the previous year from £300 to £200. At the first meeting of the Council it was restored to its original amount—not, however, without strong opposition. Early in January, 1857, Alderman Richman resigned his seat and was succeeded by Mr. W. Elliot. On the 16th of February Alderman Hall died. The vacancy caused by his decease was filled by Mr. H. Higginson. In March Mr. H. W. Peryman, who for some years had acted as City Surveyor, resigned his office in consequence of some serious differences with the Council. Mr. Samuel Mills was appointed in his place. Councillors Witt and Kellett withdrew from the Council, and Messrs. J. Clark and J. Wyatt were chosen



to succeed them. In August Alderman Higginson resigned, and Mr. Peryman, who had formerly been City Surveyor, offered himself for election and was accepted. These frequent changes were in some measure due to the fact that the Corporation had lost considerably in public estimation, and many of the members were anxious to cease their connection with it. The debates in the Council were not always carried on in a spirit of moderation and forbearance calculated to promote the dispatch of public business ; and an impression had got abroad that the Corporate affairs were not conducted with that strictness and impartiality which the interests of the City demanded. Well or ill founded, this impression prevailed for a considerable time, and it was difficult to induce persons of high public or social position to allow themselves to be nominated to the City Council. The financial position of the Corporation at this period was not satisfactory. The assessment of the City had decreased to the amount of above £7,000, and at the close of the year the account of the Corporation with the Bank was overdrawn to the extent of £4,407 1s. The actual revenue for the year amounted to £27,022 18s. 1d., derived as follows:—Rates, £9,581 8s. 8d.; Government Grant, £10,069 9s. 2d.; Slaughterhouse fees, £1,481 12s. 2d.; Cattle Market, £566 12s.; Park Lands, £1,546 8s. 11d.; and miscellaneous, £3,775 7s. 2d. The expenditure had reached £31,430 19s. 1d., and was thus distributed :— Making and maintaining streets, fords, &c., £20,437 12s. 1d.; slaughterhouses, markets, &c., £4,590 12s. 3d.; salaries and office expenses,

£3,463 14s. 11d.; and in the deodorising establishment, £864 17s. 11d. The net receipts from this were only £15 for the year. In two years the expenditure on this account had exceeded the return by £1,506 11s. 2d. In spite of this experience the experiment was persevered in for two years more, thus entailing a loss of £2,400, which was completely wasted.

The year 1857 will always be remembered as that in which the Constitution Act came into force. It completely altered the position of the Governor of the province. He could no longer act on his own authority, but only on the advice of ministers responsible to Parliament. The active interference of the Secretary of State in England in the affairs of the colony was abolished. The Land Fund was entirely given over to the colonists, and except for a certain power of disallowance of bills which have been passed by the Local Parliament, and the prerogative of appointing the Governors, which have been reserved to the Crown, South Australia is virtually an independent state. Under the Electoral Act, according to the provisions of which the members of the House of Assembly are chosen, the number of City representatives was increased to six. That Act has been altered twice since then. On the first occasion the City was divided into two electoral districts, each of which returns two members, and on the second, the municipality was again divided into three districts, North Adelaide, East Adelaide, and West Adelaide. The first returns only one member, the other two, two each.

The little building which had served as a place of meeting for the Corporation was found to be too small and inconvenient to answer the purpose any longer. It had been erected by the City Commissioners, and though perhaps sufficient for them and for the limited operations they carried on, it never was suited for a Corporation. A new Town Hall was accordingly projected. In order to raise the money necessary for the purpose, it was proposed to lay out the Corporation Acre in blocks to be let on leases for building purposes, reserving sufficient space for erecting a Town Hall to front King William-street. This plan, it was expected, would enable the Corporation to build the hall without expense to the ratepayers, if, as was supposed, the Government would give a special grant in aid equal to whatever amount was received in the shape of premiums on the building leases. This expectation was not realised.

An important question relating to the mode of assessing property in the City arose when the annual assessment was made. In arriving at the value of the different vacant acres, many of which belonged to the South Australian Company, the valuator took into his calculation the increased value of the freehold of those acres which had been improved by public works carried out at the expense of the Corporation in the streets in which they were situated. Such a mode of assessment pressed heavily on many of the owners of unoccupied land, which yielded no revenue. The South Australian Company, being the largest holders of town

acres, appealed against the assessment, which imposed on them a greatly increased contribution to the City funds. The case was heard in the Local Court, and decided in favor of the Company, the Court holding that the proper mode of estimating the value of such places for the purpose of rating was to take as the amount the sum for which they could be let for one year. It was proposed after this decision to obtain a short Act of Parliament so as to enable the Corporation to carry their views into effect. Little, however, has been done in the matter, and the original mode of assessment is that now in force, except that under Act 16 of 1861, Section 152, the assessment shall be five per cent. on the freehold value at the time of assessment. In his annual report the Mayor remarks upon this point—

“I view the late decision in the appeal, South Australian Company *versus* the Corporation, as exceedingly detrimental to the interests of the City. By the 61st section of the Corporation Ordinance, full power is given to the Council to order assessments to be made of ‘all buildings, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the city whether occupied or not occupied, rented or not rented, according to the full, fair, and average estimated annual value of the same, clear of all outgoings. By the 62nd section ‘The Valuator is to value, rate, and assess all such buildings, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to such rates and assessments as afore-said.’ The assessment is to specify the owners of all buildings, lands, &c., liable to payment of the rates; and



when the premises shall be unoccupied, it is directed that they shall be charged with the full and fair annual value thereof to let. By the 71st section unoccupied lands, and the owners of which may reside out of the province, are specially made liable, the reason assigned being, 'that such lands will derive increased value from the improvements effected in the City at the cost of the Corporation, and it is reasonable that the owners should contribute towards the funds which give increased value to their property.' If the construction put upon these clauses is to rule, viz.:—That properties are to be assessed at what they would let for *one* year, then the Banks, large shops, and in fact, all the principal buildings must be put at about one-tenth their actual value. As by the Ordinance the judgment is final, I would advise that a short Bill be laid before Parliament to amend the Ordinance, in so far as it may be defective regarding vacant lands, in order that this and the other Corporations and District Councils may not be placed in the very painful and unjust position of taxing industry and colonial labor, to benefit the absentee proprietors, who, when the property of the city, town, or district shall have arisen to a high amount, will sell their lands, not at what they were worth before the improvements began, but at the prices to which they have been raised by those very improvements." Public opinion was against the Corporation on this question. It was felt that time would remove all difficulties arising out of it. The increased revenue derivable by the Corporation from the adoption of their proposals would not be



considerable, whilst the hardship on a few ratepayers would be great, so that special legislation was held to be undesirable.

An attempt was made early in the year to procure the passing of a Building Bill through Parliament. In 1855 a Bill had been introduced, but it met with vigorous opposition and was withdrawn. The Bill of 1857 passed its second reading, but did not become law. A project was made about the same time for improving the River Torrens. The City Surveyor was instructed to prepare designs for the general improvement of the River Torrens within the municipal boundary by clearing and regulating its bed, constructing weirs for the retention of water, regulating, planting, and grassing its banks or otherwise ; also for the improvement and laying out of the City Park Lands, especial provision being made therein for public roads, drives, walks, gardens or other enclosures, avenues, and other arrangements of trees and shrubs, a racecourse and cricket grounds, together with other appropriate means of public health, recreation, and convenience. No provision, however, was made for obtaining the necessary funds. The Corporation possessed no power to borrow money for that or any other purpose, and the public finances had so many and such pressing demands to meet the requirements of the country districts for roads and bridges, that a special grant from the Parliament could not be looked for. Little has been done in this direction up to the present time. Even such an apparently indispensable institution as a Fire

Brigade was only talked about. The Mayor in his report suggested the advisability of doing something towards it, but the matter was not brought before the Council in such a shape as to lead to any substantial result.

The year 1856-7 cannot be looked back upon with any degree of satisfaction as far as regards the proceedings of the Corporation. Law proceedings, discord in the Council, unwise expenditure, and the commencement of the City debt constitute the most prominent incidents in its history. The want of harmonious working, which was manifested both by the Councillors and the Corporation officials in their mutual relations, prevented much solid improvement that might otherwise have been secured, and the effects of this undesirable state of affairs were felt for some time after its close. The first section of the Adelaide and Gawler railway (12 miles) was opened on the 5th October, and the event celebrated by a banquet at Salisbury.

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## CHAPTER XVI.

The most important step that has been undertaken in connection with the progress of the City of Adelaide and the general advancement of South Australia has been the establishment of the Magnetic Telegraph. It began in a very small way. The first effort was almost an experiment, being confined to a line about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, connecting Port Adelaide with the City, and it was erected by a private person. Mr. James Macgeorge, who had resided for some years in South Australia, visited Europe, and returned to the colony in 1854, bringing with him some telegraph apparatus. For many months afterwards, no attempt was made to erect it. It was not until July 1856 that the matter was taken seriously in hand. An application was then made to the Corporation for permission to erect the telegraph poles across the Park Lands and in the streets to the Exchange. This request was complied with. A similar request was made to the Central Road Board for leave to erect the line along the Port road, the most direct course to Port Adelaide, but this was refused. The Central Road Board, although partly elective, was

dependent entirely on the Government for funds, and its members did not consider themselves warranted in sanctioning the erection of a work—on property which, though under their control, really vested in the Government—which was intended to compete with the Government line of telegraph projected some time before, and at the time actually on its way to the colony. In this difficulty resort was had to the District Council of Hindmarsh, who had control of a line of by-road parallel to the Port road, but considerably to the north of that thoroughfare, and their consent being readily given, the poles were fixed, and the wires strained upon them. In order to convince the sceptical (and there were not a few) of the value of telegraphic communication, the proprietor kept the line open for the first week free of charge. A considerable amount of business, considering what the City and Port then were, was done by its means until the Government lines could be erected. It was a temporary expedient only, run up very roughly. It had but one wire, and two instruments, neither of them equal to the then existing standard of telegraphic apparatus, and not suited to the peculiarities of the South Australian climate. It did not long survive the establishment of the Government system, and after being at work for nearly two years, was sold to a private firm (Messrs. Elder, Stirling, and Co.) and eventually taken down. Since then the whole system of telegraphic communication has been in the hands of the Government, and under the management of Mr. Charles Todd, by whom it was established and organised. Whilst Mr.

Macgeorge's line was at work, a Committee of the Legislative Council had been appointed, apparently for the purpose of examining into the proposed expenditure of the Government for the year 1856, which, it was alleged, was projected on a basis much in excess of the resources and prospects of the colony. The real object was to work out a practical protest against the divided authority in the administration of the public funds which at that time existed. The Land Fund, at least a certain portion of it, was at the disposal of the Governor, without any control over it by the Legislative body. The general revenue was expended nominally under the votes of the Legislature, but the Governor in disbursing the general revenue could override the votes of the Council by contracting the expenditure authorised for any particular purpose, or by spending money in a variety of ways, before any specific appropriations were submitted to the Legislature. In the course of that inquiry, fears were expressed that the establishment of the telegraph would diminish the income derived from the Post Office. In that year the postal receipts were £7,841. In the year following, when 36 miles of wire were at work, the postal receipts had increased to £8,925. Mr. Todd estimated that at the outset he would have 60 messages per day, and an income from the telegraph lines of £1,100 a year. The income for the first year was only £366. At the close of 1876, it had increased to £33,618 for the year, and was steadily increasing. The number of miles of wire erected and in operation at that date was 3,972. Since the first



unpretending line was put up, the colony has been placed in communication with Melbourne, Sydney, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand. At the time of writing a line has just been completed from Adelaide to Western Australia, thus uniting the whole of the Australian colonies under one system. A line has also been completed across the Australian Continent from Adelaide to Port Darwin, connecting the City with the Netherlands India, China, India, Ceylon, Europe, England, and America. This line, which cost £370,000, was erected by the enterprise and at the sole cost of South Australia. For his services in forwarding the construction of this line, Mr. C. Todd was named by Her Majesty the Queen a Companion of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, while Mr. H. Ayers, C.M.G., who happened to be Chief Secretary at the date of its completion, was knighted. The honor of the work, however, is substantially due to the Hon. H. B. T. Strangways, under whose Premiership it was projected, and but for whom it would not have been undertaken. By his foresight and enterprise the City of Adelaide has become the telegraphic centre of the whole of the Australian colonies, and the centre of communication between them and the rest of the civilised world.

The year 1857 was not marked by many very important events. The Park Lands were fenced in, a great portion of them planted, and the approaches to the City in consequence greatly improved. The growth of the trees took away the very bare appearance of the open spaces which surrounded it, and which had, partly

by decay and partly by destruction, been completely denuded of the timber which had covered them in the early days. An attempt was made to lay out the Corporation Acre into blocks to be let on building leases, and to erect a Town Hall out of the proceeds derived from the sale of these leases, but although the Mayor in his report to the Council was sanguine as to the success of the project, it fell to the ground. A Building Bill was introduced into Parliament by Mr. Dutton, but it met with considerable opposition, and was not passed into law.

In April in this year Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, (appointed to succeed Sir Henry Young as Governor, and who superseded B. T. Finniss, Esq., who for a time administered the Government of the colony), opened the first Parliament in South Australia. Her Majesty had conceded the power of self-government to all the Australian colonies some two or three years before. South Australia had availed herself of the privilege of forming her future Constitution, but as that which was first adopted provided for a nominated Upper House, memorials were sent to the Secretary of State against it, and it was disallowed. The new Constitution Act of 1855-6 provided for an elective Upper House, the members being elected for twelve years, but one-third retiring at the end of every fourth year. The opening of the new Parliament was inaugurated without any special ceremonial, nor was it accompanied by any public demonstration. The highest expectations were formed of the substantial and immediate benefits which

all classes were to reap from its deliberations. Experience, however, has shown that as far as good government is concerned the colony has not advanced very materially, because, as subjects, the colonists were already governed well. The great boon to the country was that of government by the people themselves, who, being on the spot, could meet local exigencies by immediate special legislation without any interference from those whose acquaintance with colonial life and requirements was slight, mostly superficial, frequently tainted and warped by the personal prejudices of the Governor on the spot, and invariably theoretical. The terms on which this power was conceded to the colonists, and the whole of the revenues derived from the sale or occupation of the Crown Lands given up to them, were liberal in the extreme. All that was required from them was that they should grant a civil list to the Crown providing for the salaries of the Governor and his Ministers free from Parliamentary control, and retiring pensions to those officers of State whose positions became altered by the change. The amount fixed by the Legislative Council, in which the new Act was passed, was £12,500, the land revenue at that time being not far from £250,000 a year. The only powers reserved to the Crown\* were the right of appointing the Governors from time to time, and that of disallowing any Acts passed by the Colonial Legislature which are in contravention of English Law, or which infringe upon treaties entered into by the Imperial Government. In

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\* Of course these powers are inherent in the Crown. It need scarcely be said that they are not reserved in terms in our Constitution Act.

almost every other sense of the expression, South Australia (as well as each of the other Australian colonies) may be regarded as an independent State. It might have been expected that an occurrence which must regulate the whole future of the colony, and which gave it its first start in its political existence, would have been ushered in with some popular manifestations. There was a crowd of people assembled—not a very large one—in front of the Parliament House in North-terrace, to see the Governor ride up to the door, attended by a small party of mounted troopers, receive a salute from the military guard and police detachment drawn up in the open space, enter the door of the building, come out again, receive another salute, and then ride away. This is how the new Constitution was ushered into being in the good City of Adelaide.

In the year 1855-6, an Act had been passed by the Legislature authorising the borrowing of a sum of £280,000 to provide for the supply of water to the City and for its drainage. The cost of the waterworks was fixed at £200,000, and of the drainage system £80,000. It was intended to dam up the river in the gorge of the River Torrens, where it enters the plains from the range of hills which lie to the eastward of the City, and conduct the water impounded behind the weir into a large reservoir at Thorndon Park, about three miles nearer to Adelaide, from which it could gravitate to a point at the north-eastern boundary of the Park Lands, and thence be distributed through North and South Adelaide. It was soon apparent that the sum set aside



for drainage was insufficient for the purpose, so that only £200,000 was raised for the waterworks alone. The City had no immediate connection with the undertaking, the management of which was entrusted to a commission, of which the Mayor was a member. The Act, however, provided that as soon as the amount raised and expended on the construction of the works, and the interest on the bonds which secured the debt had been paid off by the rates collected for the supply of water to the City, the whole of the works should be transferred to the Corporation of Adelaide. Mr. Lazar represented the interests of the City at the waterworks Board, and remained in that position after he had ceased to be Mayor, and until the Commission was abolished, and its affairs were transferred to the Government. The works proceeded without attracting any public attention until the weir which had been erected proved on trial to be so defective as to be useless. Although that circumstance led to a change in the office of Engineer, Mr. J. England, jun., being appointed in the room of Mr. G. E. Hamilton, the Corporation, whom it certainly concerned indirectly as adding to the cost of the works for which the citizens would be required to pay, did not interest themselves at all in the matter. All the notice taken of the fact was a passing remark made by the new Mayor, who was elected about the time the failure became apparent.

On the 9th of December, 1858, the new members of the City Council, Messrs. A. H. Gouge, R. O. Fox, Cottrell, and Birrell, who had been elected to fill the



places of Messrs. Wyatt, Goode, Clark, and Thomas, were sworn in. On the ballot for Mayor, Mr. W. T. Sabben received 8 votes, Mr. Alderman Lazar 6, Mr. Alderman Elliot 1, and Mr. Alderman Wright 1. The single votes were recorded merely to obviate the delay which would have taken place if all the members of the City Council who were present had not recorded their votes. The retiring Mayor's report for the year was extremely brief, and possessed a very small amount of interest. It referred merely to the improved sanitary condition of the City and the progress of planting and fencing the Park Lands. It also urged the necessity of erecting a proper Town Hall, and it recommended an application to the Government for an advance of £6,000 in aid of the next year's rates. It does not appear that the money was advanced, and much inconvenience was felt in consequence.

At the time when it was usual to commence assessing the various properties in the City in view of the following year's rating, a new scheme of assessment was adopted, and made an instruction to the City Valuator. It was based upon a classification of the vacant lands, according to situation, and comprised four classes, the rating of which was fixed at 1s., 9d., 6d., and 3d. per foot frontage respectively. The experiment was not successful, for the South Australian Company, who were the largest proprietors of unoccupied land in the City, appealed against the rates levied upon them, and were victorious. In consequence of the decision of the Local Court, it was found necessary to resort to the former mode of assessing on the basis of annual value.

A proposal was made to open roads for general traffic through Hindmarsh-square, Light-square, Hurtle-square, and Whitmore-square, but was not adopted by the Council. The question was referred to the City Solicitors (Messrs. Gwynne and Lawrance), and to the Attorney-General and Crown Solicitor, for their opinion as to whether the Council had power under the Act to do so. The opinions expressed by these gentlemen were in accordance with the decision in the case of the Cathedral Acre, namely, that there was no power to use any of the City reserves in any way which was not in accordance with the purposes for which they had originally been set apart, and that it would be necessary to obtain a special Act of Parliament before they could be dealt with as proposed.

The success which had attended the opening of the City and Port Railway, and the excellent returns derived from the Port Elliot and Goolwa Tramway, induced certain gentlemen to project a line of tramway to Glenelg. As a preliminary, it was thought advisable to obtain the sanction of the Corporation for laying the necessary rails through the streets. Much to the surprise of everyone, the project was opposed, permission was refused, and the enterprise was abandoned in consequence.

Early in the year occurred the death of the Right Rev. Francis Murphy, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Adelaide,\* and the first Bishop in South Australia. He

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\* The Roman Catholic Bishops are Bishops of Adelaide and Vicars Apostolic of South Australia.

arrived in the colony in 1844 from Sydney, where he had been consecrated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Polding, under whom he had filled the important office of Vicar-General of Sydney. The Right Rev. Prelate was beloved and respected by all classes of society for his piety, charity, and urbanity, and his decease was regarded as a severe public loss. Intramural interments are prohibited by law in the City of Adelaide. The Vicar-General the Very Rev. M. Ryan, and the Catholic Clergy and Laymen were most anxious that his remains should rest in the Cathedral Church, which had been commenced by his Lordship's exertions, and was fast approaching completion. An application was made to the City Council for permission to inter the body in the Church. It was immediately granted, and the funeral took place on the 28th April. The *cortège* was the largest that had been seen in the colony, and was attended by all the leading public men, and the Ministers of religion of every denomination.

The assessment for 1858 amounted to £182,682, showing a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of £6,932, or nearly 4 per cent. The revenue for the period was £29,526 6s. 10d. as against £31,430 19s. 1d. in 1857. The City rates amounted to £6,829 6s. 10d., miscellaneous receipts to £4,190 2s. 7d. The Government grant-in-aid was £7,620, and special votes £391 14s. 6d. The Council also received the sum of £5,621 11s. 2d. as repayment for sums expended in making private streets. The balance was made up by a sum due to the South Australian Banking Company of

£6,873 11s. 9d., which was nearly equal to the falling off in the assessment. The expenditure in public improvements during the year amounted to £21,616 19s. 8d., and on salaries and office expenses £2,795 1s. 5d. The year was not specially prosperous, nor fruitful of any material advancement of the interests of the City.

The new Mayor did not long retain the position to which he had been elected. Early in January, 1859, a little more than a month after his elevation to the civic chair, he was compelled to resign, and Alderman E. W. Wright filled the office for the remainder of the year. Mr. W. Elliot, an extensive miller, became Alderman in succession to Mr. Wright.

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## CHAPTER XVII.

The year 1859 opened with unfavorable prospects for the Corporation. Their finances were in an unsatisfactory condition, and they would have become more complicated still if the colony had not been visited by a very dry season, for it enabled them to postpone several important works which otherwise must have been undertaken. In December, 1858, the debt of the Corporation was £6,873 11s. 9d., in addition to about £2,000 due to sundry creditors, whom there was no money to pay. The credit of the Corporation was not good, for the Bank refused to make any advance until the Government chose to give another grant. This was a substantial refusal of further accommodation, for if the Government supplied any funds the Bank's assistance would not become necessary, and the Bank would have run no risk in giving the accommodation which was required. There was not the smallest danger of any such thing as a refusal of the citizens to pay the Corporation debts, but the mode of conducting the affairs of the City, and the general unpopularity of the Council as a whole had created a feeling of distrust, which doubtless influenced



the attitude assumed by the Bank. The immediate consequence of this was a very great reduction in the expenditure. As might have been expected improvements were suspended and nothing but the most necessary repairs were carried out. The reduction made in the year in this way was somewhere near £9,000, whilst in that on the office expenses and salaries it was only £153.

The general prosperity of the colony notwithstanding all the troubles it had passed through had attracted considerable attention in England. The colonizing experiment undertaken by a few enthusiasts had succeeded beyond the highest expectations of its founders, and the little struggling community had emerged into practical political independence in the short space of twenty-three years. The founders of the settlement had never lost sight of their little state, and now that it had shown that it was capable of taking its place in the family of nations, they determined to do something which should at least preserve the memory of Colonel Light, who had done so much for the colony, and for Adelaide. On the 31st January a letter was received from Colonel Palmer, of Nazing Park, England, forwarding as a gift to the Corporation a large silver bowl, with a piece of the wedding-cake of H.R.H. the Princess Royal on her marriage with the Crown Prince of Prussia. The bowl bears this inscription:

PRESENTED TO  
THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF  
ADELAIDE  
THAT THEY MAY DRINK THEREOUT IN

COLONIAL WINE  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
LIEUT.-COLONEL LIGHT,  
THE FIRST SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.  
By some of the original Founders of the Colony,

viz.;

GEORGE PALMER, ESQ.,

JACOB MONTEFIORE, ESQ.,

} Two of the original Commis-  
sioners appointed by His  
Majesty William IV., in  
1835, who raised the first  
loan of £35,000 by sale of  
land and £80,000 by loan.

RAIKES CURRIE, ESQ.,

M.P. for Northampton.

} The Trustee for £20,000 of  
the above £35,000 required by  
Parliament to be deposited to  
obviate the attempt to found  
the colony of South Australia  
causing any charge to England.

ALEXANDER LANG ELDER, of Lancing, in Sussex.

A portion of the wedding-cake of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal of England on her marriage with Prince Frederick of Prussia was presented to the

MAYOR AND CORPORATION  
OF  
ADELAIDE

BY GEORGE PALMER, ESQ.,  
OF NAZING PARK,

One of the Commissioners and Founders of the Colony  
of South Australia.

The cake was distributed to the different Corporate bodies in the colony, and amongst the Councillors and citizens who were in attendance, and the bowl having been filled with colonial wine, the Healths of Her Majesty the Queen and of the Prince Consort were drunk, and also the memory of Colonel Light, as requested by the donors. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the donors, and a resolution was adopted "that the practice of drinking to the memory of Colonel Light be continued from year to year in the first meeting of the Corporation, or after the anniversary of the colony." It was also ordered that the bowl should remain in the Council Chamber for a week for the inspection of the citizens, and a sufficient sum was voted to provide cake and wine, so that they might drink to the memory of Colonel Light.

Early in the year an Act which had been passed in the previous session of Parliament, which altered the Waterworks Act, came into force. Under its provisions the Commissioners were abolished, and the conduct of the undertaking was transferred to one of the Ministers—the Commissioner of Public Works—for the time being. The waterworks thus became a department of the public service, and whilst a saving to the revenue was effected, the establishment was brought more completely under the control of the Government than could have been the case under a Commission. The City was thus deprived of all representation in the carrying out of the undertaking, which, in reality, concerned the citizens even more nearly than the

Government, whose position was then admitted to be only temporary in relation to the works, and was assumed only for the purpose of ensuring the due repayment of the sums borrowed by the colony for their construction. No opposition was raised by the City Council against the alteration, although if it had been suspected that the control of the water supply, and all the profits derivable from the water rates, would be permanently retained by the Government, the change would not have been acquiesced in without remonstrance. Some attempt was made to cause the Government to alter the arrangements which had been projected in laying the distribution pipes in the streets. It was intended to lay two lines of mains in the most populous streets, and only a single line in the remainder. It was asserted that no benefit would be derived from a single line of pipes, and that serious inconvenience would arise from the constant necessity of opening the streets to stop leaks, and to lay on house services. It was argued that the streets would never be in order, that there would be a constant expense incurred in repairing damages, that the traffic would be interrupted, and the gas pipes (when introduced into the City) would be exposed to injury by crossing them with water pipes. These forebodings have not been realised. The Government declined to direct the officers in charge of the waterworks to alter their plan of construction. It seemed to them that the requirements of the City had been fully considered and adequately provided for in ordering the plant from England. At the same time the alterations which were suggested would seriously



increase the outlay on the works, without adding anything to the revenue, and great and undesirable delay would be caused in the distribution of the water throughout the City. At this time the feeling of the Corporation towards the Government was not cordial, especially on the subject of the water supply. Under the waterworks department a survey of the City had been made, which showed contour lines at every five feet. This included all the unmade main and cross streets, which then formed the principal portion of Adelaide. An application was made by the waterworks engineer for a plan showing the levels at which it was proposed in future to finish them when constructed, in order to furnish a guide to regulate the depth at which the mains should be laid, and the lengths of the fireplug connections. The application was refused, and the alterations which have since become necessary in consequence have entailed a cost of a very large amount which might otherwise have been avoided. In making his final report at the close of his term of office, the Mayor called special attention to the wretched condition into which the streets had fallen. The very large reduction in the expenditure on works during the previous year told its own tale; the streets were worn down to the foundations, and must have been totally destroyed if heavy weather had set in early in the following year. The condition of the Park Lands, too, was so bad from want of proper care that an endeavor was made to introduce into a new Municipal Act a power to lease them, so that they might be improved on a scale and in a way that the



Council could not afford. At the end of 1859 the financial position of the City Council had somewhat improved. At its commencement, as we have seen, there was a debt of about £9,000. This had been brought down to £3,200, and there were sums outstanding in favor of the Corporation which left an available surplus of £1,000.

The assessment of the year showed an increase of £8,000 over that of the previous year, but that which was made for 1860 again showed a falling off of a very serious amount, being £165,824, against £193,636 or nearly 15 per cent. It is not easy to account for such a remarkable discrepancy. If the principle followed in assessing the City was correct and properly applied, houses and land in Adelaide must have been exposed to the most extraordinary vicissitudes in point of value, which did not effect other kinds of property, nor extend to similar possessions in other parts of the colony. We find on reference to the official records, that notwithstanding the large annual outlay by the Corporation on public improvements averaging some £18,000 a year, and the public and private buildings which were daily increasing in number and extent, the advantages of water supply, and the extended trade arising from increased railway communication, property appeared continually to fall in value, until in 1862 the rateable amount was only £147 more than in 1855. The revenue for 1859 was £25,652 9s. 4d., made up from rates, £7,668 7s. 2d., miscellaneous, £3,314 7s. 5d., Government grant, £7,900, and advance on the next year's assessment, £2,150,

and due to bank, £2,478 9s. 3d. The expenditure covered public improvements, £16,003 10s. 8d., salaries and allowances, £1,631 17s. 10d., office, law, election, and other charges, £1,009 9s. 10d.



In May, 1857, the Council invited devices for a new City Seal, offering a premium of £5 for the best. The device selected was prepared by the late Mr. W. Wyatt, of Burnside. It was not, however, until the 23rd May, 1859, that the Town Clerk reported the City Seal had arrived from London, where the device had been sent; and on that date the Council declared "that the Seal, of which a facsimile thereof is in the margin, shall be the official seal of the City."

## CHAPTER XVIII.

On the retirement of Mr. Wright,\* Mr. E. B. W. Glandfield was elected Mayor, and Mr. Colton and Mr. G. P. Harris became Aldermen at the beginning of 1859-60, Messrs. Horwood, Campbell, Kitely, and O. Rankin taking the place of the retiring Councillors. Their first act on coming into office was to reduce the salary of the City Surveyor, who soon afterwards left the service of the Corporation in consequence. At the same meeting the first annual commemoration of the gift of Colonel Palmer was made, and the memory of Colonel Light drunk in solemn silence. In accordance with the request of the donors, this custom has been continued.

In constructing the City and Port Railway, the road which led from Morphett-street to North Adelaide had been closed. A road existed at a ford near the site of the old bridge which had been carried away, but it became necessary for railway purposes, and a new road was made, crossing the railway by means of a bridge erected west of

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\* He resigned on the 9th December, and was fined £10.

Morphett-street. The convenience afforded by this was not great. It was built in an unsuitable place, was most unsightly, and made almost a right angle with North-terrace, and besides the approaches were on heavy gradients leading to the bridge on both sides. It was, therefore, resolved that every attempt should be made to induce the Government to re-open the road leading from Morphett-street across the line of railway to the Park Lands, which divided North and South Adelaide. The railway authorities did not meet the wishes of the Corporation, and a short time afterwards, on the suggestion of Sir J. H. Fisher, the fences which obstructed the right-of-way were forcibly removed, and the road once more opened for traffic. The Government, in whom the railway vested, did not see fit to contest the right of the citizens to the right-of-way, which, it was alleged, had been closed without lawful authority, and eventually constructed a level crossing with turnstiles for foot passengers. The violent proceedings which had been taken to remove the fences were taken in the face of the advice of the City Solicitors that the Corporation had consented to the closing of the road and could not repudiate their own acts.

A proposition was made to erect a dam across the river so as to make a continuous sheet of water all through the City, both for the purpose of having ornamental lakes and for bathing purposes. The members of the Corporation could not agree upon the amount of money that should be expended on the work, and the project was abandoned. An attempt was again

made to base the assessment on a fixed valuation of frontage at per foot, on the ground that the existing system of annual value was oppressive to the working classes. It was shown, however, that the proposed plan would have the effect of making their position worse instead of improving it, and that bearing in mind the existing legal decisions on the question, the proposition was rejected.

Much attention was directed to the subject of deodorising and turning to profitable account all the slaughterhouse offal and refuse. A very heavy amount had already been spent in experiments to secure that end, but they had entirely failed financially and otherwise. Application was then made to Mr. Thomas Wicksteed, one of the leading engineers in England, connected with waterworks and drainage, for advice on the subject. He had had charge of the sewerage system in the Town of Leicester, where the deodorisation of the sewage was practised, and it was considered advisable to attempt to introduce the plan into Adelaide. An application was made to the Government to do something towards introducing a system of drainage, but the Corporation were informed in reply, that by the terms of the "Waterworks Act," no money could be spent upon the drainage of the City until the waterworks had been completed, and the whole of the principal sum borrowed, as well as the interest upon it, had been repaid out of the sums received for water-rates. The Corporation then turned their attention solely to the best mode of dealing with the refuse of the abattoirs. Mr. Wicksteed reported at



great length on the question. He admitted that the plan in operation at Leicester had tended greatly to improve the public health of that town, but that it did not pay as a speculation. With regard to the slaughterhouse, he suggested a plan which according to his estimate would be a commercial success, as well as effective in a sanitary point of view. Operations were resumed at the deodorising establishment, but whether the value of the process had been overstated, or the process itself improperly carried out is uncertain. It was an absolute failure, and after a years trial was abandoned, and the blood and offal buried as before at some distance from the City. Altogether the large sum of £3,333 4s. had been spent in deodorising experiments, whilst the returns from the manure sold were only £186 9s. 6d.

On the 4th of June the reservoir for the waterworks, which had been constructed at Thorndon Park, was formally opened. The stone weir by which the water is dammed back in the gorge of the Torrens had been sufficiently completed to admit of its being used, and the 21-inch main by which it led to the reservoir duly laid. The commencement of the filling of the reservoir was not marked by any public ceremony. The manager, Mr. J. D. Woods, and the engineer, Mr. J. England, jun., however, entertained the chief officers of the Public Works Department, and a large number of their friends at luncheon, after they had inspected the works, and the Hon. A. Hay, who at that time was Commissioner of Public Works, took advantage of the opportunity of laying the foundation stone of one of the wings of the

weir. Before the close of the year the water was brought into the City and supplied in all the leading streets. There was one provision in the Waterworks Act which gave rise to general dissatisfaction, and that was—That on the laying down of a line of main in any street within the City, the water-rate for six months in advance became due and payable by the owners or occupiers of all the houses or tenements in that street, whether they had been supplied with water or not. This provision pressed with peculiar hardship upon many who had houses in bye-streets where no pipes could be laid except at the owners cost. Meetings were held upon the subject, and remonstrances were addressed to the Government, who directed that the objectionable provision should not be enforced. In the following year a new Act was passed which remedied the evil complained of, and provided for a better system of rating than that contained in the original enactment.

On the 13th August the Northern line of railway which had been extended to Gawler, was formally opened to Kapunda (a mining town some fifty miles north of Adelaide) by His Excellency Sir Richard Graves McDonnell, the Governor, and the event was celebrated by a banquet, at which all the leading members of the Legislature, the principal public officers, and colonists were present. We learn from one account of the proceedings that “in the Goods Shed His Excellency inaugurated what is hoped and expected to be an extensive and lucrative traffic by unloading from a cart with his own hands, by means of a superior, a bale of

wool ; and he also saw a quantity of copper in ingots delivered for conveyance to the Port."

On the 24th of October, a public breakfast was given in White's Assembly-rooms in honor of the return of Mr. John McDouall Stuart from his first attempt to cross the Australian Continent. With a very small party, equipped by the late Mr. James Chambers and Mr. J. Finke, he had reached a point near the Victoria River in latitude  $18^{\circ} 57''$  S. and longitude  $134^{\circ}$  E., so that on this occasion he had virtually solved the problem of the interior, although at that time he had not actually touched the shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The chair was taken by the Hon. H. B. T. Strangways, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, and was supported by Sir R. G. MacDonnell (the Governor), the Ministry, the Mayor of Adelaide (Mr. Glandfield), Sir J. H. Fisher, M.L.C., and many other leading colonists. About 400 gentlemen were present. Sir R. MacDonnell proposed the health of the guest, and presented him with a Westly-Richards rifle, and Sir James Fisher presented him with another, purchased by public subscription. The demonstration was a great success, and shortly afterwards Mr. Stuart started on a second expedition organised by the Government, in which he succeeded in reaching the Indian Ocean. On his first journey he was accompanied by only two persons, Messrs. Keckwick and Head, to aid him in his explorations. From Chambers' Creek, his starting point, to his return to it, his journey occupied little more than five months.

The assessed value of property in the City for the year showed a considerable decrease, being £165,824 against £193,686 in the year preceding. The revenue from all sources amounted to £20,904 16s. 9d., and the expenditure to £16,218 0s. 2d. on public improvements, and £2,221 15s. 4d. on salaries and office expenses. The grant from Government was £5,661, and the overdraft at the bank £3,008 14s. 10d.

At the elections on the 1st December, Mr. Colton was re-elected Alderman, Messrs. Carvosso, H. L. Vosz, Mr. H. Brice, and Mr. O. Rankin were returned as Councillors, the last without opposition. An address was presented to the retiring Mayor to allow himself to be nominated for the ensuing year, and having given his assent to the proposal he was re-elected without opposition. A desire was expressed by several members of the Corporation at the usual meetings, that the Mayor's Court which had fallen into abeyance in 1859, should be revived. The suggestion was strongly opposed by the Press, and public opinion was so decidedly against its re-establishment that the matter was allowed to drop. Early in 1861 some irregularities in the proceedings of some of the Corporation officials prompted the Council to have a special examination of the Corporation accounts; the investigation, however, as performed showed that there was nothing in their proceedings to impugn the integrity of any one.

The year 1861 was not of a very eventful character. The principal occurrence which affected the City of Adelaide was the passing of a new Municipal Corporations



Act. This Act consolidated several separate enactments into one, so as to define in a more complete way the powers of the Corporation, the existence of some claimed by the Council being open to question. It had, moreover, a special application to the circumstances of other corporate towns, and provided a simple and easy means by which new municipalities might be created and brought under the operation of the law. Under its provisions the office of Alderman was abolished, and the power of electing the Mayor was vested in the citizens at large instead of being left in the hands of the City Council. The ordinance of 1849 which had governed the municipal affairs of Adelaide for nine years had been found to be very defective in many important points, and obscure in others, and the principle of leaving the election of the Mayor to the voices of the Aldermen and Councillors had not stood the test of experience. It was considered that such a power left to the discretion of a small body was to some extent calculated to prevent many desirable persons from offering themselves as either Aldermen or Councillors, and open to abuse by means of intrigue. Scenes too had occurred in the conduct of its proceedings which did not tend to raise the Council in public estimation. The experiment was therefore tried of reducing the number of Councillors to eight (two for each Ward), who with the Mayor should form the City Council. The experiment was successful in inducing better men to offer themselves for civic honors, though it has since been found necessary to increase the number of Councillors in order to give representation to the increased number of



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citizens which the extension of the City and its division into six wards had created. • The peculiar wording of the Act caused some confusion in holding the first elections in some of the suburban corporations, but as far as Adelaide was concerned all went right.

## CHAPTER XIX.

The new Act was assented to by the Governor on the 29th November, and it came into operation on the 1st December. It was far from perfect, as was very soon found out, but it was a vast improvement upon that which it repealed. It was very favorably noticed by the Press, and met the approval of the great majority of the citizens. The first elections under its provisions were held on December 16, the nominations having been made on the 11th. The vacancies requiring to be filled up were eleven in number, and for these there were twenty-six candidates. Five citizens sought the position of Mayor, fifteen that of Councillor, and six the office of Auditor. In two cases the candidates were elected without opposition, in the rest the contests were vigorous. A more wholesome interest in the character of the City Council was displayed on this occasion than had been manifested for a long time previously, and there was some prospect that in future men would be selected who would reflect credit upon the Corporation, and aid materially in developing its resources, and show themselves equal to the demands which the growing import-

ance of the colonial metropolis made upon them. Prior to the election it became necessary to appoint some one to act as Returning Officer at the election for the Mayoralty, because the retiring Mayor, who should have discharged the duty, was a candidate. The following gentlemen were elected :—Mr. Glandfield as Mayor, Messrs. O. Rankin, S. Carvosso, H. L. Vosz, H. Brice, T. English, J. Colton, W. Bundey, and S. Goode as Councillors. About 2,500 of the citizens, or more than one half of those whose names were on the roll exercised their franchise. On the results of the election the *S. A. Register*\* wrote thus :—“ The eleven gentlemen elected by the ratepayers of Adelaide to fill the office of Mayor, Councillors, and Auditors for the first year under the new municipal system, may be safely said to fully represent the intelligence and respectability of the City at large. Let our readers test the recent elections by the fair process of comparing the representatives who have been chosen with the average of the citizens whose duty it has been to choose them. It will then be seen that the community has nothing to complain of, but that all classes of the ratepayers will be represented in the Civic Council with fairness and ability. There is every reason, in fact, to congratulate the public upon the fresh start which has now been given to municipal matters in this colony.” It was not before a fresh start was needed. Neither economy or judgment had heretofore regulated the civic expenditure. The Council had exceeded their resources, so that their Bankers declined to assist them.

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\* *S. A. Register*, 18th December, 1861.

They had quarreled with their officers—the scenes, which were of constant occurrence at the Council meetings, had brought them very low in public estimation. For a portion of the previous year, and for the whole of 1861, they had no City Surveyor, nevertheless they had expended the large sum of nearly £14,000 with no other supervision but that of an “overseer,” and the public had little or no confidence in them. At the first meeting of the Council, the Mayor addressed the members who had just been sworn in as to their future prospects. He informed them that the debt due to the Bank had been entirely covered, and that there was a credit balance of between £300 and £400. He urged upon the Council the necessity of appointing a City Surveyor, of improving the river banks, and of undertaking many other works of necessity which had been postponed, or which were urgent. The Mayor’s allowance was fixed at £200, and the Council, after appointing committees, proceeded to confirm the assessment made by their predecessors for 1861–2. It amounted to £148,651, showing another decrease in the rateable value of property as compared with that of the previous year. The revenue for 1861 had been £21,872 11s. 3d., of which £7,816 18s. 7d. was derived from rates, £7,697 from the Government, and the balance from the various fees levied under the ordinary different heads of service. The expenditure had been on roads and streets £13,266 7s. 11d., and on salaries and office expenses £2,259 8s. 5d., being more than in the preceding year, although there was no City Surveyor. The public baths which

had been erected on the City Bridge-road were opened to the public towards the close of the year, the Government supplying the water from the waterworks free of charge. These premises were erected at a cost of £2,730, and have proved an inestimable boon. In 1867 tenders were accepted for the erection of Turkish and vapor baths, from designs by Mr. James Macgeorge, costing £938, of which £310 was raised by private subscriptions and paid to the Corporation.

Prior to the arrival of the expected new Governor in the colony, the Corporation resolved to present an address to His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, who had administered the Government of South Australia for seven years—a longer term of office than had been enjoyed by any of the officers who had hitherto administered the Government. They waited upon His Excellency at Government House on the 3rd March. The Mayor, Mr. Glandfield, before presenting the address expressed the great regret felt by himself and the whole of the Members of the City Council at His Excellency's departure, and bore willing testimony to the care and ability with which he had filled his high position, and to the general prosperity which the colony had enjoyed under his rule. The address, which was read by the Town Clerk, was as follows:—

“To His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Knight, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of South Australia, &c., &c., &c.

“We, the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Adelaide, desire to express the regret which we feel that



the time for your Excellency to leave the Government of this colony has arrived—a Government which from the beginning has been marked by sound judgment and discretion, and has realised all the expectations entertained by the Council of the Corporation, as stated in the address presented on your Excellency's arrival in the province.

“The part which your Excellency has at all times taken in advancing the best interests of the colony, and the readiness displayed in identifying yourself with all classes of the community, have won the esteem of the citizens and the colonists generally, and will, we doubt not, be long remembered. Nor must it be forgotten that during your Excellency's tenure of office responsible government has been inaugurated, the mode of dealing with real property simplified, and the municipal government of the City altered in many important particulars.

“In expressing regret at your Excellency's departure, we may state that the like feeling is experienced as regards Lady MacDonnell, to whom we hope your Excellency will convey the assurance of our esteem. We trust, also, that many happy years may yet await you both wherever Providence may place you.

“Signed on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Adelaide, this 3rd day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

“E. B. W. GLANFIELD, Mayor.

“W. A. HUGHES, Town Clerk.”

His Excellency replied:—“Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, Members of the Corporation of the City of Adelaide

—I thank you very sincerely for the kind expression of feeling which you have addressed to myself and Lady MacDonnell. I am aware that in addressing you I see before me a Corporation somewhat altered in its constitution by a recent enactment, and therefore not altogether identical with the body which so kindly welcomed me to Adelaide. Although the alteration has been, as I doubt not, an improvement, and the Corporation may in future be more devoted to business than to discursive discussion, I cannot, having lived nearly seven years among you, avoid bearing my cordial testimony to the great amount of good performed by your predecessors. I am happy, nevertheless, to consider that the Legislature has made an improvement where improvement was possible; and the citizens may justly repose that confidence in you which I have always found might on the whole have been safely reposed in the former Corporation. Considering the limited amount that has been placed at the disposal of the Corporation of Adelaide, I must repeat that they have done a very great amount of good; and wherever I go I hope I shall never see the affairs of a Corporation worse managed than those of Adelaide. I am also glad to see at the head of this Corporation a gentleman able and willing to devote so much of his time to the service of the citizens; and I have to thank him and you, gentlemen, on my own part and on the part of Lady MacDonnell, for your good wishes on our behalf."

His Excellency shook hands with the Members of the Council present, and took his final leave of them.

On the following day the Mayor, Town Clerk, and members of the Council waited upon Sir Dominic Daly, the newly-arrived Governor, to present him with an address of welcome on his arrival. The Mayor was introduced by the Private Secretary, Capt. Brinkley, and the following address was read by the Town Clerk:—

“To His Excellency Sir Dominic Daly, Knight, Captain-General, Governor-in-Chief of the Province of South Australia, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

“We, the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Adelaide, cordially welcome your Excellency to the shores of South Australia as the representative of our Most Gracious Queen, and have much pleasure in assuring your Excellency that loyalty to the throne and attachment to the honored institutions of our country have ever characterised the citizens and other inhabitants of this province.

“Your Excellency has arrived amongst us at a period in our history in which the great mineral and other resources of the colony are being extensively developed, and we entertain the hope that your Excellency’s tenure of office will be marked by increased prosperity.

“Allow us also to welcome Lady Daly, and express our earnest desire that during her residence here she may, with yourself and the other members of your Excellency’s domestic circle, largely share in the blessings of health and happiness.

“Signed on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Adelaide this fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

“E. B. W. GLANDFIELD, Mayor.

“W. A. HUGHES, Town Clerk.”

His Excellency replied in the following terms—Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Corporation of Adelaide—I beg to thank you very sincerely for the cordial and loyal welcome you have given me. That I have arrived in a colony of much prosperity and with advantages scarcely equalled in any of Her Majesty’s possessions is a source of great gratification to myself, and I assure you it shall be my anxious endeavor to see that those resources are properly developed. For the welcome you have been pleased to accord to Lady Daly and my family I have to express on their behalf my best thanks. They came here, like myself, prepossessed in favor of the colony, and everything they have since heard and seen has tended to increase that feeling. That our social intercourse and residence here may be such as will be gratifying to all parties concerned is our sincere wish.

His Worship the Mayor again addressed Sir Dominic:—Your Excellency—The Corporation of Adelaide were very desirous, when they heard of the death of the Prince Consort, of showing their sympathy for Her Majesty the Queen, and at once prepared an address, a copy of which I now hold in my hand. I may state that in no part of the British dominions is the loss Her Majesty and the nation have sustained, more sincerely felt or more heartily sympathized with. Being very desirous



that the address should be forwarded as soon as possible, we took the earliest opportunity of presenting it. I may add that it has been prepared in a very short time ; but I believe it embodies, notwithstanding, the genuine feelings and heartfelt sympathies of the colonists of South Australia. The Town Clerk will please to read the address—

“ To the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty.

“ May it please your Majesty—We, the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Adelaide, in the Province of South Australia, approach your Majesty with our heartfelt expression of condolence on the occasion of the great loss sustained by your Majesty and the nation in general in the death of your late illustrious Consort.

“ We desire to assure your Majesty that we sympathise most sincerely in the affliction which has thus fallen upon you, and upon our native land, where we doubt not the many virtues of the honored deceased will be long remembered.

“ We trust that the Almighty Disposer of events will enable your Majesty to bear with patience the present affliction, and continue to bestow upon your Majesty and the royal offspring every blessing, and that many years may yet be spared to your Majesty to reign over a loyal and affectionate people.

“ Signed on behalf of the Corporation of Adelaide this fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

“ E. B. W. GLANDFIELD, Mayor.

“ W. A. HUGHES, Town Clerk.”



His Excellency said he would not fail to transmit the address by the earliest opportunity, accompanying it with an appropriate despatch.

His Worship then introduced to His Excellency the Town Clerk and the various members of the Corporation present, after which ceremony the deputation withdrew.

The period which had been brought to a close by the new Act and the new constitution of the Corporation has been treated by the City Council as a distinct portion of its history, complete in itself—at least in a financial point of view. Thus they have published accordingly with their Balance-sheet of 1861, a statement of the general revenue of the City and its expenditure since the Corporation was recalled to existence in 1852. It is summarised as under :—

## REVENUE.

From City Rates ... ..	£66,596	3	4
“ Government Grants ... ..	66,134	19	4
“ Owners Private Streets ... ..	10,828	14	6
“ Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	44,674	9	11
	<hr/>		
	£188,234	7	1

## EXPENDITURE.

Roads and Streets ... ..	£113,902	11	0
Private Streets ... ..	11,963	13	1
Corporation Buildings ... ..	44,081	2	11
Salaries—Mayor, Auditors, &c. ... ..	17,998	9	5
Balance ... ..	288	10	8
	<hr/>		
	£188,234	7	1

The population of the City of Adelaide in 1861 was 18,303, the average expenditure during the nine years of the corporate existence was £19,814, or at the rate of £1 1s. 8d. per head of the inhabitants per annum, whilst the actual tax levied for the same period was at the rate of about 9s. 7d. per head per annum. This, it will be observed, is the only direct tax the citizens of Adelaide are required to pay. For the water-rate they have an equivalent in value, and for the gas-rate (2d. in the £), there is a proportionate benefit. For the chief City of a province with a revenue of over a million and a-half sterling, this cannot be thought excessive.

The question of the erection of a Town Hall, which had been continually urged both upon the citizens and the City Council, in this year began to assume a positive shape. The Town Clerk\* prepared a scheme for raising the funds necessary to carry out the work. His plan was to raise the sum of £50,000 by debentures, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, and to put aside £500 a year as a sinking fund to be invested in Government stock, the interest on which should be invested in a similar manner until a sufficient amount accrued to pay the original debt. The stock so created was supposed to offer such security as would induce the investment of trust monies, Savings Bank accumulations, &c. The scheme was accompanied by detailed calculations, and circulated amongst the principal capitalists and financiers in the City. The reception it met with was not favorable, it was not based upon sound principles, and it did

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\* Mr. W. A. Hughes,

not show that the money invested could produce a sufficient revenue to meet the interest, thus provision for the debt and interest would have to come out of the rates eventually. It was, however, determined that the Town Hall should be built. Under the 181st clause of "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1861," the Council had power to borrow a sum not exceeding £20,000, and to assign the rates to the lender as security for the loan. The mode of assignment was by mortgage, but there were legal difficulties in the way of this power being used. A new Act was necessary to enable the Corporation to raise the money required, and a Bill was introduced into Parliament in the following year to effect that purpose. In the meantime the project was not abandoned. It was determined to call for competitive designs for the erection of the hall, the premiums offered being £50, £20, and £15 for the first, second, and third best designs respectively, the plans in each case were to be considered the property of the Corporation, and the cost was not to exceed £14,000. Seven designs were forwarded, but they were held over until after the election of the new Council.

Some agitation was made in this year to induce the Government to vest in the hands of the Corporation the control of the Metropolitan Police. Hitherto the whole of the police protection afforded to the City had been supplied without charge. It was now determined by the Government that the City should pay in some way for the protection the citizens received. It was not proposed to levy a police rate, but to reduce the sum of the

Government grant in aid of rates by a sum equal to half the cost of the police in each year. This proposition met with considerable opposition. The Corporation objected to anything in the shape of a new tax, as they considered the reduction of the grant in aid to be, and they petitioned the House of Assembly on the subject. They dwelt upon the fact that they possessed no territorial revenue, that they had no power to levy a police rate to supplement their resources so as to meet the deficiency caused by the Government proposal, that they had no share in the control of the force, none in the publichouse licence fees which were paid in the City, and that their roads were cut up by goods coming from the country to be forwarded away by railway to the Port, and that consequently the City suffered more than it benefited by the traffic. This of course could not have been meant to go further than the Corporation revenue was concerned. The arguments did not prevail, and £3,000 was deducted by the Government from the customary grant for that year. Since then the deduction from the grant in aid year by year has varied from £3,000 to £5,000. A petition was also presented to the House of Assembly against any interference with the rights of the Corporation in respect to the issue of slaughtering licenses. This was effectual, and such rights as had been conferred on the City Council were not interfered with.

The elections which took place at the close of the year resulted in the return of Mr. T. English as Mayor, and of Messrs. Goode, Bunday, H. Brice, J. C. Verco, O. Rankin, and F. H. Faulding to fill the vacancies in the



Council caused by the scheme of retirement established by the Act. The income of the year had not been great, or much augmented from miscellaneous sources, and the outlay upon general improvements had been kept within close limits. Only £15,099 was spent upon public works, but there was an increase in office expenditure and salaries which amounted to £2,396.

The Town Hall question was taken in hand shortly after the annual elections. On the 30th December, 1862, a meeting of citizens was summoned to meet at 10 a.m. in order to sanction or reject a proposal to borrow money for building the Hall. The resolution submitted to the meeting was—"That it is desirable a Town Hall and Offices should be erected on the Corporation Acre, and for that purpose the Council be empowered to borrow a sum not exceeding £16,000." An amendment against the borrowing of any money for that purpose was made, but it was negatived. The citizens out of doors took very little interest in the question, because only 64 voted for the proposition and 55 for the amendment. The result was not satisfactory, and a poll was demanded. The records of the City Council state "that it was at once proceeded with and closed at 4 p.m." A protest was handed in against the whole proceedings, but it was not entertained. At the close of the poll it appeared that 306 persons voted for the borrowing and 212 against it. The votes, being estimated according to the rated value upon each property, appeared in this way—For the proposition, 1,116; against, 809; majority, 307—not a very favorable test of the interest the citizens generally



took in the matter. A month after this a meeting was held by the Council to consider the designs, and the first prize was awarded to Mr. E. W. Wright,\* but he was required to make considerable modifications in his plan before the Council would act upon it. He consented to the amendments of his design and was appointed to superintend the work. It was considered out of doors, that those who had competed with the successful designer, had not been treated fairly. If a licence of amendment were allowed, one was entitled to it no less than the other; and further, that the modifications of the design having been enforced in the ground plan, elevation, hall story, and side and end elevations, had so altered the original design as to make it for all purposes a new one. There was substantial justice in these objections, but Mr. Wright kept possession of the field under his understanding with the Corporation and so the Town Hall was commenced. Tenders were soon invited for the first instalment of the loan required to build it. Two offers were received, one from Mr. Christopher Reilly at  $1\frac{1}{20}$  per cent. premium, and one from Colton & Co. at 1 per cent. discount. Mr. Reilly's offer was accepted, and the Mayor and Town Clerk were authorised to affix the seal of the Corporation to the mortgage securities to cover the loan. Messrs. Colton and Co.'s offer appeared to drop through, whether it was because a member of the firm was a Councillor, or because the discount was objectionable, is not stated.

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\* The second and third prizes were adjudged to Messrs. Abbott & Son and Mr. R. G. Thomas.

## CHAPTER XX.

The most noteworthy event which took place in Adelaide in 1863 was the return of Stuart, the explorer, with his party, after having this time crossed the Continent. On the successful issue of the expedition great jealousy was shown by the sister colony of Victoria, and Stuart did not receive from the press of that colony either the praise or the justice which was his due. Anxious to take the lead in everything, as she had done in gold producing, she could pay little regard to events which took place elsewhere in which she did not occupy the foremost position; and she was so absorbed in the progress and in the fate of Richard O'Hara Burke that the claims of the greater explorer met no consideration at her hands. The splendid array of heroes who have battled with the wilderness shows no brighter name than that of Stuart, and his steady courage and perseverance have never yet been excelled. The period of excitement which came upon both Victoria and Adelaide whilst the fate of Burke and Stuart was alike unknown or doubtful has passed away,

and after days can render that justice to the fame of each which at the moment partizanship or prejudice denied. The exploits of Burke and Wills are commemorated by a public monument in the great city of Melbourne ; Stuart's fame dwells only in the pages of the historian, for not even a marble slab has been erected in South Australia to perpetuate the name of one of her most adventurous sons. It was felt by a few of the citizens, however, that the portrait of Mr. Stuart should be obtained. Funds for this purpose were soon forthcoming, and a full-length portrait in oil, presented to the City by the subscribers, now adorns the wall of the Council Chamber.

The party which he commanded left the City of Adelaide on the 26th October, 1861. It reached the Indian Ocean on the 25th July, 1862, and returned to Adelaide on the 21st January, 1863. The enthusiasm was so general and the public recognition of his splendid achievement so marked that it is best to give the details of the demonstration in full. It was the largest—certainly the most hearty—which had ever been seen in the city. The following is from the *S. A. Advertiser* of the 22nd January, 1863 :—

“ Wednesday, January 21st, 1863, will be one of the memorable days of South Australia. On that day the explorer, John McDouall Stuart, accompanied by his gallant band of fellow travellers, made his formal entry into the City of Adelaide, after having crossed the continent from the southern to the northern shore. Stuart had arrived in town some time previously, with one or two

of his companions—but the formal entry of the whole party—as such—was arranged to take place on Wednesday, and the citizens determined to give them a true South Australian welcome home. The feat accomplished by these brave men is unparalleled; many have attempted it, but none—except Stuart and his party—have achieved it. Burke *nearly* effected the object, though not quite; but Stuart succeeded completely. It is not, however, merely the fact that Stuart has crossed from shore to shore, which entitles him to be placed amongst the heroes of discovery;—of still greater significance is the fact that he, and he alone, wrested from the interior its long hidden secret. What was the map of Australia in our school-days? what was it ten years ago? It was a vast blank, having no line traced upon it, no mark, even conjectural, by which an opinion might be formed of the nature of the vast interior. The coast was dotted with settlements, and its principal features were mapped down, but it was a mere fringe of description marking the edges of a vast desolation, as sea-weed marks the margin of the ocean. The interior of Australia was *unknown*. Many were the speculations as to its possible nature. Was it a region of burning mountains, a desert of shifting sands, an unapproachable expanse of rocks and chasms? Was it a sea, or a lake, or a forest, or a fruitful country? Was it a region of eternal solitude; was it the domain of wild beast; was it the home of savage tribes? Did the rains of heaven fall upon it, or was it doomed to eternal sterility and drought? Who could answer these



questions? No one: but Stuart said *he would go and see*, and he went and returned to tell us.

“It is *this* feature in the travels of Mr. Stuart which especially distinguishes him from and raises him above all other explorers. It is not that he has performed a long and toilsome journey; this, though worthy of all commendation, is but the smallest portion of what he *has* done. He went boldly forth into the interior not knowing but it was certain death to go there. Like the patriarch of old he ‘went forth not knowing whither he went.’ The travels of previous explorers only cast gloom and darkness on *his* path. Sturt, though a hero in the bush, turned back with dismay from that fearful Stony Desert which confronted him. Nothing that had previously been done gave the slightest encouragement to Stuart; there was no ray of light to invite him onward. Burke, Howitt, McKinlay, and other gallant explorers had the vast advantage of Stuart’s successful advance into the interior. Stuart had not then actually reached the opposite shore, but he had turned the Stony Desert of Sturt; he had reached the interior; he had pushed nearly to the opposite shore; and he thus pointed out the way to other explorers. Had Stuart never reached Van Dieman’s Gulf he would still have been the greatest of explorers, inasmuch as he solved the terrible mystery of the interior, telling all other explorers that he *had* been there, and that they might go.

“We rejoice that this heroism was eventually rewarded by the sight of the Indian Ocean. It would have been a matter of deep regret if this hero, after having so often



crossed and recrossed the vast mainland of Australia, had been precluded by any physical or other impediment from actually approaching the waters of the opposite sea. But Providence reserved a better fate for Stuart and for his brave companions ; and in the demonstration of Wednesday they could not but plainly see and powerfully feel how hearty and genuine was the public sympathy cherished on their behalf.

“ A Committee, including many Members of Parliament, members of the various Corporations, and other citizens and colonists, had been sitting daily for a week or more in arranging the preliminaries for the demonstration and for the banquet with which it was to close. With the breaking of day numerous workmen were engaged at various points in arranging the decorations, and an immense number of citizens gave their free services to aid in carrying out the general design. The streets at an early hour presented a truly gay appearance. The day was brilliantly clear and fine; the water-carts had effectually laid the dust along all the streets in the line of procession, and there was every promise of a successful demonstration. Coming into town from the Bay-road the first object that caught the eye was the tall and graceful flagstaff on West-terrace floating with bunting of every color—a perfect forest of the gayest flags. King William-street was decorated along its entire length from Victoria-square to Government House. In addition to the numerous flags and colors exhibited at Aldridge’s, at the Exchange, at the Blenheim, and various other houses, there were four separate lines of flags

extending from the houses on the eastern to those on the western side of the street across the whole of the broad carriage and foot ways. These triumphal festoons were extended from the Treasury to the Post-Office, from Thomson's to Marshall & Barnard's, from the Southern Cross to Green's, and from Platt's to the Beehive Corner. In other parts of the city flags were displayed; the tower of the *Register* office was crowded, and Host James (of the Norfolk Arms) threw out an enormous union-jack and some others colors. Gouge's fountain supported four handsome flags. At some of the drapers' tartan plaids were displayed in honor of the gallant Scotchman, and here and there mottoes were affixed to the houses. In front of the Treasury a substantial platform had been erected on which Stuart was to stand in order to receive the various Corporation addresses, &c. This platform was ornamented with evergreens, and was very tasteful in its appearance. A splendid arch of palms, laurels, and evergreen shrubs, was erected at the entrance to Aldridge's Assembly Rooms, over the door of which the word 'Welcome' was inscribed in variegated colored lamps, illumined in the evening.

"If the preparations in South Adelaide were attractive certainly those in North Adelaide were not less so. Here, again, from the Huntsman's Hotel and other houses, strings of flags were stretched across the road, and a large number of separate colors were exhibited from housetops and windows. In North Adelaide were some very beautiful inscribed banners; one in particular

(at the Huntsman's) struck us as very appropriate; it was of large dimensions, and bore the inscription, 'Here the Conquering Heroes come; Welcome, Welcome Home.' Other forms of 'Welcome' were scattered about pretty freely on both sides of the Torrens, the same enthusiasm prevailing. The City Bridge was likewise crossed with flags, and at each of the four corners of the bridge a policeman was stationed to prevent crushing. Apropos of the police we may mention that they did their best to preserve order, but the good sense of the people rendered the duty of the officers pretty nearly a sinecure, except in front of the Government offices, where the efforts of the constables, both foot and mounted, to force an opening for the different corporations at one moment threatened to result in a disturbance.

"By about 12 o'clock the leading thoroughfares on the line of route began to assume a crowded appearance, and in another hour the multitudes had greatly increased. As the time approached for the procession to pass along, the concourse of people was really astonishing. 'Where can the people all come from?' was the common enquiry. From the Treasury, along King William-street to Government House, thence down the City Bridge-road, and into North Adelaide, as far as the eye could trace, were dense crowds of people—men, women, and children—together with hundreds of vehicles of every description and clouds of horsemen and horsewomen. The windows of the principal houses on the line of procession were chiefly occupied by the female

members of the various gentlemen who formed the procession; balconies were crowded, and even the roofs of the houses were well sprinkled with ambitious spectators anxious to get a 'birds-eye view' of the whole demonstration.

"Pursuant to arrangement, the various public bodies, societies, and other persons composing or forming part of the procession proceeded, according to their convenience, to North Adelaide, where the ceremony of marshalling was performed. It was advertised that the procession would start at 2 o'clock; and when we state that it actually was in motion within five minutes of the time fixed we feel we need say no more in praise of Colonel Blyth, Lieut.-Colonel Finnis, Major Mayo, Inspectors Hamilton and Peterswald, Mr. Compton, and the other gentlemen specially charged with the management of this part of the day's proceedings. They did their duty well, and are fairly entitled to the thanks of the whole community.

"The procession moved on in the following order:—  
Horsemen.

The Mayor and Corporation of Adelaide.

The Mayor and Corporation of Kensington and Norwood.

The Mayor and Corporation of Gawler.

The Mayor and Corporation of Port Adelaide.

The Mayor and Corporation of Brighton.

Members of the Government and Parliament.

The Demonstration Committee.

Stuart and his party (with their pack horses.)

The Gawler Volunteer Band.



The Manchester Unity Order of Oddfellows, bearing the beautiful district banner recently imported from England, as also the banner of the Loyal Flinders Lodge, and preceded by G.M. Saunders, D.G.M. Sherring, and C.S. Leaver.

The West Adelaide Rifle Band.

The Ancient Order of Foresters, bearing the banners of Courts Bushman's Pride, Pride of the Forest, and Perseverance, and headed by D.C.R. Dobie, and D.T. Worsnop.

The London Order of Oddfellows, carrying the banners of the Apollo and Hercules Lodge, and Highercombe Lodge, and headed by G.M. Osborne and D.G.M. Wildy.

The Druids.

The Rechabites, bearing the insignia of the Order.

The German Club, headed by Schrader's Band, and bearing numerous banners and devices.

Citizens on foot.

Carriages.

Horsemen.

"Of course the pace was a walk, but there were one or two stoppages. At the residence of the late Mr. James Chambers, the procession halted, just as Mr. Stuart was in front of the house. This melancholy tribute of respect being paid to the memory of the Father of Australian Exploration, the cavalcade again moved on, and did not halt till it reached the Treasury. On the line of march the assembled crowds again and again pealed forth loud huzzas, which Stuart, riding in



bush costume in the midst of his fellow-travellers, courteously acknowledged.

“To manage a cavalcade in motion in a street a mile long is not, however, so difficult as to arrange it in order in a confined and limited space. Could the whole of the procession have been formed into a hollow square with the explorers in the centre the effect would have been much better ; but to say nothing of there being no space in the city large enough for such evolutions, we fear it would have been necessary to have had two or three previous drills by way of rehearsal. Of course, a little crowding and elbowing at the termination of the march was inevitable, but on the whole there was excellent order kept. The carriages containing members of Parliament, Corporations, members of the Demonstration Committee, &c., were arranged three abreast in front of the Post-Office, and Stuart, with the explorers, then rode up between the carriages and the platform before alluded to. Ascending the platform he was conducted—accompanied by Mr. John Chambers and Mr. Finke—down the steps at the rear and through the Treasury offices to the Executive Council Chamber, where he was received by the Governor-in-Chief. There were also present Lady Daly, Miss Daly, Mrs. Col. Blyth, and Mrs. John George Daly, besides the Chief Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Private Secretary, the Hon. J. H. Barrow, and others. Mr. Stuart, approaching his Excellency, handed him a copy of his diary and chart, whereupon His Excellency addressed a few words of welcome to the gallant explorer,

and remarked that he should prefer saying what he had to say on the platform, in the presence of the public. The Governor then introduced Mr. Stuart to Lady Daly and the other ladies, by whom he was very kindly received, His Excellency with the ladies and gentlemen present immediately advancing to the platform outside.

“After the cheering had partially subsided, His Excellency addressed Mr. Stuart as follows:—‘Mr. Stuart—I have preferred meeting you upon this platform, because I have desired in the most public manner possible to express to you the admiration I feel for the great qualities you have displayed, the inestimable services you have rendered, and the hardy character that has shone forth in you in your late most glorious achievement. You had undertaken the most difficult and the hitherto deemed impossible task of crossing this continent, and you have accomplished it with a success that sheds honor upon you, and glory on the country you have served. I do not in any way wish to disparage the glorious efforts of others who have gone before you, but who have unhappily sunk under the hardships of the gigantic undertaking they endeavored to accomplish, but which you have successfully encountered. It seemed that by a direct ordination of Divine Providence, the fates of the gallant Burke and your own have so varied. On this very day the colony of Victoria are mourning over those daring men who have gone before you and fallen in the attempt, men who went forth upon the same task as you. They were now assembled to do honor to Mr. Stuart as the first and

foremost and most successful of Australian explorers. (Tremendous cheers from the whole multitude). As he (Mr. Stuart) had now six times crossed the continent, he had made practicability of the route for the future a matter of course, and he (His Excellency) hoped that immediate benefit would result to this colony from his discoveries. He did not think, from the number of persons assembled and the heat of the sun, that it would be advisable for him to advert in detail to the hardships and trials which were recorded in his journal; and therefore he would not do more than express the gratitude which he knew they all felt to Divine Providence that he (Mr. Stuart) had been preserved to receive the honors which had been prepared for him that day, and he hoped that by the same Divine protection the life in which the colony took such an interest would be long preserved to them. (Loud cheers from the whole concourse of people). His Excellency, in allusion to the cheers of the populace, said he thought he understood those cheers. He knew that he should not take them to himself, because he knew it was the glorious occasion in which they were all interested that drew forth those cheers, and it was that feeling which had produced them, and, therefore, he did not like those cheers as a tribute to himself; but in so far as he was associated, as he always would be found in a matter which so deeply interested the people, they were given chiefly to the hero of explorers—(loud cheers)—and it was only to him that they wished to pay honor where honor was due. His Excellency then proposed three

cheers for Mr. Stuart, directing the people to follow him in the real hearty English fashion.' His Excellency then led off with the 'Hip,' and was followed with a tremendous round of applause."

"Mr. Stuart replied in brief, but appropriate terms, being rapturously applauded at almost every sentence.

"Mr. Stuart was again greeted with loud cheers. The Mayor and Corporation of Adelaide ascended the platform to present an address.

"His Worship the Mayor in addressing Mr. Stuart then said that he and the Corporation had come on behalf of the citizens of Adelaide to congratulate him upon his safe return. The Corporation of the City being impressed with a conviction of his services, and by which he had conferred such great benefit upon the colony, they had prepared an address for the skill, bravery, and perseverance he had displayed in carrying out the undertaking, and they felt that in thus honoring him and his gallant party they were but honoring themselves, and therefore he had great pleasure in presenting the address on such a joyous occasion, and hoped it would remain as a memento of that hopeful day.

"The Town Clerk then read the address as follows:—

"To John McDouall Stuart, Esq., commander of the party which has so successfully explored the great interior of Australia between the City of Adelaide and the Indian Ocean:—

"We, the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Adelaide, in the province of South Australia, desire to express the great gratification felt by the Council and the



citizens at the success which, under Divine Providence, has attended your efforts to open up the interior of this great continent, and thus to settle the many questions and speculations which have arisen regarding the hitherto unknown regions of Australia.

“ ‘ We desire further to express our opinion that science and the general interests of the community are much indebted to you for the completion of this great enterprise, and trust that the services rendered will be suitably rewarded.

“ ‘ We have much pleasure to learn that Mr. Kekwick, the second in command, and the several officers and men under you, have performed their various duties efficiently, and in a manner worthy of the colony to which they belong.

“ ‘ Wishing you and the whole of your party health and happiness,

“ ‘ We remain faithfully yours,

“ ‘ THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF THE  
CITY OF ADELAIDE.

“ ‘ THOMAS ENGLISH, Mayor.

“ ‘ W. A. HUGHES, Town Clerk.

“ Dated at Adelaide, this 21st day of January, 1863.’

The Mayor added that he hoped Mr. Stuart would consider that as the momentous day of his great success.

“ Mr. Stuart expressed his thanks for the sentiments towards him embodied in the address, and also for the kind manner in which the Mayor had presented it, and for which he expressed his warmest thanks, and then presented the Mayor with a copy of the plan of his late route and his journal.



“ Three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Stuart as the Mayor and Corporation retired.

“ The Kensington and Norwood Corporation then ascended the platform, headed by the Mayor and Town Clerk.

“ The Mayor, in addressing Mr. Stuart, said that as they had come to present an address to him from the Corporation of Kensington and Norwood, it would be unbecoming in him to inflict a long speech, and therefore he would simply call upon the Town Clerk to read the address.

“ The Town Clerk (Mr. Moulden) read the address, as follows:—

“ ‘ To John McDouall Stuart, Esq., Leader of the South Australian Exploring Expedition to the North-West Coast.

“ ‘ Sir,—We, the Mayor and Councillors of the Town of Kensington and Norwood, feel great pleasure in taking this opportunity of congratulating yourself and your gallant party on your return to Adelaide after your recent expedition across the continent of Australia.

“ ‘ It is no small matter, Sir, that you have achieved. Whether we consider the length of your route, the unknown character of the country through which you have travelled, or the obstacles you have overcome, we feel alike the greatest admiration for your endurance, your skill, and your perseverance. When to the considerations we add that you have opened a pathway through the unknown wilds of Australia, that you have planted your flag on the opposite shores of the Indian

Ocean, and that your labors have been crowned with the amplest measure of success, we cannot but feel that you are justly entitled to the highest honors which it is in our power to bestow.

“ ‘Further, while thus acknowledging your merits we also tender a cordial welcome to the members of your party, by whose hearty co-operation your exertions have been so ably supported. It must ever be a matter of pride and satisfaction to them that they have been members of the most successful exploration party which ever started from Adelaide.

“ ‘Deeds such as yours and theirs are not topics of a day or generation ; they are matters of history, and events in the history of a country whose position among the civilised nations of the world, is daily growing more conspicuous. And as surely as Australia advances in importance and influence, so surely will honor attach to the names of her South Australian Explorers, among whom none have arisen more successful and worthy than John McDouall Stuart and his brave companions.

“ ‘On behalf of the Council,

D. FISHER, Mayor.’

“ ‘Mr. Stuart, at the conclusion of the reading of the address, asked to be allowed to return his most grateful thanks. He assured the Corporation from his very heart that he most sincerely appreciated the honor done him by that and the other Corporations which had paid him similar compliments, and begged the Mayor to accept a copy of his map and journal.

“ Three times three followed the presentation of this address.

“ The Port Corporation then advanced, headed by Mr. Edmunds, the Town Clerk, who read the following address:—

“ ‘ Sir,—We, the Mayor, Councillors, and Burgesses of the Town of Port Adelaide sincerely congratulate you and your brave party on the successful termination of your long and hazardous journey, and the accomplishment of that magnificent work which has been the day-dream of so many.

“ ‘ We cannot help expressing our astonishment and gratification that an undertaking which has cost so many lives, and which has been attempted so often at so much personal hardship and suffering by others, should have been carried out by you and your hardy companions without the loss of a single life—a fact which speaks equally in favor of the leader and the men.

“ ‘ The name of John McDouall Stuart is already famous as an explorer; but this, the greatest feat ever accomplished in Australian exploration, the forcing of a passage directly across the continent, will raise it, together with those of the late James Chambers and your companions in travel, to a proud position in the history of this country.

“ ‘ We highly appreciate the value of your discoveries, and believe that they may and will be made of great advantage to this province, and we look forward to the time when your late route will be the great highway between this colony and India.

“ ‘We, therefore, tender you and your gallant companions our sincere thanks, and bid you a hearty welcome back to the land of your adoption, assuring you that that land is proud to acknowledge such sons ; and we trust that you may all long be spared by that Power which has guided you through your perils, to enjoy, not only the renown, but some of the substantial benefits also.

“ ‘Given under the hand of the Mayor and seal of the Corporation of the Town of Port Adelaide, this twenty-first day of January, 1863.

“ ‘EDWIN HARRIS, Mayor.’

“ ‘Mr. Stuart returned his sincere thanks for the honor done to him by the Port Corporation, and presented them with a copy of his map and journal.

“ ‘Up to this time there appeared to be great disorder and confusion in the vast multitude assembled, and it was imagined that the several Societies, whose banners were seen far down the street and away from the platform, would not be able to advance further, so dense was the crowd ; but after some exertion a channel was made through the mass, and then advanced the Independent Order of Oddfellows, M.U., headed by G.M. Saunders, who presented the following address :—

“ ‘South Australian Independent Order of Oddfellows,  
Adelaide District, Manchester Unity.

“ ‘To John McDouall Stuart, Esq.

“ ‘Dear Sir,—We, the District Officers of the South Australian District of Oddfellows, in connection with the Manchester Unity, representing over 5,000 of your



fellow-colonists, beg cordially and in the true spirit of Oddfellowship to congratulate you upon the successful termination, under Providence, of your late hazardous and perilous journey of exploration through the interior.

“ ‘ And, Sir, in tendering our thanks to you we must not forget the brave men who formed your party, because they must have had the utmost confidence in your ability and indomitable energy ; and by their supporting you in accordance with that belief have tended so materially to the successful termination of your labors.

“ ‘ We find, Sir, that as civilisation extends, and wherever a population is formed, there is sure to be found a branch of the Order to which we belong ; and we trust it is not indulging in too great a stretch of imagination to express a hope and belief that the ground you have opened up to this colony, and probably as being the first Christian men who have ever trod, will in the period of the rising generation, not only become populated, but have lodges of their own, who will, as progress is the order of all things, disseminate far and wide the principles and motto of the Unity—Friendship, Love, and Truth.

“ ‘ We abstain, Sir, from drawing any comparison between one explorer or another, content with the fact that you have fully and satisfactorily completed your allotted task, and that you have restored in safety and health the whole of the party under your charge.

“ ‘ In conclusion, we, in the name of the Order, wish you and your party health, long life, and happiness, and



that you may live to see, if not the consummation we have named fully carried out, yet, that before any lengthened period of time elapses, the pioneers of civilisation will be treading in your footsteps.

“ ‘ We are, Sir, yours very truly,

“ ‘ JOHN SAUNDERS, G.M.

“ ‘ J. H. SHERRING, D.G.M.

“ ‘ W. LEAVER, JUN. G.C.S.

“ ‘ Adelaide, January 21, 1863.’

“ ‘ As the brass band accompanying this society struck up as soon as it halted, we were not able to hear a single word spoken by Mr. Stuart in reply, but that gentleman, after acknowledging the compliment, presented Mr. Saunders and those who accompanied him to the platform each with a copy of the map and journal.

“ ‘ His Excellency the Governor again appeared on the platform, and called for Mr. Stuart’s party, who ascended the platform, when His Excellency addressed a few remarks, telling them that they were there that day to receive the grateful commendations of their fellow-citizens who wished to show their appreciation of the high qualifications they possessed in doing what they had done, and which proved that they were the right men in the right place.

“ ‘ Three times three were given, and one cheer more at the suggestion of His Excellency.

“ ‘ The Ancient Independent Order of Foresters then advanced, when the officers ascended the platform, and D.M. Worsnop delivered an address and presented a crown of laurel, after the manner of the ancient Romans

in honoring their heroes, and which Mr. Stuart wore throughout the remainder of the ceremonies. The following is the address :—

“ ‘ Mr. Stuart and Gentlemen—We, the executive officers of the Adelaide District of the Ancient Order of Foresters desire to welcome you back to the habitations of civilised life, and also to express to you the high estimation in which you are held by us. In ancient days nations and peoples desired to give honor to their victors in battle—in whose footsteps blood, devastation, and misery followed—by a crown of laurels. You have conquered difficulties and dangers in your explorations which many before have tried to overcome, but have failed ; and in your tracks will follow wealth and prosperity to the people of South Australia. We therefore desire your acceptance of this crown of laurels, inasmuch as it is a fitting emblem of Victory—especially such a victory as yours, where good, not evil, will follow, and as it will serve to show in how much freshness your deeds will ever live in our memories. On behalf of the Ancient Order of Foresters, I express to you these spontaneous feelings of our hearts, and thus crown you victor, whose deeds even an Alexander might weep to emulate. May you long live to hear of those deeds, and may their sound be ever cheering to your heart, inciting you to still further efforts for the good of your fellow men.’ ”

“ Mr. Stuart, in a few words, expressed his thanks, and presented the Society with a copy of his map and journal.

“ Three times three was given with the Foresters’ fire.

“ The next in order were the Rechabites, headed by P.D.C.R. Darton, who presented the following address:—

“ “ To John McDouall Stuart, Esq.,

“ “ Sir,—The officers and members of the Independent Order of Rechabites in South Australia beg to offer you their hearty congratulations on the successful termination of your recent exploring expedition across the interior, and to the northern shore of the great Australian continent.

“ “ The advantages which will be derived from this achievement in geographical research can as yet scarcely be estimated ; but doubtless fresh sources will be opened up for the promotion of the industry and wealth of the Australian people, and consequently add materially to the greatness of the British Empire, of which we have the honor to form a part.

“ “ Our earnest desire is that you, Sir, and each of your heroic and gallant followers, may long live to enjoy the honors to which your untiring zeal and patient endurance so justly entitle you ; that by temperance and religion your future days may be bright, prosperous, and peaceful ; and that your names may honorably stand for ages to come on the records of Australian history, to tell of the triumph which, under the blessing of an over-

ruling and all-wise Providence, you have now accomplished.

“ ‘ We are, Sir,

“ ‘ On behalf of the S.A. District of I.O.R.,

“ ‘ Yours very truly,

“ ‘ JAMES BROAD, D.C.R.

“ ‘ GEORGE W. COLE, P.D.C.R.

“ ‘ CHARLES R. DARTON, P.D.C.R.

“ ‘ EPHRAIM GOULD, D.D.R.

“ ‘ WILLIAM HOLLAND, D.T.

“ ‘ EDWARD ALCOCK, D.S.’

“ ‘ Mr. Stuart returned thanks, and presented the Officers with a copy of his map and journal.

“ ‘ The Ancient Independent Order of Oddfellows came next, headed by G.M. Osborn, who presented their address.

“ ‘ Mr. Stuart returned thanks, and presented the Officers with a copy of his map and journal.

“ ‘ The last Society which presented itself was the German Club, headed by Mr. Benda, who said that although they were the last in the procession, they felt as warmly and as enthusiastically as their fellow English colonists, and were as anxious to do Mr. Stuart honor. He said he regretted that he had not had notice of the proceedings, otherwise a proper address would have been prepared; but he hoped Mr. Stuart would allow them to express their happiness that he had been successful in his great undertaking



“Mr. Stuart said he appreciated very much the compliment, as he always had a high esteem for his fellow German colonists. Mr Stuart also presented Mr. Benda with a copy of his map and journal.

“This part of the proceedings was terminated by three cheers for Mr. Finke, who advanced in front of the platform and acknowledged the compliment.”

The demonstration was concluded by a banquet, over which His Excellency Sir Dominic Daly, the Governor, presided. His Excellency was supported by the Chief Justice, the Ministry, the Mayor and Councillors of Adelaide, and representatives from all the other corporate towns in the colony, most of the members of the Legislature, and a large concourse of merchants, professional gentlemen, and other influential colonists. The Governor proposed the healths of Mr. Stuart and his gallant party. The demonstration was most successful, and the assemblage along the line of the procession and in front of the Government Offices was the largest that had been seen in South Australia.

In the early portion of the year a correspondence, not of the most cordial character took place between the Corporation and the Government relating to the closing of the road over the railway at Morphett-street. The City Council were not extravagant in their requirements, offering to be content with the use of a roadway 40 feet wide, instead of the full width of the original street.\* The railway authorities, however, made no concession

\* Morphett-street is 99 feet wide.



until it was forced from them the following year. The closing of the road had produced very serious public inconvenience. The accommodation bridge which had been put up was very little suited to the traffic. Late experience has shown plainly that there was no real necessity for closing the road.

The results of the polling on the subject of the borrowing scheme for the erection of the Town Hall had not been of a very decisive character; it was determined, however, not to lose any time in acting upon the decision which had been arrived at. Arrangements were made for laying the foundation-stone on St. George's Day (the 23rd April), and His Excellency the Governor was invited to perform the ceremony. The proceedings of the Council were not everywhere approved of, and a somewhat animated discussion took place in the public prints on the prospects there were that a revenue would be derived from the Town Hall buildings when complete sufficient to pay the interest on the sum borrowed for erecting them. It was too late to agitate the question, for the Corporation had borrowed some of the money, and had committed themselves both with the architect and the contractors. The needful arrangements could not be made in time to lay the foundation-stone on the date which had been fixed upon, and the ceremony was postponed until the 4th of May. At 3 in the afternoon of that day His Excellency and suite arrived, and were received by the Mayor, Mr. Thomas English, who

introduced him to the Architect, Mr. E. W. Wright, and addressed His Excellency as follows:—

“We are assembled for the purpose of assisting at and witnessing the laying of the foundation of the Town Hall—one of the most important edifices likely to be erected in this the metropolis of the province for many generations to come. The citizens and the Corporation have long felt the necessity for a suitable Town Hall, and after careful deliberation, and with the consent of a large majority of the citizens, the Corporation resolved to erect the building of which His Excellency was about to lay the foundation-stone. The Corporation, in selecting plans for the new building, considered it their duty, not only to provide for present wants, but also to anticipate future requirements, and so far as they are able to judge, the proposed building will meet the requirements of the city for centuries to come. They, therefore, resolved to erect the building of the most durable materials that could be obtained at a reasonable expense. He hoped that His Excellency and all present would live to see the building completed, which would certainly add greatly to the beauty of the City, and would long stand as an honorable testimony to the taste and spirit of the present generation, who conceived the design and carried out to its completion such a creditable building. He had the honor to present His Excellency with a silver trowel manufactured expressly for that occasion. Upon its face was an engraving of the front elevation of the

Town Hall, and on its reverse was the following inscription :—

“ Presented to His Excellency

SIR DOMINIC DALY,

Knight, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the  
Province of South Australia,

By the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Adelaide.

On the occasion of Laying the Foundation-stone  
of the

TOWN HALL.

Dated at Adelaide this 4th May, 1863.

THOMAS ENGLISH, Mayor.

Councillors—

F. H. FAULDING

S. GOODE

A. J. BAKER

A. S. CLARK

O. RANKIN

R. G. BOWEN

H. BRICE

W. BUNDEY

W. A. HUGHES, Town Clerk.

He hoped His Excellency would accept and preserve that trowel as a memento of that occasion.

“ His Excellency accepted the trowel.

“ His Worship continued—Here is a bottle to be placed under the foundation-stone. It contains the newspapers of the day and coins of the realm, with an inscription on parchment, which the Town Clerk will read.

“ Mr. W. A. Hughes then read a copy of the inscription on the parchment:—

“ ‘ City of Adelaide, South Australia.

“ ‘ The foundation-stone of the Town Hall was laid on Monday, the 4th May, 1863, in the twenty-sixth year

of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, Knight, Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of the Province of South Australia, assisted by the Right Worshipful the Mayor and City Councillors.

“The building is estimated to cost £16,000, and will comprise the large hall 108 feet in length, by 68 feet in width, and 43 feet in height; Council Chamber 41 by 23 feet; Corporation offices, suite of offices suitable for telegraph purposes and for an Exchange. The colonnade will be surmounted by a clock and bell-tower 153 feet in height from base to pinnacle.

“The Council consists of a Mayor and eight Councillors as under:—

“Mayor, Thomas English, Esq.

“Councillors—Hindmarsh Ward, Messrs F. H. Faulding and Samuel Goode; Gawler Ward, A. J. Baker and A. S. Clark; Grey Ward, O. Rankin and R. G. Bowen; Robe Ward, W. Bunday and H. Brice.

“Town Clerk, W. A. Hughes.

“City Surveyor, E. A. Schroeder.

“City Auditors, F. Wicksteed and N. Oldham.

“City Solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Knox.

“Architect, E. W. Wright.

“Coins deposited under foundation-stone in bottle hermetically sealed:—

“Gold—English sovereign, Sydney half-sovereign.

“Silver—Crown piece, half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence, threepence.

“Copper—One penny, one half-penny.



“ ‘Newspapers—Copy of the *Register*, the *Advertiser*, and the *Telegraph*.

“His Excellency deposited the bottle in a cavity under the foundation-stone. He then with the silver trowel adjusted the mortar, caused the stone to be lowered, struck it several times with a mallet until it was by the spirit level placed properly in its bed. The crush forward to witness this part of the ceremony was very great, and had not the barricades been of great strength they must have given way. The foundation-stone is a fine block from the Glen Ewin quarry, the property of Messrs. English and Brown; it is 2 feet 3 inches square, and must be nearly a ton weight.

“The Bishop of Adelaide implored a blessing on the proceedings.

“His Excellency having returned to the platform said:—Mr. Mayor, Messrs. Town Councillors, My Lord Bishop, and Gentlemen—I pronounce that foundation-stone to be duly and properly laid. This is an occasion upon which I must say a few words in reference to the subject which has brought us all together. When I first arrived in this city 12 or 14 months ago I was pleased and surprised at the evidence of advancement and improvement which then existed and which had been effected by a community so young. I confess that I missed one or two improvements which I thought ought to have accompanied those which I did witness. I did not, however, expect to see those wants so rapidly supplied as they now appear likely to be. One was a suitable Town Hall, and the other was the illumination of your streets with gas. Those



defects—for defects they were—are now happily about to be removed, and I have great pleasure in referring to that fact. (Applause.) I have never publicly alluded to them before, because I was satisfied they were under consideration, and I had, as you all have, the fullest confidence in the energy of the Mayor and Corporation, who were laboring with very small means to improve and beautify the City. (Applause.) The building is destined to be a very great ornament to the city—it will be no less useful than ornamental—and I have no doubt it will be followed by many other improvements, for I feel convinced that the activity and energy which have heretofore distinguished Adelaide will not be wanting in future. Considering the few years Adelaide has been in existence, I consider it has made immense progress. I have alluded to the Gasworks, and I should like very much, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, to see the lamp-posts in which the gas is to make its appearance. (Hear and applause.) I think it is time they made their appearance when the Gas Company is advertising to be supplied with coal. In the same spirit of candor which I shall ever use in referring to public matters, I make those remarks, and I hope you will receive them in the same kindly spirit in which they are given. This is an occasion which will not soon be forgotten; certainly not by me or by my family, for I hold in my hand a beautiful testimonial of the liberality of the Corporation, which will serve to remind me in after years of this city, and make me take an interest in its progress. With my children and my children's children it will remain a valued testimony of your kind

feeling, and a remembrance of a country in which we shall always take a deep interest. (Applause.) I shall prize this trowel all the more from the fact that it is the work exclusively of Adelaide artisans. (Applause.) I shall not detain you longer than to wish this work may progress uninterruptedly—and I think I may say it will—for if there is anything which distinguishes the Adelaide Corporation, it is the absence of all internal discord—an evil that often mars the progress of great civic and other undertakings. I perceive with pleasure that the choice made by the citizens of a Mayor and Town Councillors has been most judicious. (Applause.) The Mayor distinguished in his private affairs for energy and integrity—the characteristic everywhere of a good citizen—proves that in his case the citizen's choice was a wise one—and its wisdom was proved by his unanimous re-election. The same sagacity marked the selection of the other members of the City Council; and under their management I not only hope, but I venture to predict the interest of the city will be well watched, and its prosperity promoted. (Applause.)

“The Hon J. Morphett here stepped forward, and handed to His Worship the Mayor the land grant of the Corporation Acre, signed by Governor George Gawler, and dated 27th March, 1841.\* This document, he said, had always been in his possession, as he was a member of the first Corporation and City Treasurer.

“The day was exceedingly fine, and there was an immense assemblage of people; those who could not

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\*See Land Grant referred to in page 25.

hear the proceedings were nevertheless well amused by the band of the City Rifles, which played several airs, including 'God Save the Queen,' 'The Song of Australia,' 'The Red, White, and Blue,' and 'Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye.' The trowel that has been referred to more than once is of the purest silver, with a handle of polished sheoak. The face contains a good representation of the front elevation of the Town Hall, and also bears the architect's name, Mr. E. W. Wright. The handle is mounted with an imperial crown in silver with a red velvet background. The implement is the manufacture of Mr. Firnhaber."

In the evening there was a banquet, over which the Mayor presided. It was largely attended, and the whole proceedings passed off with success. These demonstrations, however, did not satisfy a large section of the citizens. A memorial protesting against the erection of the hall was presented to the Mayor and Corporation within a week of the laying of the first stone. It was signed by more than 400 citizens, and it raised almost every conceivable objection to the project. It was too expensive; £5,000 would be sufficient, if a Town Hall was wanted at all; and by including offices in the plan, an improper competition would be raised by the Corporation against the enterprise of private parties; further the citizens had been taken by surprise in the polling; and that it would never realise the estimated revenue. These anticipations have not been justified. The Town Hall is an ornament to the City, a great public conve-

nience, and, if anything, it is not large enough to meet all the daily increasing wants of the City.

The year 1863 may be noted for the introduction of Gas into the City for general consumption. Before the South Australian Gas Company was formed, the proprietors of the *Register* newspaper, the owner of the Assembly-rooms (Mr. G. White), and the South Australian Institute, had special gasworks for the use of their own premises, but the convenience afforded by the better, less expensive, and more abundant supply furnished by the Company soon caused their abandonment. Years before, Messrs. A. L. Elder and Co. made a proposal to the City Commissioners to erect gasworks. This was in 1851. The cost was not to exceed £2,645. It was accompanied with detailed estimates and specifications, but it was not entertained. Again in 1852 the offer was renewed to the City Council, but resulted in nothing. The experience which has been gained since the S.A. gasworks have been constructed shows that the works proposed to be erected in 1851-2 would have been altogether insufficient to serve the City properly, although they were estimated "to be quite sufficient for the supply of gas to 25,000 or 30,000 inhabitants." A second Gas Company (the Provincial) was established not long after the first commenced operations, but the competition which arose between them has led to their amalgamation.

During this year an attempt was made by Mr. P. B. Coglein and some other gentlemen to re-establish the races in Adelaide on the old racecourse. The Jockey



Club had removed their place of meeting to Thebarton, because they could not obtain the control over a portion of the Park Lands so as to enable them to make a charge for the admission of persons who wished to see the races. Two meetings were held at Mr. Coglin's instance, but he was not successful in carrying his views into effect. He succeeded, however, in causing a Bill to be passed through the Parliament empowering the Corporation to lease a portion of the Park Lands to be used as a racecourse, and he expended a considerable sum of money in erecting a proper permanent Grand Stand, and in fencing and enclosing a saddling paddock in connection therewith. It is greatly to be regretted that all the efforts which were made by Mr. Coglin and others have not yet succeeded in bringing back the Adelaide races to the East Park Lands. They were removed for a time from Thebarton, whither they had been taken, but a new racecourse Company seems for a time to have succeeded in monopolising the control over the Adelaide racing community, and has established a racecourse on the Glenelg Railway, near the Bay. That course, however, possesses the very great drawback of being liable to be flooded in wet weather, and is in other respects unsuited for racing purposes, so that it is not altogether improbable that at no very distant period the Adelaide races may again be held on the old course, which is acknowledged to be excellently adapted for racing, and is far superior to any course near the City which has yet been tried.



## CHAPTER XXI.

The question of the waterworks occupied a considerable share of the attention of the Corporation, and considerable efforts were made to induce the Government to transfer the establishment to the City authorities. A public meeting of the citizens was held to consider the subject, and Mr. W. D. Claxton was appointed to collect information relative to the cost of the management of the waterworks, and to report upon the matter, so as to show what reduction could be made in the rates if the works were transferred to the City authorities to manage instead of remaining in the hands of the Government. The committee which had been nominated to conduct the business made certain recommendations of their own, but these were mainly based on Mr. Claxton's figures, and they recommended that the redemption of the bonds on which the capital was raised should proceed at the rate of £2,000 a-year instead of £10,000, so as to allow of a reduction in the water-rates, and of the working expenses, the former by the sum of £3,650 per annum, and the latter by £750 per annum. The matter had already formed the subject of the deliberations of a

Select Committee of the House of Assembly, which sat in 1861. Their recommendation was that the works should be transferred to the citizens when £164,322, with £12,000 additional, had been spent in extending the laying of service pipes. The Government, however, showed no disposition to meet the views expressed by the citizens on the subject. It must be admitted that the agitation to acquire possession of the waterworks was by no means general throughout the City. Moreover, an Act had been passed to extend the water supply to Port Adelaide, so that the City now no longer possessed an exclusive interest in the waterworks. It was also in contemplation to arrange for the supply of Norwood and Kensington, and other suburban towns. These reasons induced the Government to retain possession of the works. They have been very widely extended since then, and the revenue that is derived from them now amounts to £31,944 per annum. Although the waterworks were never intended as a mercantile speculation, they have proved to be the best investment of public money in public works that has yet been made by the Government. The agitation which had been begun almost at the outset of the making of the waterworks, was continued until 1870, when the matter was finally set at rest. In that year the question assumed a new shape. Mr. J. M. Solomon, the Mayor, took a very prominent part in bringing it forward once more, and, at his instigation, Mr. Baker obtained the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Assembly to inquire into the question of the vesting of the waterworks in the

Corporation of the City of Adelaide and Town of Port Adelaide. The investigation was carried on for about a fortnight, and the final determination, which has been acted on ever since, was that the Corporation of Adelaide had not, as was popularly supposed, any right of purchase of the Adelaide Waterworks, but that they should vest in them as soon as a certain proportion of the cost and the interest upon it had been paid by means of the water rates. The Committee considered that the Corporations of the two towns, and the citizens residing in them, would not suffer any injustice by the unconditional repeal of the clauses in the various waterworks Acts relating to the acquirement of the waterworks by such Corporations. Those clauses have been repealed, and the management appears to have been quietly acquiesced in by all concerned. Having narrated these facts, it will not be necessary to revert again to the subject of water supply.

The following gentlemen filled the City Council during the year (62-3):—Mr. T. English being Mayor, and Messrs. S. Goode, W. Bunday, H. Brice, J. C. Verco, O. Rankin, J. Colton, A. J. Baker, and F. H. Faulding, councillors. The revenue for the year was £25,018 2s. 4d., and the expenditure, exclusive of that on the Town Hall, £20,543 6s. 1d., of which £15,828 2s. 10d. was laid out on public improvements.

At the usual period in December the elections for the ensuing year (1864) took place. Mr. S. Goode was chosen as Mayor, and Messrs. Bunday and Baker were the only old councillors who retained their seats. The

new councillors were Messrs. A. S. Clark, F. B. Carlin, R. I. Winter, W. Bowen, W. K. Thomas, and W. C. Buik. The prospects for the year were good. The assessment had considerably increased, being £160,195, or more than £10,000 advance on that of the year just ended. The first important Act of the new Council was to call a special meeting of the ratepayers to obtain power to borrow £4,000 in addition to the £16,000 already raised by way of loan for the completion of the Town Hall. The question was discussed with considerable warmth but the motion for borrowing was affirmed, and after a poll had been taken the money was raised. In July the new Cattle Market, which had been erected at considerable cost, was formally opened by the Mayor and councillors, and the visitors were entertained at lunch by His Worship. There was a very large attendance, and the proceedings passed off most agreeably.

A long correspondence had been carried on between the Corporation and the Government respecting the closing of the road across the railway at the end of Morphett-street. All the efforts made by and on behalf of the Corporation had failed to induce the Railway authorities to open out the road. It was determined, therefore, to obtain by force that which could not be obtained by peaceful negotiation. On the 22nd of October the City Surveyor, assisted by a number of laborers, came to the boundary of the railway line, and removed the fences and other obstructions which had shut the roadway off from the use of the public. The Manager of Railways brought down a strong body of



men, turned away the assailants, and repaired the damage which had been done. The Town Clerk, later in the day, attended to negotiate with the Railway Manager, but he was unsuccessful. Fearing that a riot was not unlikely if matters were allowed to stand as they were, the Commissioner of Police sent several policemen to watch proceedings, and to prevent any breach of the peace if such a thing was attempted. No disturbance took place; but as the Manager of Railways would neither negotiate nor give way, he was summoned before the Police Magistrate, and fined 40s., for obstructing the road which led from Morphett-street to North Adelaide. The Crown Solicitor, who represented the Manager of Railways in the Court, denied that the Police Magistrate had any jurisdiction in the matter. The Magistrate took a different view of the law of the case, and inflicted the fine. The Government were certainly not to blame for what had taken place. They had built one bridge over the railway to serve as a crossing, and they had introduced a vote to the Parliament for £9,000 for a new bridge or a level crossing, but the vote was negatived. Hence the action of the City Council. The dispute was eventually settled by the construction of a level crossing, furnished with proper gates and turnstiles, and the very unseemly contest between the Government of the Colony and the capital City came to an end. What the development of trade in the City may do in course of time remains to be seen, but up to the present time no inconvenience has been felt from the opening of the road as far as regards the



railway traffic, and no accident has occurred in consequence.

In November the Council Chamber of the new Town Hall was completed and brought into use by the City Council. It was opened by the Governor on the 2nd of that month, and a lunch was given by the Mayor in celebration of the event. It was attended by all the Ministers, the majority of the members of Parliament, and a number of the leading inhabitants of the City.

No very great advance in the shape of public improvements in the City can be recorded for 1864. Considering how largely the revenue had increased, in various ways, more might have been done. However, much was done in the planting of trees and shrubs, many thousands of which were set in plantations around the City and in the park lands, as well as along the banks of the river, which certainly required much to redeem them from the unsightly appearance which their broken banks presented to the eye. The revenue from all sources was £30,433 17s. 6d., of which nearly £7,000 was received from the Town Hall loan. £15,027 4s. 7d., was laid out in public works, and £15,846 18s. 3d. on Town Hall account. The annual elections resulted in the return of Mr. W. Townsend, M.P., as Mayor. Mr. O. Rankin and Mr. Luke Murphy were the only new Councillors, all the others who had retired having been re-elected. The assessment for the year (1864-5) shewed a further increase of £6,186.

The new Council, almost immediately after being elected, took into serious consideration the desirability

of improving the City to a greater extent, and in a more complete way than had yet been projected. Special meetings were held in order to frame the various requirements of the Council into a connected shape, in order to enable the Government to deal with them. The principal objects for which the assistance of the Government was required, were, the reduction of the water rates, the drainage of the City, a proper supply of water for flushing the street gutters, the construction of a dam across the river so as to make an artificial lake through the City, a new bridge over the Torrens, and the lighting of the streets with gas. It does not appear that the Councillors who waited upon the Chief Secretary as a deputation, produced any estimates which would enable the Government to judge to what extent their means would allow them to go. It is quite certain, however, that a quarter of a million sterling would not have been sufficient to do what was wanted. The drainage of the City alone would have absorbed quite three-fifths of the amount. The reception accorded to the proposals of the Corporation was generally favorable, although the extent to which the representative of the Government actually pledged himself was not very great. The Government had no objection to concede all the minor requests. As for the drainage proposal, they would guarantee a loan to be secured on the City rates, and they would give prison-labor and materials free for the erection of the dam. The control of the waterworks was refused; but if the citizens chose to tax themselves for the other improvements they should receive assistance

On the request to have the City lighted with gas, that was a matter entirely for the inhabitants themselves. The Government would not object to transfer the control of the Foot Police to the Corporation, provided they paid the whole of the cost. In that case other corporations would be treated in the same way, and the Government would reserve to itself the Mounted Police Force only, for territorial purposes. At a subsequent special meeting of the Council a number of resolutions were adopted in furtherance of the objects of the deputation to the Government, but the majority of them, at least of the most important, such as drainage, &c., were not acted upon for a long time afterwards.

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## CHAPTER XXII.

The Town Hall was approaching its completion when a question arose as to the establishment of the Telegraph Offices in rooms within that building. When the Town Hall was first projected, the idea was to build it on such a scale as to supply all the wants of the Corporation, and at the same time provide a revenue sufficient to pay the interest upon the money borrowed to erect the building. With this object in view some negotiations took place between the Mayor and the Superintendent of Telegraphs for the purpose of causing the Telegraph Offices and Operating Department to be transferred to the new building. Mr. Todd, who felt strongly the want of better premises than those he occupied, was favorable to the proposal, and even suggested certain modifications in the ground plan of the Town Hall to suit his requirements. The Town Clerk, in a report upon the subject, stated that the proposed alterations in the building were actually carried out in consequence of Mr. Todd's representations. A communication on the subject was made to the Government, but although both the Executive and the Superintendent



of Telegraphs expressed themselves generally favorable to the project, no definite reply was given. It now appeared that a new Post-Office on a splendid scale was contemplated by the Government, and it was intended to erect the premises required for telegraphic purposes in connection with it. The proposal, therefore, to make use of the Town Hall was abandoned, much to the disappointment of those by whom the Town Hall scheme was set on foot. The Town Clerk asserted that the City had been put to an extra cost of £1,000 in endeavoring to suit the convenience of the Telegraph Department, which was now thrown away, and the revenue expected from that source was of course lost. The Government did not assist the Corporation in the matter, and after some expressions of dissatisfaction on the part of the City authorities it was allowed to drop.

Mr. H. R. Fuller, who was one of the members of the House of Assembly for the City, brought under notice of that House a motion affirming the desirability of erecting a bridge over the Torrens in a line with Morphett-street. The House went into Committee on the motion, but it was lost by a majority of one. In the Legislative Council the Chief Secretary informed the Hon. J. M. Solomon in reference to the same subject, that the Government would not place any sum of money on the Estimates of the year for such a purpose, but if the Corporation undertook the work the Government would assist them. The sum that had been asked for was not to exceed £2,500 in the first instance. When the question was brought forward again the sum had



grown to £3,500, and on the last occasion £6,000 were asked for. There is no doubt that the bridge was much wanted, but it was not erected till some years afterwards. Mr. Fuller also brought under Parliamentary discussion the erection of a dam across the river, for which he was anxious to obtain the assistance of the Government. All that he could obtain was the offer of prison labor free of cost, and whatever stone might be required from the quarries at Dry Creek. On a further application being made, the Chief Secretary expressed his willingness to supplement by an equal sum all moneys expended in public improvements, whether made out of rates, or by means of private subscriptions collected for the purpose. This plan of encouraging local efforts had been in force for many years, and within certain limits, is still continued, with considerable public advantage. The Government, at the request of the Mayor (Mr. Townsend), agreed to a Parliamentary vote of £200 for the purpose of putting Colonel Light's monument in proper repair, the Corporation agreeing to maintain it in good order for the future.

The troubles in connection with the Morphett-street crossing over the railway again gave signs of being renewed. Mr. Fuller applied to the City Council to take steps for the removal of that portion of the engine-shed on the railway which projected over a part of the disputed right-of-way at that place. Mr. Fuller's letter was forwarded to the Government with an intimation that the Corporation intended to take proceedings in the case, and shortly after Mr. Fuller again wrote, ex-

pressing his determination to resort to law so as to compel the removal of the obstruction, and asking the Council to retain an eminent pleader to assist his legal adviser. This was agreed to. The threat was not carried out. No legal steps have been undertaken, and the final settlement of the dispute has already been recorded.

It might have been thought that the rapid progress of improvement in the circumstances of the Province, and the rapid development of the City itself, would have induced those who held preliminary land-orders, and who thus could claim unsold acres in Adelaide, to exercise the rights which they had purchased nearly thirty years previously. One town acre, No. 1,037, fronting Stanley-street in North Adelaide, still remained unselected. A question put to the Commissioner of Crown Lands in Parliament elicited the information that a land-order, No. 325, issued originally to a Mrs. Sarah Cornwell, had been deposited in the Land Office of the Province, but no claim had been made for the grant of the acre. The land-order contained the following clause :—“ . . . hath paid for one lot of land, consisting of a town section of one acre, and a country section of 134 acres, with a right of priority of choice as provided in the regulations, &c. . . . So soon as the said land shall have been selected, you (the Resident Commissioner) are to put him, his agent, or assigns, in possession thereof, and to procure a grant thereof to be made to him, his heirs and assigns, subject to the laws and regulations of the colony.” It would seem from

this that the Government could not alienate the acre as long as the land-order was in force—since there is but one such order—and one town acre only available. Up to the present time the acre has not been selected.

The revenue for the year amounted to £24,411 2s. 9d., of which £8,612 1s. 6d. was derived from rates, and from the Government £5,376 0s. 3d., £2,959 8s. being deducted for Police expenses for the City. The expenditure on public improvements, exclusive of the Town Hall, amounted to £13,149 8s. 9d.

At the annual elections Mr. Townsend was again chosen Mayor, and Messrs. Pulsford, Raphael, Hill, and Carlin were the new Councillors. The Council's affairs had progressed tolerably smoothly during the year, and everything promised well for the future. The general revenue of the colony for that year (1865) had reached the very large amount of £1,089,129, an amount which was not again attained until the year 1875. The assessment for the coming year amounted to £171,238, being an increase of over £5,000 beyond the amount of 1865.

Out of the abundant means apparently at the command of the Government it was supposed that something special would be done to aid the Council in its efforts to improve the appearance of the City. The so-called River Torrens is nothing more than a mountain torrent in the wet season, and in summer a petty stream, which in England would scarcely be termed a brook. The winter ravages destroy the high banks, from the rush of waters gathered by the mountain range which lies to the east of Adelaide. They are at all times unsightly, and

nothing that had been done (or, indeed, has been done up to the present time) had made any great change in their appearance. Early in 1866 the Mayor (Mr. Townsend) asked the House of Assembly for a grant-in-aid of £1,000, to be applied to the improvement of the river. This was granted. A second request for £1,000 was not well received, and after a lapse of many months, and after the subject had been twice discussed, was refused.

The Town Hall was now approaching completion. The tower which adorns the western face of the building had been raised to its full height, and it was determined to open the building and inaugurate it in a fitting way. At the time of its completion the Town Hall was the largest Municipal building south of the Equator. It was opened by His Excellency the Governor in state on the 20th June, the 29th anniversary of the accession of Her Most Gracious Majesty to the Throne. The inauguration was celebrated by a banquet, at which the Mayor presided. It was attended by more than 800 persons. The following description of the building and of the work as it progressed may be interesting :—

“ The excavations were commenced on March 13, 1863, and comprised one cellar, 32 feet by 20 feet ; a second one, 28 feet by 25 feet ; and the foundations proper. The laying of the first corner-stone was celebrated on May 4, 1863, and of the first stone of the tower which was christened the Albert Tower on January 13, 1864. The entire front of the building is 73 feet wide, and projects over the footpath, the arcade



being 20 feet wide, furnished with a series of massive arches, over which is an open colonnade, surmounted by a very handsome cornice. The entire front, as well as the tower which extends above it to the height of 145 feet from the pavement, is constructed entirely of white freestone. The enrichments are in the Corinthian order, and the whole design is elegant and striking. Immediately above the cornice of the main building are sculptured the City Arms, and the next compartment displays, at a height of 75 feet, apertures intended for clock-faces, which it is hoped the liberality of the citizens will shortly supply. These will occupy the western, northern, and southern aspects, and are to be eight feet in diameter. Above this is situated the belfry, now provided with a splendid peal of bells, which, in concord with the feeling of loyal respect that dictated the appellation given to the tower itself, are termed the Albert Bells. Still higher up is the lantern-dome and vane, and altogether this portion of the edifice is alike handsome and imposing. The chief entrance to the building under the portico is protected by an iron gate, which conducts into the grand entrance and lobbies. These are inlaid with encaustic, or more properly Pinlon's ornamental tiles, presenting to the eye a very pleasing effect. The entrance-hall itself is 43 feet by 27 feet, and the passage, seven feet wide, terminates in the room appropriated for the City Council Chamber, the dimensions of which are 43 feet by 23 feet 8 inches. On either side are commodious rooms, intended to be used in accordance with the recent arrangement entered into

between the Government and the Corporation for the purposes of the Local, Police, and Insolvency Courts and Offices. Diverging southwards at right angles from the furthest extremity of the main passage is another passage, which traverses the entire extent of a large side building, and ends at a doorway opening into the private street skirting the Government Acre. On either side of this are suites of apartments for the use of the officers of the City Council, and the second floor of this wing, approached by a staircase immediately in front of the doorway, contains refreshment-room (formerly used as the Council Chamber) as also kitchen, sculleries, &c., to which fuel and other supplies are intended to be elevated by means of a hoist. Returning to the grand entrance, and mounting the great staircase—a very excellent piece of workmanship, carried out by Mr. G. L. Bonython—to the southward a spacious landing 27 feet by 24 feet is reached, over which is the gallery, reached by a pair of smaller staircases. This landing gives access to the grand hall, to robing rooms for ladies and gentlemen, to the open corridor facing King William-street, and to the tower staircase. The entrance to the Town Hall proper is by means of large doors on the sliding principle. The room is indeed a magnificent one, and no amount of technical description can convey any idea of what one glance at its interior reveals. Guildhall—that structure having a history extending over four and a half centuries, and “fraught with such a multitude of varied recollections”—does not equal it in shapeliness of design, according to the modern

architectural notions of proportion. Its dimensions are given at 152 feet long, 50 broad, and 55 feet high, and its superficial area in feet will therefore be 7,600 feet—a space large enough to accommodate 7,000 persons on one grand occasion. Our own hall is 108 feet long, 68 feet broad, and its greatest height is 44 feet, the superficial area being 7,344 feet. Its ordinary capacity is computed at from 2,500 to 3,000 persons, but on an emergency its accommodating capabilities might be very largely augmented. At the east end of the room a platform covering a space of 37 feet by 18 feet has been constructed, and provision has been made for the future reception of a grand city organ. Eight iron columns in double rows spring upwards to the ceiling on each side of the doorway, and a handsome iron railing, with richly polished handrails, fences in the gallery, and presents, besides from the body of the hall, a peculiarly chaste and elegant effect. The main walls are ornamented by 26 Corinthian columns, with pure Corinthian capitals, finished in a highly artistic style, and having their bases covered with a material which displays to view a polished exterior in smoothness and glossness only surpassed by marble. The intervals between the columns are fitted with cedar seats slightly raised above the floor level, and intended for the convenience of dancers and others who may require to avail themselves of them. Above the recesses are circular-headed windows 12 by 4 feet, furnished with ribbed glass, peculiarly adapted to the exigencies of a climate characterised in some seasons by excessive heat. The windows are decorated with

composite columns and enriched capitals, the columns bearing an elegant appearance and being of a proportionate size. To add to the beauty and elegance of the whole, there are moulded panels between the windows, and dado cornices for the reception of paintings and works of art ; for a similar object, the erection of statuary, the four corners have been artistically rounded with niches receding gracefully into the wall. To secure adequate and speedy ventilation the architects have made ample provision. The whole of the windows—16 in number—can be opened or closed simultaneously by one person by means of machinery, and cold air can be admitted, and vitiated air escape, through apertures provided for that purpose, without the least inconvenience to the audience. Encircling the large ceiling ventilator is a continual space three inches wide, and also running round the principal cornices there is similar provision for free ventilation—a desideratum which is further regarded by the provision of a row of ventilators seven feet from the floor. The ceiling itself, for the colony, is a triumph in the decorative art, presenting a combination of striking, elegant, and ornamental objects, the workmanship of which reflects the greatest credit upon the artisans and all who were engaged in this work. It is richly decorated with a large and handsome ventilator, studded with embellishments and mouldings, forming a complete and decorative *tout ensemble*, admirable in all its details. From each of three roses, richly bordered in the most ornamental style, are suspended handsome gasaliers, one of which will overhang the platform,



the distance between each being 38 feet. The floor of the hall has been constructed on the most approved principle, adopted with a view of deafening noise or sound arising from promenading, &c. For this purpose sawdust and clay have been used and filled in to a depth of eight inches between the joists and the floor.

“ At 12 o'clock at noon the citizens for the first time had an opportunity of listening to the regular and continuous chiming of the Albert Bells. The apparatus is so constructed as to cause 20 changes to follow in succession. The chiming was distinctly heard at times at the further end of North Adelaide, and at places equally distant. The chiming was repeated in the evening between 5 and 6 o'clock. The front of the Town Hall was brilliantly illuminated with gas in various devices, including the letters W. T., V. R., and A. A. with stars and crowns. A very large concourse of persons assembled during the evening in front of the Hall to witness the illuminations, the arrival of the guests, as well as to hear the chiming of the bells.”

## CHAPTER XXIII.

The inaugural banquet was held in the evening. A raised platform had been constructed in the centre of the north side of the great Hall. It was decorated with a profusion of the choicest evergreens and shrubs, behind which the band and the professional vocalists were located. His Worship the Mayor presided. The Governor, Sir Dominic Daly, attended in state, and the Ministry and the various heads of departments in the Civil Service appeared in official uniform. The Governor sat at the right of the Chairman, and that side of the dais was occupied by the Hon. J. Morphett (President of the Legislative Council), His Honor Mr. Justice Boothby, Sir J. H. Fisher, the Attorney-General (Hon. J. P. Boucaut), the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. W. Milne), and the Hon. T. Reynolds. On the left of the Mayor were His Honor Sir R. D. Hanson (Chief Justice), the Hon. G. S. Kingston (Speaker of the House of Assembly), the Hon. W. Duffield (Treasurer), the Hon. T. English (Commissioner of Public Works), the Hon. H. Ayers, M.L.C., the Hon. P. Santo, and the Rev. C. W. Evan. The

vice-chair was occupied by Mr J. W. Smith, Mayor of Port Adelaide,\* and he was supported on his right by Mr. W. C. Buik, Mayor of Kensington and Norwood, and Mr. J. Mitchell, Mayor of Gawler; and on his left by the Hon. H. B. T. Strangways, Mayor of Glenelg, and Dr. Blood, M.D., Mayor of Kapunda. The croupiers at the end of the various tables were Councillors Carlin, Bunday, Rankin, R. I. Winter, Pulsford, and Murphy, the Town Clerk (Mr. W. A. Hughes), Mr. J. Colton, M.P., and Messrs. W. K. Thomas and E. B. W. Glandfield. Such a scene had not been witnessed before in the Province of South Australia. The Old Colonists' gathering, which took place in 1850, had brought together some 300 persons, and for those days was thought to be a wonderful evidence of the advancement and sound prosperity of the infant settlement, which had been founded and had grown under so many difficulties. Here were assembled over 800 guests, amongst whom the early pioneers (whose ranks, however, had been much thinned by death and other causes) took a prominent part. Other larger assemblages have since taken place in the splendid Hall, but in none was there greater enthusiasm displayed at the results of thirty years of struggles, difficulties, and disappointments. The substantial portion of the evening's festivities had ample justice done to it, and the formal proceedings entered upon. The choir sang the *Non nobis Domine*. After the conclusion of this magnificent anthem, and silence had been requested (although the request was but little needed),

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\* Also United States Consul.

His Worship the Mayor rose, and was received with loud and prolonged demonstrations. He stated that he had received a number of letters from gentlemen who had been prevented from attending, but who deeply deplored their absence from various causes.

Amongst them were those received from the Mayor of Sydney, the Mayor and the Town Clerk of Melbourne, and Mr. D. D. Daly.

His Worship proposed the first toast amongst Englishmen, "The Health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen." That day was the anniversary of an important event in English History, the Accession of Her Most Gracious Majesty to the throne of England. The hopes and the anticipations of the nation at that time had been more than realised, for in that hall, 14,000 miles away from the seat of Empire, every heart would respond to the toast "A Health to the Queen, God Bless Her."

The toast was acknowledged with the heartiest enthusiasm, "God Save the Queen" being played by the band.

His Worship then proposed "The Health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family."

This was also drunk with every possible demonstration of loyalty and attachment to the reigning dynasty, and was followed by "God Bless the Prince of Wales" by the orchestra.

His Worship said that if his guests would look at their programmes they would see that the next toast he



had the honor to propose must be drunk with a bumper. It was that of "The Health of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief," and he was sure that it would be drunk in the most enthusiastic manner. As His Excellency was present, he was deterred from saying all that he would wish to express respecting him, but he could not refrain from reminding them that His Excellency had laid the foundation-stone of that Hall, and now they had the honor of his presence at the opening. During the time His Excellency had been amongst them, he had gained the confidence and esteem of all classes of the community. Whatever might be the position of the person who called upon His Excellency for advice, he invariably was received with courtesy and consideration. His Excellency had been a long time amongst them, and there was every expectation that a portion of his family would remain as permanent settlers in South Australia. He was sure that he expressed the hope of every one present that His Excellency also might be enabled to make such arrangements as to induce him to make this his permanent home. He hoped that His Excellency would long remain among them. However, his duty was simply to propose His Excellency's health. He was sure they would all recognise in His Excellency a gentlemen who on the one hand was most anxious to perform his duty as the representative of his Sovereign the Queen, and on the other to promote in every possible way the best interests and prosperity of the colony.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. W. A. Hughes, the Town Clerk, read and presented His Excellency the following address from the Corporation :—

“To His Excellency Sir Dominic Daly, Knight, Captain-General, and Governor-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty’s Province of South Australia and the Dependencies thereof, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

“May it please Your Excellency—

“The Mayor and Council of the Corporation of the City of Adelaide, in the Province of South Australia, have much pleasure in informing Your Excellency that the City Council have been enabled to complete the building, the foundation-stone of which Your Excellency was so kind in laying in May, 1863.

“Your Excellency at that time congratulated the City in reference to the building which it was proposed to erect, and the Mayor and Council are much pleased to find that Your Excellency is present this day to assist in celebrating the completion of this work, which has terminated so successfully, and without the slightest accident to any of the workmen engaged.

“In common with the rest of the colonists, the Mayor and Council bear testimony to the zeal and energy shown by Your Excellency in all matters appertaining to the interests of the colony, and hope that the bond which unites us together will not be soon severed.

“The Mayor and Council trust that in the noble building this day to be formally opened (erected at a cost of £20,000) Your Excellency will see evidence of

the rapid advancement of the colony in local and commercial improvement.

“The Mayor and Council would consider it a great honor were your Excellency to notify to Her Majesty, our beloved Queen, that the Tower named after Her Majesty’s late illustrious consort “The Albert Tower,” and of the erection of which your Excellency was pleased to say you would lay particulars thereof before Her Majesty, has been completed, and that the “Albert Bells” fixed therein have this day been chimed for the first time.

“Signed on behalf of the City Council,

“W. TOWNSEND,

“Mayor.

“W. A. HUGHES, Town Clerk.

“Town Hall, Adelaide, 20th June, 1866, being the anniversary of Her Majesty’s accession.”

His Excellency said a double duty devolved upon him on that occasion. They had done him the honor of drinking his health in such a manner as to deserve his sincere thanks, which he most heartily accorded. It had often been his lot to address large assemblies, but he believed it had never fallen to his lot to address so large an audience as that before him, or upon a similar occasion to that which had called them together. It was his peculiar good fortune to have laid the foundation-stone of that beautiful structure, and he well remembered the gratification he experienced at the time in doing so, which nothing could exceed but the pleasure he then experienced in being present at the opening of the com-

pleted building. The completion of that noble building was one of the many proofs of the rapid progress of the commercial interest and social condition of the colony. The display of the architectural ability and taste which the building contained was highly creditable to the colony of South Australia. The manner in which His Worship had been pleased to refer to him in respect to the discharge of his official duties was very gratifying, but from the first day of his arrival in the colony he had had the peculiar advantage of experiencing nothing but sympathy and the support of all classes. This had always been a great source of gratification to him. It had been his constant endeavor to act in a straightforward and impartial manner, and he was convinced that this line of conduct would always carry a man through even the greatest difficulty. It was very gratifying to know that the building in which they were assembled had been completed without any accident whatever. He had watched with great interest the progress of the building during its erection, and he would not fail to comply with the request of the City Council in informing Her Majesty of the completion of the Albert Tower. It would stand as a memento to future generations of the estimate in which the people of the present day held the virtues of that illustrious Prince whose name it bore. It was intended by the erection of that tower to keep alive the memory of the beloved Prince Albert in the minds of the future generations. But he must now return to what the worthy Mayor had said in proposing his health. His



Worship referred to the probability of a part of his family being permanently settled in the colony. He, however, did not wish it to go forth to the world that he endorsed the wish expressed by the Mayor that he (His Excellency) might end his days in South Australia. He might have a less agreeable fate awaiting him, but he had no such aspirations. He was desirous only of fulfilling whatever duty might be appointed to him by his Sovereign. If a portion of his family should determine to settle finally in South Australia it would be a source of great gratification to him, as he would feel assured that they were amongst sincere friends. But they were of age to choose for themselves. He had not intended to have alluded to this, but the remarks of His Worship had induced him to do so. He now repeated his thanks for the honor that had been done to him in drinking his health with so much enthusiasm, and he again assured them that he would remember with the greatest gratification the circumstances that he laid the foundation-stone of that noble building and was present at its opening.

The Mayor then proposed "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers."

Lieutenant Lucas, 40th Regiment, Provincial Aide-de-Camp, responded briefly.

The Mayor then called upon the company to drink to the health of the Ministry, who had honored them with their presence that evening.

The Hon. A. Blyth was received with a round of applause which continued for several minutes. When

silence was restored he said that he was unaccustomed to speaking before so large an audience as was assembled that evening. It was gratifying that they had now a magnificent Guild Hall, and also that they had a Mayor of the City to give them such a magnificent entertainment. It was his good fortune to be a member of the Ministry when the foundation-stone was laid, and there had been many changes in the interval, during which he had been in and out of office three times. In the mother country occasion was taken at such meetings as that to refer to the condition of the country, the political aspect of Europe, and the relations of England with Foreign Powers. In this colony, however, there was no topic of that kind to which the Ministry could refer. He had three things, however, to say on that occasion on behalf of the Ministry—First, that they were very desirous to perform their duty ; second, that they would be glad to partake on many other occasions such right royal hospitality as had been bestowed upon them that evening ; and third, that at the next anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession they might be in office, and that as good an entertainment might be provided for them.

The Mayor proposed the “Parliament of South Australia.”

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

The Hon. J. Morphet, President of the Legislative Council, returned thanks. He congratulated his Worship the Mayor on the position he occupied, and to which he had been raised by the unanimous vote of the

citizens. He had much pleasure in meeting so many of the most influential inhabitants of South Australia in that magnificent Hall, built by the citizens themselves, and which would compare favorably with any structure of the kind in any one of the British Dependencies. That was saying a great deal, but when he remembered that it was less than 30 years ago that he and his friend Sir James Hurtle Fisher trod what a short time before was the primeval forest, but which now was the City of Adelaide, he could not help feeling that the colonists of South Australia might well be proud of what they had accomplished. Looking at the architectural embellishments of that Hall, the elegance of the room, and particularly the beauty and grace which adorned the gallery, they might justly be proud. (Cheers.) It was a convincing proof of the social progress of South Australia. In returning thanks on behalf of the Legislative Council he could not refrain from expressing his belief that it was a happy thing for South Australia that the Legislature was composed of two Chambers. The second Chamber afforded the means for carefully and fully reviewing the various measures which originate in the other House. Thus it furnished the means of thoroughly sifting every question introduced to the Legislature. There was, therefore, every guarantee that their legislation would be an embodiment of the principles and interests of the people of South Australia. The Parliament was an honor to the colony, and would falsify the predictions of those who, in other countries, were opposed to popular representative institutions. It

would prove to the world that the people could be trusted, and that there was not the least ground for apprehending that sedition, anarchy, and revolution would necessarily co-exist with popular institutions and vote by ballot.

The Hon. the Speaker (Mr. G. S. Kingston) said it afforded him extreme pleasure to stand before them that evening in the proud position of Speaker of the House of Assembly to return thanks for that body. As had been well remarked by the preceding speaker, the Parliament of South Australia would favorably compare with any Parliament out of England, and it did not fall far short even of that of the mother country. He felt in following the President of the Legislative Council that little had been left to him to say with regard to the general scope and object of the toast, but he might be allowed to make a few remarks. First—He would say that as His Excellency had properly expressed his feelings of satisfaction in being able to say that he laid the foundation-stone of that Hall, and was now present at its completion, he was proud to be able to state that he had seen the progress of the colony from the first period of the white man's landing. He and the President of the Legislative Council landed more than 29 years ago. It would be 30 years on the 11th of September next since they had a race to see who would first reach the dry ground on Kangaroo Island. When he looked back and saw the marked prosperity which had attended the colony from that day to the present time, he felt proud to meet them there. He recollected the town when it



was a forest. He laid out the greater part of it with his own hand, and therefore felt proud of its prosperity. He would not detain them longer, except to say that had the Mayor not been a member of Parliament he would hardly have thought that he had made a right selection when he had fixed the tune preceding to that response—although it was a tune of his own country—so as to make it appear that they had been talking blarney. He did not think they had been doing so that evening. He felt that the Parliament had done its duty at all times sincerely, and to the best of its ability, and it would, he was sure, continue to do so. On behalf of the Assembly, he returned them his best thanks.

His Excellency said the toast which had been confided to him ought certainly to have been in better hands, for the subject could be very much enlarged upon. However, he was very glad of the opportunity which it afforded him in briefly introducing it to express the esteem—the high esteem and friendship which he entertained for His Worship the Mayor. He was one of those British colonists who was a credit to his class. Raised by his own exertions, by industry and by ability, and above all by high integrity, he had obtained a position that might be envied by many, and which could not be surpassed among the citizens of Adelaide. It was quite unnecessary for him to descant on his many qualifications for the office which he filled. Certainly he need not say anything in regard to his profuse liberality and hospitality. He thought he had sufficiently evinced these qualifications by what was now before them—a sight

which he never expected to see when he arrived in the colony. He had had the pleasure of naming many materials which they could find and produce in the country adapted for their manufacture, building, and so forth, but he believed from his experience since he had been in the colony that they had also the material of making first-rate Mayors. He was also of opinion that they had now in that position as good a man and as fit a man as could have occupied it, and who for the second time obtained it. He only trusted that he might continue to retain it as long as it was his pleasure to do so, and he firmly believed, judging from all circumstances, that the City of Adelaide would be fortunate in always having the office so well filled. He now asked them to fill their glasses and drink to the health of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Mr. William Townsend, with three times three.

The call was thoroughly responded to.

His Worship the Mayor was received with rounds of applause. He said there were times when he felt how utterly powerless words were to convey the emotions of the heart. He should not be telling the truth if he did not say that personally he regarded this as an interesting occasion. The kind manifestations of regard and kind expressions used by his Excellency, and the cordial response to them, had filled him with joy, and he trusted that it had given comfort to them. He had only had one desire from the moment he was called upon to occupy the position he now held. He had sought to discharge his duties to the best of his ability.

No man could succeed, no person ought to succeed, unless he took counsel from those with whom he associated, and in moments of difficulty he had found it his good fortune to have even the highest of the land to whom he could go for assistance and aid in the way of counsel. He could not be present on an interesting occasion of that kind without almost envying the feelings of those who had come before him. Standing as he did that night in the presence of those who were the pioneers of the colony, he believed they would say that whatever might have been the difficulties, trials, and sorrows they had passed through, they were amply repaid in witnessing the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race here for their 30 years of trials and struggles. He was not one of them ; he knew nothing of them ; but he maintained confidently that their highest aspirations could not have been equal to what has actually taken place. In the very street in which that noble building stood, and in which land had probably been sold or purchased at 12s. per acre, an acre was now sold for £35,000, and land with only a depth of 90 feet had realised upwards of £300 per foot. He thought in regard to the hall, so quiet in its beauty, so chaste and perfect in its architectural proportions and appointments, that it would be admitted a credit to the architects, to the builders, and even to the very workmen engaged upon it. He believed that had the poet Keats only written

“ A thing of beauty is a joy for ever ”

all would bear witness that his conception had been

realised in this particular instance. (Hear, hear.) But perhaps he might be allowed to say that there were difficulties connected in bringing together a gathering like that. (Hear.) It had not been collected without personal difficulties to himself. He did not know what was the rule, but he presumed that each Governor, when he arrived here, had a visiting book and an invitation book to guide him, whereas no previous Mayor had given him any idea as to whom he should invite. He, however, had entered in a book the names of all those whom he had invited, and he would leave it, alphabetically arranged, for the benefit of the next holder of the office. He mentioned this in order to show the difficulties he had to overcome, and to explain to any sincere friends of his who by inadvertence on his part were not present that evening. Gentlemen who wished to invite only some thirty or forty persons often discovered that the very persons were left out who should not have been left out. His desire had been to gather together men of all opinions, to let the gathering that evening be a true representation of the wealth, intelligence, and industry of the City of Adelaide. He could conscientiously say that amongst all he saw before him—whether he had been an opponent of his or a supporter, or whether he had voted for him or not—he had recognised that he had taken an active part in some portion at least of their public affairs, and he welcomed him that evening as heartily as he did his earliest personal or political friend. He had simply endeavored to discharge his duty. Without wishing on that occasion



to enlarge on general topics, he would remind them that although much had been accomplished, much more remained to be done, and he hoped they would pardon him for reminding them that this was the only chief city in Australia that was not lighted with gas. He would add, if there was any opponent of the scheme for remedying that evil present, in order to show that there was no animosity towards him, he hoped that in the event of there being no gas that evening he would meet no accident in returning from the present gathering. (Laughter.) But there were other things to be done. No person having had the good fortune to visit the neighboring colony—as he had done—could fail to see that while South Australia was in advance of it in many respects, it was far behind it in others. He thought they had a reasonable amount of churches and chapels within an easy distance of that spot—(hear, hear)—but he must say, as Chief Magistrate of the City, that he did not think their schools, so far as the buildings were concerned, were a credit to the city—(hear, hear)—and he for one would be prepared to aid any one, no matter to what creed he belonged, who was willing to give them good substantial buildings, thus enabling them to take better advantage of the services of the present competent schoolmasters. Any one acquainted with Victoria would know of the schools established at St. Kilda, Richmond, Collingwood, and other places, as being far in advance of those in this colony in the respect he had pointed out. He hoped he would be pardoned in saying that no one except those who had achieved a good

position knew how painful it was not to have educational culture or had so strong a desire that others should enjoy the advantages which he had been deprived of. (Cheers.) This was in some measure a joyous occasion, and while those inside were able to view that noble Hall, there were others outside—not anxious to come in, of course—(loud laughter)—but still outside—and had the building and his means been as large as his heart they should all have come in. (Applause.) But he could not forget that there was one class—a more numerous class, he feared, than some of his fellow-citizens were aware of—who would never see that building; who never could see it. Circumstances over which they had no control had deprived them of one of life's highest blessings—that of sight. They could not witness this building in all its still beauty, purity, and he might say loveliness, and but for sickness, which he had no control over, had God spared him, he should ere this have tried to get established a Blind Asylum in the City of Adelaide. (Applause.) No man could pursue a straightforward course as a public man without his motives and conduct being impugned, and he did not know that they should desire it to be otherwise. Just in proportion as an individual sought to be powerful and to make a good use of his power would his enemies multiply. It had been said that he was going to make his banquet pay financially. He hoped that the man who made the assertion would be ready with his proof that day three weeks. (A laugh.) Then it was reported that the receipts from the ball were to cover the

expense, but the suggestion first made by himself was that if there was anything over from that source it should form a contribution in aid of a Blind Asylum. (Loud applause.) If he had health he should, as far as he could do so, be an active supporter and co-operator in that movement. It was not his intention to detain them, but he would say in conclusion that every privilege brought with it corresponding duties. Standing as they did in the place of those who had traversed the country in its primitive state—as a bush—a land untilled and uncultivated, they were in a position to trace what had been done during the last 30 years, and to look forward with hope to the future. If a few men bound together by interested motives it might be, had forced their way through trial, and sorrow, and difficulty, and if in thirty years the Anglo-Saxon race had achieved so much here—what might they not expect during the next 30 years? In that building would be heard the sweet strains of music sounded on behalf of the needy and afflicted. There would be heard the gentle cadence, the soft response, the glorious anthem, and the swelling chorus. There might the philanthropist plead on behalf of suffering humanity. The poor they would always have with them; and in that place might men of eloquence plead for the miserable and destitute; there might men of truth proclaim those doctrines which elevated and dignified and purified their nature. Might that land, so free in its institutions, so tolerant in its religious beliefs, so vast in its resources, and so beautiful in its natural features and climate, still rise and grow, until that which

they had accomplished in the past might appear inconsiderable, and the success of that occasion be but puny in view of the surpassing greatness of their achievements. Thousands yet unborn would live there free, glorious, and great, and in place of a colony an empire would grow, distinguished for loyalty, freedom, and truth. (Tremendous applause.) He would only add with all sincerity that if in the most imperfect degree he had contributed to this result, he was abundantly repaid by their kind attention and presence on the occasion. He would merely say to the rising youth of the province, who possessed advantages of wealth and education above what their fathers had enjoyed, that with them rested in large measure the future of South Australia. He again breathed the aspiration that it might flourish and grow ; that its legislation should be directed to promote its true welfare until it gained the proud position of enjoying the largest amount of political freedom without licentiousness, and that it would work out for itself a noble future—

“ Aid its dawning tongue and pen ;  
Aid it hopes of honest men ;  
Aid it paper ; aid it type ;  
Aid it for the hour is ripe.  
And our earnest must not slacken into play,  
Men of thought and men of action lead the way.”

(Prolonged cheering.)

His Honor the Chief Justice rose amid immense applause. He remarked that the occasion of their meeting together that evening was one that necessarily recalled to their recollection scenes in the past by the contrast which it presented to them. The toast which he had been requested to propose called attention to one



of those contrasts, and asked them to recognise the services of those whose labors and whose sufferings in some degree had prepared the way for the position which they were now enabled to occupy. (Hear, hear.) In looking at the Adelaide Corporation—at all that it had done, and at the room which it had erected, and in which they were now assembled, they must remember that this was not the first Corporation which had ruled within the city, and that that was not the first place within which a municipality had been collected. What was the precise nature of the building--(a laugh)—who were the individual members of the former body, he confessed he did not know; because the Corporation and the building, so far as their public use were concerned, had passed away before he landed in the colony; but they did know that the people of Adelaide were incorporated for the purpose of managing their own affairs, and that they successfully carried out the objects of their incorporation until a crisis arose, to which it was no marvel that they were compelled to succumb, because the Government itself was well-nigh, if not altogether, insolvent at the time—(hear and a laugh)—and was only enabled to continue its existence through the assistance of the mother country. He said this to show that it was not to be wondered at that the Corporation of Adelaide should for the time have been forced to yield to the stream which almost swept away the Government of the colony itself. But although the Corporation had given the gentleman who was the Mayor of it, and who was selected by the voice of his

fellow-citizens to occupy the most honorable position which at that time was in the power of the citizens to confer, he was still among them, having subsequently filled positions of higher honor, and having now at a good age retired from the labors of public life into the repose and respect of private life. (Loud cheers.) And with his name he was also to associate those who with him were the pioneers of the colony. He was not himself one of those pioneers, although before the foundation of the colony he had been for some years associated individually with them, and associated with them in their labors and in their aspirations. Consequently it was a matter of gratification to him, and a matter almost of pride he might say, that for so many years those who had practically carried out the scheme devised in England, and who had worked so long in the colony to realise the plan prepared long previously, should after such a lapse of years still remain among the colonists, occupying in their midst the highest positions which any one in the province could occupy. As had been already stated by the Hon. President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the House of Assembly, they formed two of those pioneers, and it was a gratifying fact that they who were among the first to encounter the labor of establishing the colony should after so many years have realised so gratifying a reward for what they then adventured and did. (Applause.) And if this were a fitting occasion he might name many more associated with them who were also in different ways reaping the benefit of the step they took. Such men might congratulate themselves that they had

established the colony, with a chief town like Adelaide, a Town Hall like this, and a Mayor like his honorable friend, and that they themselves were not altogether unbenefited by the progress made. In sentiments of this nature referring to a period long past, it was impossible but that some amount of sadness should mingle with their congratulation. Of those who were the pioneers of the colony some had fallen out of the course—some had died—but they had died having so far secured the accomplishment of their work as that their death interfered in no degree with its being ultimately carried out. He felt that on an occasion of that sort he had no right to detain them. When he rose he had no idea of saying one-half as much as he had already said, but he had been carried away by the feelings which the position in which he was now placed and the toast entrusted to him were calculated to inspire. He would say no more now, but would call upon them to drink to “Sir J. H. Fisher, first Mayor of the City, and the Pioneers of South Australia.”

His Worship the Mayor requested that all those who had arrived in the colony prior to 1840 should stand up during the response.

Sir J. H. Fisher, with whom stood up about 150 persons, responded. After the bursts of cheers which greeted his rising had subsided, he proceeded to thank those present for the reception of the toast—his voice being very imperfectly heard at the reporters' table. There were he said occasions in which it was difficult to express fully the feelings which actuated a person. His position

that night was peculiar, and looking back upon the past he felt proud at the progress which the last 30 years had developed. He arrived in the colony after a tedious voyage of 152 days, at a time when the country was in its natural state. Fortunately, those associated with him were composed of the very best material for carrying out the enterprise. They were at harmony among themselves, and they at once settled down in the country. On their first arrival the spot upon which that noble building stood was part of a dense scrub, and he remembered perfectly what difficulty he and a friend experienced in finding their way from one side of the town section to the other. Very admirable judgment was displayed in the selection of the site of the capital by Colonel Light, notwithstanding that other places, including Encounter Bay were proposed. So much had been said that evening respecting the progress of the colony that it would be tedious in him to repeat it. He quite coincided in everything that had been said, and he felt proud in having so many old and respected friends, as well as so many young ones around him. With respect to himself, he took no personal credit for what he had done. He had had the honor of doing something, but he had not been alone. He had ever been associated with those who had made it their object to advance the interests of the colony. He was present at the proclamation of the colony, and had watched it through the various stages of its advancement, and he was delighted at the success it had achieved. He trusted that all present would be stimulated by a desire to assist its progress. The first



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Corporation met in a little room in Hindley-street to transact civic business, and although, as had been mentioned, the colony after that had to go through difficulties, it soon effectually surmounted them, and he believed the success which had marked its career was due to the unparalleled system upon which it was colonized. He sincerely and unfeignedly thanked them on behalf of himself and fellow pioneers.\*

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\* Abridged from the *S. A. Register*. The principal speakers have been given in full.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

The opening of the Town Hall and the festivities with which it had been inaugurated marked a new era in civic affairs. The proceedings of the City Council have assumed a more perfect shape. They are modelled to a large extent upon those of other civic bodies in the mother country, and have become valuable as permanent records and precedents. Since that time independent members of the Legislature have taken more interest in Corporation interests, and the City has been treated more as the metropolis of a great and growing country than as the centre of population only of a petty province. The erection of the Town Hall Buildings in the principal street in the City gave an immense impetus to architectural progress in Adelaide. King William-street—although still a long way from being filled with the palatial structures which in other lands would have been reared on the boundaries of one of the widest streets in the world—shows ample evidence that as leases fall in, and opportunity offers for removing comparatively ancient shops and offices, it will assume that aspect which such a thoroughfare ought to present.

The first political use which was made of the new edifice was the holding of the nomination for the election of four members to serve in the Legislative Council. The course of proceedings does not concern the City in its corporate capacity, but since then all similar nominations have been held there, and the polling as well. This occurred on the 12th September. On the same day the Right Rev. L. B. Shiel, the newly appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Adelaide, was formally received by the Clergy and Laymen of his diocese.\* Addresses were presented to him, and great hopes were entertained that his rule over the members of his own church would be productive of as much good feeling between them and the rest of the community, as had been cherished and developed by the late Dr. Murphy. On this point the expectation was for a time realised, but whilst his Lordship was by no means unpopular with the general public unfortunately at a later period differences arose between him and a considerable section of the clergy and laity of his flock ; these need no further reference here. His arrival in Adelaide led to a complete change in the position of the Roman Catholics towards the general government, and through him and the Rev. J. E. Tenison Woods an independent system of education was established for Catholic children. An attempt was made by the Hon. H. B. T. Strangways to bring about some improvement in the condition of the Adelaide Cemetery, which was not in a state which could reflect much credit

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\* The Right Rev. Dr. Geoghegan, who had succeeded the Right Rev. F. Murphy, after a short residence in South Australia, left for Europe and died in Dublin, and for a long time the Catholic Diocese was vacant.

on the City, though it was not under the control of the Corporation. He moved for correspondence and reports relating to its state, and they were furnished, but the session was too far advanced to permit of any steps being taken to remove the causes of complaint which existed.

The time for the civic elections came on in December, and Mr. H. R. Fuller was elected Mayor, in the place of Mr. Townsend, and Mr. A. H. Bartels and Mr. J. Wright as Councillors, in the place of Mr. Carlin and Mr. Rankin, who had retired. Mr. Bartels was the first German colonist who had a seat in the City Council. The revenue for the year had amounted to £36,276. In the total were included, besides the amount received from rates (£8,663 12s. 11d.), Government grant-in-aid, £6,286 5s. 6d. ; special vote for improving the banks of the Torrens, and £400 towards the erection of the Torrens Dam, which had been commenced by Mr. W. R. Boothby, the sheriff, by means of the prison labor at the Adelaide Gaol at his disposal. The expenditure on general improvements amounted to £21,299 12s. 7d., of which £11,125 1s. 8d. had been laid out on streets ; on city drainage works, £2,816 13s. ; on the Torrens Banks, £1,021 14s. 4d. ; on the Torrens Dam, £2,184 5s. 3d. ; on improving the Park Lands, £1,627 3s. ; and the balance in sundries. The expenditure on matters not connected with public improvements was thus £14,976 8d., and £9,578 2s. 6d. was due to the Bank. The Town Hall account was not less unsatisfactory. The estimate for the payment of interest and expenses, in reduction of



the loan, figured at £1,750 for the year, but this included £360 rent of land which had not been let, whilst the actual outlay was £1,520, thus exceeding the receipts by £130. The Corporation Acre (Town Hall) account showed expenditure £24,596 14s. 10d., including "Interest and bank commission on loans to date, £3,147 15s. 8d." Against this there were £20,000 loan; premiums, interest, and sundries, £1,977 0s. 4d.; and balance due to City Fund, £1,977 0s. 4d. These remarkable features in the state of the city finances did not attract that attention which subsequent events showed to be necessary. If they had, many difficulties in the affairs of the Council, and much serious trouble, would have been obviated.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable position in which the city was placed, the municipal year opened with excellent prospects. The new assessment amounted to £181,388, showing a large increase over that of 1866. The general revenue of the province for that year was the largest that had been received since the foundation of South Australia, and that for 1867 showed then no signs of falling off.

It was thought opportune, under these circumstances, to apply to the Parliament for authority to raise money for draining the city, and a Bill was prepared under which the Corporation sought power to borrow the sum of £80,000. The Bill provided that the Treasurer should supply any default on the part of the Corporation in paying the interest when due, as well as in redeeming any bonds under similar circumstances. A

certain percentage was also to be put aside out of the city rates, for the purpose of providing a sinking fund to repay the principal as the bonds matured. The financial scheme evidently was not a sound one, for besides introducing the obsolete principle of a sinking fund, discarded by all political financiers, it gave the Government no control over the expenditure, whilst they were responsible for the debt, and it did not provide any special authority to levy a sewerage rate to protect them. The scheme of drainage was to take the sewage matter to the sea by means of deep sewers, but no detailed drawings had been laid before Parliament. The project was evidently based upon the Prize Essays on the Drainage and Sewerage of the City of Adelaide, furnished to the Corporation in 1865.\* As might have been expected, the Bill was not passed. A similar fate befell another Bill enabling the Corporation to borrow £10,000 "for city purposes"—that is to say, £5,000 still due for the erection of the Town Hall, £3,000 for the debt due on account of the City Baths, and £2,000 for objects not specified. The state of the Corporation balance-sheet had formed the subject of some public discussion, and the Parliament was not disposed to permit the Council to increase its debt just then. One Act was passed which was much needed. It provided for the appointment of a Superintendent of Fire Brigades, which enabled some provision to be made against the calamity of fire. An Act was also passed compelling the regis-

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\* Mr. R. G. Thomas obtained the first prize, Mr. C. T. Hargrave the second, and Mr. Jas. Macgeorge the third.

tration of dogs in Adelaide and elsewhere, and an Act to regulate the weights allowed to be carried on vehicles, determined by the width of the tires of the wheels. The two last-mentioned Acts, though relating apparently to trivial matters, have worked a considerable amount of good.

The special subject of attention to the city of Adelaide, however, was the expected arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who was deputed on behalf of Her Majesty to pay an official visit to Australia. This colony was fixed on as the first place of his landing, and His Royal Highness and the ship which he commanded (H.M.S. *Galatea*) had been expected to arrive in September. The official notification of the visit was sent by message to Parliament by the Governor on the 12th July, and His Excellency recommended the House of Assembly to make suitable provision for the proper reception of His Royal Highness. An open vote was passed authorising the Ministry to expend whatever sum they might deem necessary for the purpose. A Reception Committee was formed, consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament, the Magistrates, the Mayors of Corporate Towns, and all the colonists of influence and position. Under this was an Executive Committee, the Chairman of which was Mr. H. R. Fuller, M.P., and Mr. R. D. Ross, D.A.C.G., was Hon. Secretary. A programme was arranged so that during the stay of the Prince such varied entertainments should be provided, and such a number of scenes to be visited devised as to afford His Royal Highness the most perfect

opportunity of seeing the country and of becoming acquainted with the resources of its inhabitants. The preparations were carried on with energy, and long before the Prince arrived they had been so nearly completed that a day's notice of the probable time of the Duke's arrival would have been sufficient to finish everything. He had been looked for in September, but that month passed away without any news of the *Galatea*. October came, but the overland mail, which arrived on the 11th of that month, brought no tidings. The Cape mail had unaccountably been left behind, and all was in the most annoying state of uncertainty. At last news reached Adelaide from Sydney, brought by H.M.S. *Virago*, that the Prince would sail from the Cape of Good Hope on the 25th September. In order that due notice might be given of the arrival of the *Galatea* in the Gulf, signals had been arranged to announce it at the earliest possible moment. Commander Hutchinson, R.N., on duty in the Admiralty Survey schooner *Beatrice*, was instructed to look out for her while cruising in the Gulf, so as to signal her by night or by day, and a similar duty was undertaken by the pilot boats. The 28th October arrived, and the overland mail steamer, which sailed on that day, was authorised, if she met the Duke's ship, to take from her any letters which the Royal party might desire to forward. It had been arranged that when the vessel was signalled, three guns were to be fired on the South Park Lands to announce the welcome intelligence. On the evening of the 27th, some mischievous persons got access to the



signal guns and fired two of them—the third missed—and Adelaide was put for more than an hour into a state of excitement. The hoax was soon discovered, and everyone relapsed into a gloomier state of uncertainty than before. The good ship, however, came to anchor unperceived on the night of the 29th of October. It had been arranged by the Reception Committee that a day should elapse between the time of the Galatea's arrival and the official landing of the Royal visitor, so as to enable the Reception Committee to complete those portions of the decoration of the City of Adelaide which had unavoidably been left over until the last moment. Early on the 30th Mr. D. D. Daly, the Governor's private secretary, Mr. R. D. Ross, hon. sec. to the Reception Committee, and Major Lucas, A.D.C. (late 40th Regiment) proceeded to Glenelg to wait upon His Royal Highness and receive his instructions. Before they could reach the Bay, they were met by the Hon. Elliot Yorke, one of the Prince's equerries, and Viscount Newry, who were proceeding to Government House to wait upon the Governor. The party from Adelaide returned with their visitors, who remained with the Governor during the greater part of the day. Late in the afternoon the equerry in waiting and Lord Newry returned to the ship, and the landing was fixed to take place at 2 p.m. on the following day. The time for the Royal landing being positively known every effort was made to complete the decorations of those streets through which the Prince's *cortège* was to pass. The route by which the procession was to enter Adelaide was from the jetty

at Glenelg, along the Bay Road, to the junction of South and West Terraces—along South Terrace to the termination of King William Street south—along that street, round the eastern side of Victoria Square—along King William Street north, between the new Post Office and the Government Offices, past the Town Hall to the entrance of the Government Domain and to Government House.

In anticipation of His Royal Highness's visit, the viceregal seat had been newly decorated, and one wing set apart for the use of the Duke of Edinburgh. This portion of the building had been entirely refurnished in the most costly and elegant manner. The furniture was made in the colony; and for taste and workmanship could not be excelled even in England. A stud of splendid horses and suitable carriages had been provided for the Prince, and a large building, originally intended as a drill-shed for the volunteer force, was converted into a roomy and well-appointed stable for the horses of the royal party. These portions of the arrangements had been completed some time before the *Galatea* came into the Bay, and there was nothing left to be done at the last moment. Out of doors it was otherwise; workmen were busy giving the finishing-touches to the triumphal arches. The trophies—the flags attached to which got hard usage in the squally weather that had prevailed—required to be put in order again, and the festoons of evergreens which were to fringe the streets were not yet hung in their places. It seemed, indeed, that the time allotted for the completion of the work was

all too short; but everyone worked as if he meant it, and the morning of the 31st found everything in admirable order.

The first formal, or perhaps official decoration, was at the south-west corner of the city. Here was a triumphal arch of three bays, the centre one 30 feet wide by 35 feet high, and the side openings 15 feet by 24 feet high, topped by cloth of scarlet and gold. Above all floated two Royal standards, besides innumerable flags of various colors and shapes. This arch was not by any means pretentious, but its general effect was excellent. Along South-terrace to King William-street the private houses were all decorated; floral wreaths and festoons were in profusion; initials of the Prince and Queen, balconies, and flags, met the eye at every step, and gave that quiet part of the city a lively appearance. These efforts, cordial though they might be, of course could not vie with the elaborate works of the Reception Committee, for near the entrance of King William-street the city pageantry opened out to view. It was at this point that the Mayor and City Council were to welcome His Royal Highness to Adelaide. A triumphal arch had been erected here, the principal opening of which was thirty feet wide by forty feet in height, with side arches of proportionate dimensions, giving the whole structure a total width of ninety feet. It was profusely covered with green boughs, and surmounted with flag-staffs, topped with ferns, displaying a wonderful variety of national flags. At the springing of the arches there were panels covered with red and yellow cloth, while

festoons and garlands of flowers were suspended all about, which added an additional charm to the really fine effect of the structure. Some time before the City Council had made a nice wide path through the centre of Victoria-square, so that from the south end of King William-street there was a clear vista of more than half a mile down to the last triumphal arch and the Government domain. The sight from this point was really splendid, for after passing round Victoria-square, which had no special decorations worth noting, the elaborate preparations of King William-street north came full in sight. The inhabitants had done their utmost to add variety to the scene, and the balconies they had erected over the footpaths, all covered with different hues of cloth, made really a fine relief to the formal embellishments of this thoroughfare erected by the Reception Committee. The street on each side was lined with flagstaffs surmounted with spear heads; on each of these at rather less than midway up there was a shield, above which rose a cluster of flags of different colors and designs, the ends of which were gathered together so as to form a very tasteful trophy; between the poles at regular intervals were placed pedestals, on which rested very handsome vases filled with flowers. Each flagstaff had a flag hoisted on it, and chains of flowers united the tops of these from one end of the street to the other; in the bight of each chain hung a parti-colored flag thrown on it with studied negligence, and which effectually did away with the least trace of monotony in the design. At every house where it could be done a flagstaff was



erected, showing an endless variety of colors of England and of other nations, besides flags owning no characteristic beyond that which was derived from the taste or caprice of the maker.

At the end of King William-street, at the junction with North-terrace, the last triumphal arch was erected. This was a most elegant structure. Its external height over all was 70 feet, and under the arch 45 feet, with 40 feet of clear roadway. The framework was covered with a light kind of material, which gave it the appearance of solidity which boughs and evergreens cannot approach. At the front, back, and sides were pillars of open work, gilt, rising over 30 feet in height, on open trellised pedestals covered with flowers and evergreens, and on which rested shields bearing the royal arms and other devices. The outlines of the arch were bordered with flowers, and in front and back appeared the word "Welcome." The panels at the side of the arch bore the royal initials, and the whole was crowned by the arms of the Duke of Edinburgh, behind which were trophies of flags most tastefully arranged. Round the platform at the top on which the last rested, banners were fixed wherever available space could be found.

In Hindley-street and Rundle-street, which join King William-street from the west and east not far from the arch, the Reception Committee had done nothing, as neither of these thoroughfares were in the line of the procession; but tradesmen and shopkeepers in both were determined not to be outdone even by the authorities. The footways were lined with flags and banners, the

verandah-posts were covered with evergreens and flowers; gas devices of the most elaborate kind, alternating with transparencies, were seen almost from end to end of the streets. Variegated lamps, colored lamps, Chinese lanterns, flower wreaths stretching from side to side of the streets, afforded a view inferior perhaps in conception to that of King William-street, but picturesque without formality, and effective without pretension. Of the rest of the city little need be said, except that even in the least frequented parts some attempt at display was seen. The mania for bunting had extended even to the children, and one enterprising man made a good thing by printing Union Jacks and Tricolors of small size to meet the immense demand on their account.

In order to make the city decoration complete, illuminations on a large scale had been projected. The whole of the Government establishments were covered with fittings, and in nearly every case the pipes followed their various architectural features so as to trace out the whole of the buildings in lines of fire. All the private houses on the eastern side of King William-street to Rundle-street were united in one grand design, the regularity of which was occasionally broken by the introduction of stars and transparencies. The Banks were covered with devices; those of the Union Bank, the South Australian, and the Bank of Australasia being most elegant. In many of the illuminations the orthodox gaspipe had been done away with, and a most effective substitute adopted. Boxes of sheet iron, about two inches deep, with designs perforated in the outer

face, were erected, and being kept supplied with gas, were found to answer admirably. In the night the beautiful scrolls, anchors, stars, and crowns were the theme of universal admiration.

The device in front of the Town Hall was chiefly distinguished by an enormous star, twenty-five feet across, which was most brilliant. When the gas-fitting arrangements had proceeded to a considerable extent doubts were expressed that the supply of gas would be insufficient. The Gas Company being applied to, intimated that they could supply all the demands for which they had so far arranged, but they would not enter into any fresh or more extended arrangements. As the devices on the different buildings were completed, they were tried in turn. The effect was not very encouraging. Some of the supply pipes were too small, and there appeared to be an insufficient pressure of gas. These defects were remedied in due course, but in order to guard against the possibility of failure, certain of the Government buildings were lighted only on special occasions. This not only relieved the Gas Company to a great extent, but left private persons free to make the most of their own illuminations. The appearance of the different Government establishments when illuminated was certainly most creditable, and did honor to the good taste of the Colonial Architect's department. The only thing to be regretted was that they could not be lighted up all at once.

## CHAPTER XXV.

Such were the preparations for the decoration of the City of Adelaide which had been made to do honor to Prince Alfred. Whatever else might have been wanting in the shape of external effect was supplied by the honest enthusiasm with which he was greeted by the thousands who had assembled to witness his entry into the capital of the colony. A description of his landing and reception at Glenelg has no proper place in these pages. He landed punctually at 2 p.m., as he had appointed, and after passing along the route prescribed, reached the south-west boundary of the city at about 3 p.m. The following was the order of procession as arranged:—

Colonel Mayo.

Advanced guard of Cavalry, in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins, and Adjutant Perryman.

Sir J. H. Fisher and the Hon. J. Baker, representing Executive Committee of Reception.

The next carriage contained Messrs. Hart, Townsend, M.P., Souttar, and Colley.



Then followed the carriage with His Royal Highness and His Excellency, Viscount Newry and the Hon. Elliot Yorke, escorted by a guard of honor of the Reedbeds Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Beck Mr. Haig, Mr. Brierly, and Commander Hutchison.

The Chief Secretary, Colonel Hamley, the Private Secretary, Major Lucas (Aide-de-Camp), and Captain Deering (Aide-de-Camp).

The Bishop, accompanied by Dean Farrell and Canon Marryat.

The Treasurer, Attorney-General, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Commissioner of Public Works.

The President and several members of the Legislative Council.

The Speaker.

The Assembly.

Heads of Departments, including the Auditor-General and Postmaster-General.

The Kapunda and Gawler Corporations.

The following gentlemen, members of the Committee of Management, were present in other parts of the procession :—E. W. Andrews, Mayor of Glenelg ; Hon. C. H. Bagot, M.L.C. ; Hon. J. T. Bagot, M.L.C. ; Hon. J. H. Barrow, M.L.C. ; Hon. Arthur Blyth, M.P. ; Neville Blyth ; J. Colton, M.P. ; A. S. Clark, W. J. Crawford, W. Duffield, M.P., S. Davenport, J. G. Daly, B. Douglas, Thomas Graves, Alex. Hay, M.P. ; George Hamilton, Hon. Wm. Milne, M.P. ; R. I. Stow, M.P. ; Dr. Schomburgk, and Samuel Tomkinson.

Some little confusion prevented its being strictly observed, but nothing occurred to mar its general effect. At the entrance to the city an immense crowd of people had assembled, and before the arrival of the *cortège* about 1,500 members of the different Friendly Societies arrived on the ground, and after being marshalled, proceeded down South-terrace to King William-street. The procession did not stop at the first arch, but proceeded to the second arch in King William-street, where the Mayor (Mr. H. R. Fuller, M.P.) and the City Councillors were waiting to present the address of the Corporation to the Prince. Two raised platforms had been erected underneath the centre arch, that on the right being occupied by the Mayor and Councillors and the Corporation officials, that on the left being set apart for ladies. The procession halted at this spot, and the Mayor and Council advanced to the Prince's carriage. The Mayor, addressing His Royal Highness, said :—

“Sir—The Corporation of Adelaide, on behalf of the citizens, are desirous of presenting your Royal Highness with an address welcoming you to their city, and expressing their deep reverence and loyalty to their Most Gracious Queen, which they trust you will deign to receive. With your permission I will ask the Town Clerk to read it.”

The Town Clerk then read as follows :—

“To His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of  
Edinburgh, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

“May it please your Royal Highness—

“We, the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Ade-

laide, on behalf of the general body of citizens, welcome your Royal Highness to the capital of South Australia.

“We assure your Royal Highness of our loyal and dutiful attachment to Her Majesty’s throne and person, and our veneration for the laws and institutions of the parent State; and believing that they furnish a complete security for the freedom of the people, we seek at all times to adopt them as a model for ourselves.

“Though separated from Great Britain by many thousands of miles, we have lost none of our attachment to the mother country, and have no doubt that the strong ties that unite so many dependencies to the British Crown, will receive additional strength from the visit of your Royal Highness to the Australias.

“H. R. FULLER, Mayor.

“W. A. HUGHES, Town Clerk.

“Town Hall, Adelaide, 1867.”

This having been done, His Worship placed the address in an elegant silver casket, and handed it on a handsome crimson velvet cushion to His Royal Highness, saying—\*

“May I now be permitted to offer my own personal congratulations to your Royal Highness on your safe arrival in South Australia, and to express a hope that your stay amongst us will be as agreeable and pleasant to yourself as it is the desire of all classes of the community it should be.”

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\* This casket, together with other presentations from the colonists, was afterwards exhibited in the Arts Department of the South Kensington Museum, London.

The Duke of Edinburgh requested His Worship to take charge of the casket and forward it to Government House. He then rose to reply, and was interrupted by hearty cheers from the populace, which he politely acknowledged, and then read the following reply in a clear voice:—

“Gentlemen—I thank you for the warm reception I have just met with in this influential capital of South Australia.

“It will be my pleasing duty to communicate to the Queen the assurance of the strong attachment which exists towards your Sovereign and the mother country in this distant part of Her Majesty’s dominions, where I feel certain that the affectionate ties which bind you to the “Old Country” require no additional strength.

“I thank you once more for your welcome to this city.

“ALFRED.”

On the halting of the Duke’s carriage there was a slight rush of the bystanders to witness the ceremony, but the crowd, though large, caused no inconvenience. After the address had been read the cavalcade proceeded, the crowd closing in after it to be present at the singing of “God Save the Queen” by the Sunday School children. For some days previous these little colonists had been in training under Mr. George Loder, and well had he acquitted himself of his task. Around the spot which had been selected for the site of the Victoria Tower of the new Post Office a gigantic balcony had been raised, facing to the south and east in a semicircle,



and rising tier upon tier nearly forty feet high. In this were assembled 4,070 children, gathered from the various Sunday-schools in and about Adelaide, marshalled by their respective teachers, and all under the direction of Mr. Loder. Long before the Duke left Glenelg they had assembled, and without confusion or disorder had ranged themselves in their respective places. Looking from Victoria-square the splendid gathering of well-dressed and well-conducted children—boys and girls—looked like a huge bouquet of flowers. In the wonderful mixture of costumes and colors the identity of the little ones was lost. An occasional movement or fluttering was observed amongst them as some of the most eager stood up to see if they could see the Prince coming; but this passed like a gentle breeze across a flower-bed, and they relapsed into quiet but earnest expectation.

The booming of the guns on the rifle practice ground on the South Park Lands which announced the Prince's entrance into the city had hardly ceased when the bells at the Town Hall rang out a loud and musical peal of welcome. Presently a movement was perceptible at the second arch. A cloud of dust heralded the onward march of the advanced guard of cavalry. Slowly they came along to Victoria-square, and slower still round its eastern side, for the people were coming together thicker and faster, until the Prince's carriage stopped near the platform where the children were. Cheers and counter-cheers had filled the air as the procession had entered the city to this point, and even the children had joined in the enthusiasm until the carriages

stopped. Then, without faltering or delay, the first notes were poured forth in a low tone, but swelling until the whole 4,070 voices were as one, singing from the heart that hymn of loyalty which greeted the son of England's Queen.

The effect of this chorale was wonderful. It awed all other sounds into silence. Even those who were most anxious to press forward to see the Prince stood still, and remained so for a short time after the last note had died away. The Prince, and indeed all the assembled multitudes, remained uncovered during the singing, and when it had ceased, a cheer—such a cheer as had never before been heard in South Australia—rang through the city. The song was heard for nearly two miles from Adelaide as it was borne eastward with the breeze; but the cheer, not indeed as musical, but as honest and heartfelt, was heard even at a greater distance, and told of the loyalty and affection of the people of Australia to the Ruler of Great Britain, and to that great nation from which they derived their origin, their institutions, and the self-reliance which had made the colony what it is.

The procession moved on, and the passage from the new Post-Office to Government House was one grand ovation. The people in the balconies cheered and waved their handkerchiefs; the crowds which lined the foot-paths pressed on with eagerness, but without disorder; everywhere was enthusiasm and general delight. The guns from the battery on North-terrace announced the

Duke's arrival at Government House, where he was received by a guard of honor of the 50th Regiment, and the Prince was at last at home in South Australia.

In the afternoon, after resting himself, His Royal Highness drove out into the suburbs, to the east of Adelaide, towards Payneham and Campbelltown, and in the evening was present at a state dinner at Government House. The members of the Ministry, the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, the Judges, Colonel Hamley, 50th Regt., Commandant of the Forces, Captain Hutchinson, R.N., the Prince's Suite, the Governor's Staff, some members of His Excellency's family, and a few private gentlemen, had the honor of being invited. The day, though fine, had entailed upon the Prince a considerable amount of work, and the party broke up early.

The illuminations during the evening were general, and altogether most successful, though for reasons already stated some of the principal Government establishments were not lighted up. The great sight, however, was the crowd in the streets. The passage of carriages through the main thoroughfares had been prohibited during the night of the illumination, so that both roadway and footpath were covered with spectators; in fact there were more people out than even in the day time. Although the largest assemblage that ever met together in Adelaide, there was not the slightest appearance of disorder or drunkenness; and there was not one single instance of misbehaviour of any kind brought before the Police Magistrate next morning.

In order that a public memorial should remain of the

visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, it was determined by the Reception Committee to ask His Royal Highness to lay the foundation-stone of the tower of the new Post-Office, which it was intended to name the Victoria Tower, in honor of his royal mother. The day after his landing was fixed upon as the most suitable time. His Royal Highness cheerfully fell in with the wishes of the Committee, and fixed half-past 2 on the 1st November for the ceremony. Previous to this he had to suffer that ordeal which happily Governors of colonies undergo but once a year. A levee at Government House took place at noon. At the annual ceremonial on the Queen's Birthday there is generally a large attendance, but on this occasion, of course, an unusual number of visitors was expected. The Governor's levee is over generally in about half an hour. The Prince's reception took more than an hour and a half; indeed it was found necessary to make a break in the ceremony to give His Royal Highness a few moments rest, for, besides the gentlemen who are usually present on occasions of this kind, a number of Friendly, Charitable, and other Societies attended to deliver addresses of congratulation and welcome. As might have been expected, their ranks were swelled by every member who could in any way contrive to put in an appearance. The scene, however, was a brilliant one; such a varied collection of costumes had never before graced the reception-room at Government House. The Prince was attended by the Governor, and surrounded by the dignitaries—ecclesias-



tical, legal, naval, military, and civil, in the colony—all in official robes or uniforms, and in greater number than had ever assembled at the viceregal residence.

The great memorial which marks the Royal Duke's visit is the foundation-stone of the Post-Office, which was laid by His Royal Highness. The ceremony took place in the presence of more than 3,000 persons. It bears the following inscription :—

### VICTORIA TOWER.

THIS STONE WAS LAID

BY

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.,

On the 5th day of November,

MDCCCLXVII.

The Prince was accompanied by his own suite and by the Governor, Sir D. Daly, and suite. An address was read by the Hon. P. Santo, at that time Commissioner of Public Works. The Prince briefly expressed the satisfaction he felt at being called upon to lay the stone by which the building would be inaugurated. Mr. R. G. Thomas, F.R.I A., Colonial Architect, read a copy of the record, which was placed in a cavity made for the purpose in the stone. It contained the names of the Governor, the legal, clerical, military, and other public functionaries, with those of the architects (Messrs. E. W. Wright and E. J. Woods) and of the builders (Messrs. Brown and Thompson). With the record were deposited specimens of the coins current in the province and the journals of the day. The whole were covered

with a sheet of plate-glass cemented into the stone itself, which was of Macclesfield marble, decorated with a carved border. The builders presented to his Royal Highness a handsome trowel made of South Australian gold, and tastefully jewelled. The usual formalities having been concluded, vociferous cheers were given for the Prince, who returned to Government House. In the evening the Governor entertained a large party, and the German citizens and many residents in the suburbs greeted His Royal Highness with a torchlight procession. There were more than 600 torch bearers. The Liedertafel sang several national airs, after which an address was presented by Dr. Schomburgk, Mr. A. von Treuer (Prussian Consul), and Mr. C. Balk, to which the Prince gave a brief reply. The address was enclosed in a casket made of blackwood, inlaid with between thirty and forty different kinds of colonial wood, and shaped so as to bear the form of a lighted torch. This demonstration was one of the most effective that the Prince had seen. On the following day a review was held on the North Park Lands of the Adelaide Volunteers, and the detachment of the 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment stationed in Adelaide. There were about 750 men of all ranks present. The brigade was commanded by Colonel Hamley, 50th Regiment, assisted by Colonel J. H. Biggs (late captain 49th Regiment); Lieutenant-Colonel Mayo commanded the Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins the Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews was in charge of the Artillery.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the Prince, escorted by a detachment of cavalry, made his appearance on the ground. He was dressed in the uniform of a colonel in the Prussian Guards, and was accompanied by Lord Newry, Lieutenant Haig, R.E., and the Hon. Elliott York, Equerries; Captain Taylor, R.M., Lieutenant FitzGeorge, R.N., the Hon. Mr. Curzon, R.N., Mr. Brierly, Captain Deering, A.D.C., Messrs. D. G. and J. G. Daly, George Hamilton, Commissioner of Police, and R. D. Ross, D.A.C.G. On arriving on the ground the Prince was received with great cheering, and he proceeded with his staff to ride along the line both front and rear. After the inspection was over and he had reached the saluting flag, the troops marched past in slow and then in quick time, saluting the Prince as they passed him. They were preceded by the Adelaide Regimental Band and the Band belonging to the Artillery Corps. The Duke seemed much pleased with the steady behaviour of the men and the creditable way in which the evolutions were performed. The brigade then formed a square, open towards the north, into the centre of which the royal party advanced. The drums belonging to the regiment had been piled up, and on them rested the colors which were about to be presented. The Lord Bishop of Adelaide (Dr. Short), assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Woodcock, read the religious part of the ceremony, commencing with the 46th Psalm, and concluding with a suitable prayer. The ensigns then advanced and knelt in front of His Royal Highness, and the Mayor, on behalf of Mrs. Fuller, requested His

Royal Highness to present the colors to the regiment,\* and asked that in future it might be known as "Prince Alfred's Own Regiment of Rifle Volunteers." The Duke having signified his consent, the colors were handed to the ensigns, who returned with them to the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Mayo, in command of the regiment, briefly returned thanks to His Royal Highness for the honor conferred upon them. In presenting the colors, the Prince expressed himself pleased to see that the defence of the colony was entrusted to such good hands; and he said he was sure if ever it was necessary to take these colors into action the regiment would behave as British soldiers always did, and would make a name that those who came after them would be proud of. The men present then gave three hearty cheers and reformed into line. As soon as the military display was over there was an exhibition of athletic sports on the Cricket Ground by the members of the Adelaide Amateur Athletic Club, consisting of running, jumping, leaping, putting the stone, and the usual course of feats of the kind. In the evening the Prince attended the Victoria Theatre to witness an amateur performance by the officers of the 50th Regiment.

On Tuesday, the 10th November, His Royal Highness paid a private visit to the Botanical Gardens for the purpose of planting a tree as a memorial of his visit to South Australia. The gardens are managed by a Curator under a Committee, consisting of the Mayor, the

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\* They were most exquisitely embroidered by Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. H. Heard Thomas, of the Union Bank of Australia.



City Members, the President of the Agricultural Society, and a few gentlemen appointed by the Governor. They were first laid out by Mr. G. Francis, F.H.S., and it was wonderful what he did in a short time with a moderate amount of money. At his death they were placed under the charge of Dr. Schomburgk, by whom they have been much improved. They are about sixty acres in extent, and have lakes, plantations, avenues, conservatories, palm houses, and fountains, all arranged with admirable taste and judgment.

On alighting at the Garden gates the Duke was received by the Curator, who conducted him round the gardens and through the conservatories, and after spending some time in examining the various remarkable plants, proceeded to the spot which had been fixed on for the planting of the trees. There a number of ladies had assembled. Three holes had been prepared and three small trees were in readiness to be placed in the ground. The first plant a *cedrus deodora* was placed in the first hole, and having been surrounded with earth by His Royal Highness, the spade was handed to Lord Newry, who planted a *cupressus Knightii*, the implement was then taken by the Hon. Mr. Yorke, who planted a *cupressus Lindleyana*. After the usual three cheers, the party proceeded to the Curator's residence, where a certificate of the planting of the trees was entered in the book of the Botanical Gardens' Committee and signed by His Royal Highness, Lord Newry, and Mr. Yorke.

The evening of the 5th November was devoted to a City Ball—the largest and most magnificent that had been given in the province. Of the Hall it need only be said that it required no decoration; the only ornament introduced was a cut glass star of the Order of the Garter, lighted up from behind, at the east end, and a partition of large mirrors and evergreens which hid the orchestra from view. There were more than 900 persons present. The building which had been erected for a market formed the supper room. No one who saw it as it was handed over to the Reception Committee could have believed that it was capable of such a metamorphosis as it had undergone. The result was so striking as to call forth the most unqualified expressions of admiration from the Duke of Edinburgh, and from all who had an opportunity of seeing it. The decorations were carried out under the direction principally of Mr. J. H. Parr and Mr. Pulsford, one of the City Council. The walls were covered with flags, shrubs, and flowers harmoniously intermingled. The pillars which supported the roof were dressed round with leaves of the iris and other plants, so as to give them the appearance of the trunks of tropical trees. The roof was tastefully colored, and flags and wreaths of flowers were suspended from every available point. At one end appeared the Australian arms, and stars formed of ramrods, swords, and bayonets; and at the other the escutcheon of the Duke of Edinburgh, with trophies of weapons on either side, illuminated by horizontal gas stars, tastefully shaped in brass, depending from the

ceiling. At the eastern side there was a dais, raised slightly above the ground, and fitted up for the Prince and his suite. The remainder of the space was occupied by the tables, laid out most elegantly, and covered with a profusion of all the delicacies which the season of the year afforded. It was arranged so as to contain 400 guests at one time, without any inconvenience or crowding. The entrance to this apartment was through the City Council Chamber, across a yard; but this had been covered in and decorated in a most charming manner. At the south end there was a perfect fairy grotto, covered with moss, in the centre of which a fountain was playing; the background was formed of rare shrubs. Above these was a cut glass device, illuminated from behind, shewing the Prince's initials in colors; and at the opposite end a small bower of shrubs surrounding a bust of Her Majesty the Queen, above which there was a cut glass star, also illuminated from behind. The really beautiful effect of this arrangement was considerably heightened by the dim and irregular light which shone through the glass designs at either end. The Governor was unable to be present in consequence of illness, but the success which attended the entertainment was complete. The only toast proposed at the supper was that of "The Queen," by the Hon. H. Ayers, Chief Secretary. The Duke replied very briefly, and in such a way as to confine the speech-making to the one toast. The visitors did not separate till nearly 5 next morning.

Other festivities in connection with the royal visit took place, but those which concern the city only need

find a place here. A civic dinner was part of the programme of the Reception Committee, and it took place on the 9th November—the Lord Mayor's day of the metropolis of the world, and at the same time the birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Mr. H. R. Fuller, the Mayor, had the honor of being the first civic dignitary who entertained royalty in Australia, and not only the first Prince of the blood who had passed south of the Line, but in the first corporate city that had been established within the Imperial British colonial possessions.

The guests began to assemble at about 7 o'clock, and after paying their respects to His Worship the Mayor, were ushered to the seats appropriated to them at the different tables. Before the guests of the evening arrived about six hundred gentlemen were seated. The gallery at the end of the large hall was filled with ladies, who, although not uncared for in their temporary isolation, by custom were excluded from direct participation in the civic feast. The guests included the Ministry, the Judges, the Bishop and clergy of the Church of England, the Vicar-General and clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, the ministers of the Church of Scotland and of the various religious denominations in Adelaide. The Hon. J. Morphett, President, and the members of the Legislative Council, the Hon. G. S. Kingston, Speaker, and the members of the House of Assembly, Sir J. H. Fisher, the Magistrates, the heads of departments, and other members of the Civil Service, and the leading merchants and citizens of Adelaide and the Port. A number of the officers of the *Galatea* were



also present, as well as Colonel Hamley and the officers of the 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment, and the officers of Prince Alfred's Own Regiment of Volunteers. Altogether over 600 guests sat down to dinner.

At 8 o'clock the Prince arrived, and was saluted by a detachment of the Volunteer Regiment, consisting of two companies under Colonel Mayo and Major Clark. He was ushered into the large hall by twelve gentlemen in waiting, where he was received by His Worship the Mayor, by whom he was accompanied to the dais. The piper of the Scottish Volunteer Company, with his pipes, preceded His Royal Highness. It is hardly necessary to say that the bill of fare was as profuse and varied as it could be, and that it left nothing to be desired.

After dinner was over the "Non nobis" was sung, and the Mayor handed the loving cup to His Royal Highness, having drank Health and Welcome to his guests. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been duly honored,

His Worship the Mayor proposed "His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh," and said—"In availing myself of the high privilege of proposing the health of the Duke of Edinburgh, I may be permitted to hope His Royal Highness will not estimate our loyalty only by the quantity of words we use, for in this distant part of the world, where we are engaged in turning the wilderness into a garden, which we pray may long remain under Her Majesty's most gracious rule, we have not had the same opportunity of studying the

graces of literature or the refinements of language as the people of older countries, and therefore we hope His Royal Highness will see that our words proceed from our hearts and not from our lips alone. And I am only representing the feelings of every colonist when I assure His Royal Highness that in no part of her dominions has Her Majesty more loyal, faithful subjects than in South Australia. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) In welcoming him to these shores we are not only desirous of showing our admiration for one of our Princes—of whom we have heard and read so much to cause us to be proud—but we joyfully hail this opportunity of testifying our loyalty and attachment to our gracious Queen, whom we pray the Almighty may long preserve. Although we reside in a far distant part of the earth, our pulse has always beaten high for our Queen. Her joys have been our joys, and her sorrows have been our sorrows. We have cause to be proud of the Queen, who has set such a noble example to her own sex in private life ; whose name is mentioned with respect by the greatest monarchs of the earth, and with reverence by all their peoples—(cheers)—and whose name—Victoria—is but the emblem of the greatness and prosperity the British nation has achieved under her most happy rule. (Cheers.) In proposing to you the health of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, you would naturally expect that I should say something in his favour. But were I to stand here from this till to-morrow night I should not make one-thousandth part the impression that His Royal Highness has made by his affability and courtesy since

he has been amongst us. (Tremendous cheers.) He has attended your show, he has attended your balls, he has been everywhere that he has been asked to attend. As far as I have been able I have mentioned the noble qualities of our most Gracious Queen, and I shall now ask you to drink the health of His Royal Highness as a son worthy of such a mother—as one who will not only do equal honor to a Court, but who when the day of trial comes will not be wanting, and who, in the profession he has chosen for himself, will certainly do his duty in like manner as Nelson and other great sea captains have done theirs before him. Gentlemen, I give you “The Health of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.”

The toast was received with three most hearty and enthusiastic cheers, and when the cheering had subsided the following quintette, written and composed by Mr. Loder for the occasion, was sung by the musicians :—

“O’er the salt sea foam,  
From thy island home  
Thou hast come, to a far-off shore ;  
Ring out the cheer  
That tells thou art here,  
As in song our greetings pour.  
Oh ! welcome, welcome, Royal heart !  
May ev’ry hour delight impart ;  
For through the wide world  
Where floats unfurled  
The Red Cross Banner o’er the strand,  
Not one will greet,  
No hearts will beat  
More loyally warm than in this sunny land.  
While above us mildly beaming,  
See the Southern Cross is gleaming ;  
Emblem bright of our redeeming,  
Shedding Peace, and Joy, and Love.  
When thy pilgrimage is over,  
When no more on earth a rover,  
Then around thee may there hover  
Happiness for thee above.

Then welcome again  
From the billowy main,  
Where the wild waves heave and roar ;  
Here rest awhile,  
And thy toils beguile  
On this far off Southern shore."

His Royal Highness, when the cheers with which he was greeted had ended, said, in a beautifully clear voice — "I thank you for the enthusiastic manner in which you have responded to the toast of my health. I have received so many marks of your kindness since I have been here amongst you that it is only hearing that cheer which I did just now that put, as I may call it, the finishing touch on the hearty welcome which you have given me. (Loud cheers.) I thank you for the kind way in which you have drunk my health." (Cheers.)

The "Health of the Governor" was received with the greatest enthusiasm, which was the more marked because His Excellency was absent in consequence of illness. Colonel Hamley, of the 50th Regiment, returned thanks for the army, and His Royal Highness for the navy, and in the course of his speech he expressed the pride he felt in having the command of such a ship as the *Galatea*, and of having the opportunity of sailing, like Captain Cook, round the world.

After some routine toasts, His Royal Highness proposed "The health of the Mayor," which was cordially received ; and then "The Mayoress and the Ladies of South Australia." Lord Newry returned thanks in a short but lively address, and the Duke having retired, the company separated at 11 o'clock. His Royal Highness remained with the Mayor and some other



gentlemen in the Council Chamber until nearly 12 o'clock.

An exhibition of South Australian products had been held at the Exhibition Building, near the Botanic Gardens, but it is not necessary here to dwell upon the proceedings.

The Prince visited the Institute and Museum, St. Peter's College, and laid the foundation-stone of Prince Alfred's College, in Kent Town, but the final entertainment in the city was the Governor's ball, held in the Town Hall on the evening of the 19th November. It was attended by nearly as many as the civic ball had been, and was quite as successful. No Governor has ever yet assembled so many of the colonists as his guests at any viceregal entertainment. On the 20th His Royal Highness left Adelaide. Half-past 12 o'clock was fixed upon as the time for the Prince's departure, but before that hour a number of ladies and gentlemen connected with the Choral Societies in the Province assembled in front of Government House to sing a farewell hymn to the Prince. The composition was from the pen of J. G. Gibbs, and the conduct of the music was entrusted to Mr. Loder, who had so ably trained the Sunday-school children to sing the National Anthem. At 12 o'clock the choristers, numbering between two and three hundred, commenced the anthem, His Royal Highness being seated with the Governor on a rustic seat near the entrance to Government House. The Prince seemed greatly pleased with the performance and with the kindly feeling that had prompted the

demonstration. Before it was commenced, a copy of the anthem, "The Favored Nation," was presented to the Prince. It was enclosed in a silver casket. The little girl who presented it was led to the Duke by Messrs. Brenton and Tilley, and His Royal Highness received the present with pleasure, and briefly expressed his thanks to those from whom the gift had emanated. A loud burst of cheering closed this portion of the day's proceedings. Prior to the departure of the Prince from Government House a guard of honor, consisting of two companies of the 50th Queen's Own Regiment, was drawn up in the domain, under the command of Captain Fyler. At about a quarter to one the Prince, accompanied by the Governor, Colonel Hamley, in command of the troops in the colony, and the Hon. E. C. Yorke, equerry-in-waiting, entered the royal carriage *en route* for Port Adelaide. A company of volunteer artillery under Captain W. D. Claxton fired a royal salute, and the royal carriage moved away, escorted by a troop of cavalry, under the command of Captain Ferguson, followed by three other vehicles containing the members of the Duke's suite and the Governor's staff. On emerging from the gate of the viceregal domain an immense cheer burst from the large crowd of spectators who had assembled to say farewell to their distinguished visitor. The cortége proceeded through King William-street, along Hindley-street, and so to the Port-road. It was expected the procession would have gone along North-terrace, so that in the other streets there were but few persons present.

Thus ended the Royal visit to Adelaide. If His Royal Highness had arrived a month sooner, he might have seen Adelaide to better advantage. The country around it was in its spring clothing, and the Torrens dam held back an immense sheet of water, which covered the unsightliness of the Torrens' bed. It had been erected at a cost of £4,122 7s. 6d., but the heavy rains which fell at the end of September and the beginning of October swelled the stream so much that it burst the dam and swept it away. This occurred on the 5th October in the afternoon. The structure had shown signs of weakness in the course of the day, but it held out well until a huge trunk of a tree, brought down by the torrent, struck it. Some of the beams were carried down the river for a long distance, passing through the arches of the bridge at Thebarton without injuring it. One of them was left under the opening at the eastern end. How it got into its position without wrecking the old wooden bridge is a complete problem. The events connected with the Prince's visit brought the municipal year to a close. The annual elections, which took place at the usual time, retained Mr. Fuller as Mayor. The only change in the Council was the substitution of Mr. W. K. Simms for Mr. L. Murphy. The assessment for the new year was £185,494. The expenditure for the year had been £54,909, of which £34,565 had been devoted to city improvements. The bank debt had grown to £15,889. This circumstance drew attention to the condition of the city funds early in the new municipal year.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

The year 1868 was ushered in with the customary festivities. The holiday-making during the Prince's stay in South Australia had in no way dulled the faculty of enjoyment which the people of Adelaide are said to possess in an extreme degree. Everything that had been done to commemorate the great event of 1867 was still fresh in the minds of the colonists, and the New Year was expected to be, if not as lively in its celebrations, no more clouded than years that had gone before. But the Governor's health had been bad for a long time. He was an old man, and the arduous exertions he had made to receive the son of the Queen in a manner due to his own position, to the Province of which he was Viceroy, and to the exalted station of his illustrious visitor, taxed him much. Towards the middle of February His Excellency's condition was such as to cause the greatest anxiety, and on the 19th February he passed to that sphere where distinctions of worldly rank are unknown. Being a Roman Catholic, he received the final offices of the Church from the hands of the Rev. J. E. Tenison Woods, although in his last moments the Very Rev. J.



Smyth, Vicar-General, attended him. He passed away as he had lived, calmly, and he left behind him affectionate recollections amongst every class of the colonists, which have stamped him as one of the best, if not the best, of those to whom the Queen has entrusted the Government of South Australia. On the 22nd February he was borne to his last resting-place in the West-terrace Cemetery. From Government House he was taken to St. Francis Xavier's Church, the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

As soon as the coffin had been placed in the hearse the carriages filled, and the procession fell into line of march. First of all came the undertaker, then two mutes, next the hearse, flanked on either side by four pallbearers carrying black wands. Afterwards came the coaches. The first contained the late Governor's sons, Messrs. J. G. Daly and D. G. Daly, his nephew Mr. D. D. Daly, and his son-in-law, Mr. H. H. Turton. In the second were the other son-in-law, Mr. J. Souttar ; His Excellency the Acting-Governor (Lieutenant-Colonel Hamley), dressed in his military uniform ; the Hon. H. Ayers, Chief Secretary ; and Major Lucas, Aide-de-Camp to the late and Acting-Governors. In the third were the remaining members of the Executive—Hon. R. B. Andrews, Attorney-General ; the Hon. T. Reynolds, Treasurer ; Hon. L. Glyde, Commissioner of Crown Lands ; Hon. P. Santo, Commissioner of Public Works. In the fourth Captain Fyler (H.M.'s 50th Regiment), Mr. R. D. Ross, D.A.C.G., His Honor the Chief Justice (Mr. R. D. Hanson), Dr. Gosse, and Mr. S. Tomkinson.

In the fifth, Mr. George Hamilton (Commissioner of Police), Mr. W. J. Crawford, Mr. J. Hart, and Mr. S. Deering (Clerk of the Executive Council and Aide-de-Camp to Sir Dominick Daly). At 9 o'clock precisely the procession started, and passing through the south-eastern gate, slowly advanced along King William-street to the Cathedral, reaching it about a quarter-past 9. The usual practice with the Roman Catholic Church is to have the coffin brought to the Cathedral the day before the interment, and left there during the night in presence of the watchers for the dead. On this occasion that practice had to be departed from, and some hours of Friday evening were spent in preparing the interior of the building for the solemn and imposing ceremonial. The front of the gallery and pulpit had been decently draped in black cloth; the altar, the special charge of the clergy, had been draped in like fashion, and the extremities of the pews abutting on the central aisle had been covered with black crape bound with white silk. Before the railing enclosing the stage upon which stood the altar, an open space had been formed by the removal of the seats, and at the end of the principal aisle had been erected a large catafalque covered with costly black draperies. Embroidered crosses were displayed on two sides, and facing the main doorway was the escutcheon of Sir Dominick Daly painted on canvas. A row of steps encircled the base of the catafalque, and round about it was spread a rich sealskin carpet. On either side were ranged three pedestals concealed with black cloth, and surmounted by stately silver candelabra.

recently procured for the altar service, each supporting a wax candle. Outside of these were seats for the officiating clergy, and still further back on the eastern side was a private pew, set apart for members of his late Excellency's family.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock the outer doors were opened, and admission given to the hundreds of expectants who had for some time thronged the enclosure. The seats were all quickly filled, and as the morning advanced there was no standing-room left unoccupied. At 9 o'clock the deep tones of the Cathedral bell struck upon the ear, and mingled with the measured tolling of the great bell in the Albert Tower of the Town Hall. To this music the procession from Government House had marched, and at a few minutes after 9 its arrival at its destination was denoted by the general looks of eager expectancy fixed upon the door. Through the temporary lane formed by palisades crossing the street footpath, the bearers advanced carrying all that remained of Sir Dominick Daly. The clergy inside the building, habited in white surplices, formed in line, and moved down the aisle in solemn procession to meet the approaching party. At the doors there was a pause, and the asperges enjoined by the service was recited. Then the priests slowly retraced their steps, chanting the *De Profundis*. Immediately behind them came the bearers with their charge, which they deposited on the catafalque, and following these were the relatives of the deceased and the occupants of the mourning coaches, who took the

places severally assigned to them. Over the coffin hung a sumptuous pall of black velvet and white silk, which covered a handsome cedar box concealed by black cloth richly trimmed with lace, having upon one side an ornamented plate inscribed with the name, titles, date of birth, and the age of the deceased, the whole enclosing a leaden coffin securely soldered up, and bearing upon it the emblems of the Passion. This in turn enclosed the inner coffin of plain cedar, wherein rested the remains of the dead reclining upon a mattress and pillow, trimmed with llama and packed with the shroud and various costly stuffs. Upon the pall were placed the hat, sword, and gloves of the late Governor.

The service which followed was chanted, then the celebrant and his deacons assumed other vestments, and the solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated.

The Very Rev. J. Smyth, V.G. preached the funeral sermon. Shortly after 2 p.m. the pall-bearers and principal mourners entered the Cathedral and took their places. When all was ready, the clergy led the way chanting the *De Profundis*. The coffin was borne to the outer gate, where a gun-carriage, decked with funeral trappings and drawn by six horses, had been prepared for its reception, and as soon as it was fixed, the line of procession filled up as follows:—

In the forefront, led by three acolytes carrying a handsome cross, were about 200 girls belonging to the Catholic schools of St. Joseph. They were all uniformly dressed in white, with crape sashes and hat bands, walking four abreast.



Next to them, and leading the officially arranged procession, was the Colonel-Commandant of the Volunteer Force, Colonel Biggs, on horseback, followed by the advance squadron of cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins.

Behind these came the Battery of Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews.

Firing party, consisting of the following companies of the Volunteer Military Force:—No. 2, Duke of Edinburgh's Own, under the command of Captain Buik, 42 rank and file, six non-commissioned officers; No. 4, Company, under the command of Captain Blyth, 38 rank and file, three non-commissioned officers; No. 6, North Adelaide, under the command of Lieutenant Durieu, 32 rank and file, three non-commissioned officers; No. 5, Gawler, under the command of Captain Martin, 36 rank and file, two non-commissioned officers; No. 3, Kapunda, under the command of Captain Tuckfield, 45 rank and file, three non-commissioned officers, accompanied by Surgeon Blood; No 1 Company, under the command of Captain Scott, 44 rank and file, six non-commissioned officers.

Next in order came the detachment of the 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment, to the number of 120, marching in column of subdivisions, commanded by Lieutenants Turner, Fleury, and Allardice.

The Regimental Band, under the direction of Bandmaster Schrader; the Artillery Band, Lillywhite, bandmaster; and the Gawler Band, Riggs, bandmaster.

The Undertaker.

The Lord Bishop of Adelaide, and the clergy of the English and other churches.

The Medical Attendants—Dr. Gosse and Dr. Whittell.

The Officiating Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.

Two Mutes.

The coffin, covered with the Union Jack, bearing also the late Governor's sword, hat, and gloves, was placed on a gun-carriage, drawn by six horses, each led by a cavalry trooper, Lieutenant Cooper, mounted, being in command. On either side were the pall-bearers.

Horse led by the late Governor's orderly, flanked by his late Excellency's valet and messenger.

The chief mourners—His late Excellency's sons, Mr. John George Daly, Mr. Dominick Gore Daly.

Mr. Dominick Daniel Daly (nephew), Mr. Souttar, and Mr. Turton (sons-in-law).

His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Hamley, the officer administering the Government.

Mr. Justice Gwynne and Mr. Justice Wearing.

The President, members, and officers of the Legislative Council, three abreast.

The Speaker and members of the House of Assembly, four abreast.

Two hundred officers of the Civil Service, eight deep, ten heads of departments, and Sir J. H. Fisher.

The Mayor, Corporation, and Town Clerk of Glenelg. No other Corporation was officially present in the place assigned for municipal bodies.

Civilians to the number of about 230, eight abreast.

Members of the Friendly Societies in their regalia, numbering between 100 and 200, including representatives of the Manchester and London Orders of Odd-fellows, Foresters, and Druids, and the South Australian Benefit Society.

Members of the German Club, Turn Verein, Schutzen Club, and Liedertafel, eight deep, to the number of 70.

Carriage of his late Excellency.

Squadron of cavalry (Captain Rankine in command), consisting of No. 2, Strathalbyn and Milang Troop, and a portion of No. 4, Reedbeds Troop.

After this followed a number of carriages and horsemen forming the rear of the line.

In this order the procession reached the Cemetery. The firing party marched in subdivisions at open order, and on arrival at the burial-ground gate they formed line, and opened out to the front and rear on the two sides of the roadway to allow the procession to pass between the ranks. Before this stage had been reached, the vast crowds of spectators flocking in from the streets covered the grounds outside of the Cemetery, and entirely hid the approaching cortége from sight. It was estimated that from twelve to fifteen thousand must have collected along the street, and almost the whole of this vast concourse accompanied the procession into the Park Lands. The whole of the corner allotment swarmed with human beings, and of course when the time of pressure came no amount of vigilance or energy on the part of the cordon of policemen stationed round the Cemetery enclosure could resist their entrance. As soon

as the Volunteer division had formed in the way described, the school children entered and took their stand some distance to the southward of the grave. The Colonel-Commandant next entered, and stood near the scholars. Then came the undertaker, the ministers of various denominations, the medical attendants, and the officiating clergy, who entered within the railing; next the gun-carriage, with its six horses, came to a halt opposite the entrance to the inner enclosure. The coffin was forthwith lowered and carried in, accompanied by the pall-bearers, the officiating clergy, and the chief mourners. As soon as it had been placed on the inclined plane leading into the vault the service was commenced, but all preconcerted arrangements to prevent overcrowding at this juncture were broken through. The firing party, according to programme, entered and formed in line at open order to the northward of the grave; but, in defiance of the programme, all the other constituents of the procession broke order and carried the enclosure by storm. Any attempt to restrain them was futile, and the clergy and others engaged had to put up with no small amount of jostling. But in spite of this the ceremony was duly proceeded with. The Very Rev. the Vicar-General officiated. The artillery and firing party had slightly anticipated the period at which they were to have commenced operations, and the booming of the cannons and the rattling of the minute volleys broke somewhat prematurely upon the ears of the crowd. But the *contretemps* was trifling, and the service proceeded.

When the final chant had been concluded, and the



final rites had been performed, the coffin was conveyed to its resting-place. The relatives, the Acting-Governor, the pall-bearers, and the chief mourners went down in turns into the vault to take a farewell view of all that was visible of the departed Governor, and then slowly retired. The individual members of the other divisions of the now disorganised procession returned homeward, and the crowd having as far as was practicable appeased their curiosity by peering into the vault, slowly dispersed. The Volunteer Military Force were marched back to the drill ground and dismissed, after a church parade had been ordered for next day. The builders without delay set to work to complete the enclosing of the vault, and with this the public ceremonials of the eventful 22nd of February closed.

In June, 1867, the Council agreed with the South Australian Gas Company to light such lamps as might be fixed on the line of their mains for a term of eighteen months, the remaining streets where gas mains were not laid being lit with kerosine. At the close of 1868 this agreement expired, and as the citizens, by a poll taken in the usual manner, had negatived the proposition for a rate of threepence in the £ on the assessment, the Council did not see their way clear, with the heavy Bank debt hanging over them, to enter into a further agreement for lighting the lamps, consequently the streets remained in darkness.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

A letter of condolence was forwarded by the Mayor to the relict of the late Governor, the letter itself being in accordance with a resolution of the Council. In reporting to the Council that he had followed the instructions of that body, he brought forward another matter in connection with the funeral of the departed Governor. The Mayor and Corporation of Glenelg formed the only municipal body which was officially present in the funeral procession in the place assigned for municipal bodies. It seems that when the arrangements for the procession were made, it was understood that the order observed would be the same as that observed in Melbourne at the funeral of His Excellency Sir Charles Hotham. On that occasion the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Melbourne took, or rather were allowed, precedence of the Legislature and of the Civil Service. This arrangement was not adhered to here, as had been expected, precedence over the Corporation of the City of Adelaide having been assigned to the Legislature and the Civil Service of the colony. On ascertaining the arrangements which had been made, the Adelaide Cor-

poration and the Corporation of Port Adelaide declined to accept the positions assigned to them, and contented themselves with following in the rear of the procession. At the first meeting of the Council after the funeral, the Mayor reported specially to the Council on the subject as follows :—"On the recent mournful occasion of the death of his late Excellency Sir D. Daly, who so ably and worthily governed this province, our duty was to pay our last tribute of respect to his memory. This duty we performed, and although we did not take the place assigned us in the public procession, we, together with the Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation of Port Adelaide (who, I am glad to say, supported our action), humbly and reverently followed His Excellency's remains to their last resting place. We have also since then offered to Lady Daly our respectful sympathy in the great affliction with which she has been visited ; and I may say that the people in this colony have lost in His Excellency the truest of friends and the best of Governors—a Governor who ceaselessly performed his duty, and ever studied the interests of those he governed. and whose example to his Ministers has been productive of good, by which the colony will ever benefit. On the death and funeral of such a man I felt that it would have been out of place publicly or officially to have raised any question of precedence. I think, however, it is now my duty, as the head of the Corporation of this City, to place on record my protest against the position assigned to the Corporation in the public ceremonial. On your behalf I claim in public processions within the

City precedence of the Legislative bodies, and still more of the Civil Service, and therefore I refused to take the official position assigned to me, inferior to those honorable bodies. I mentioned the matter to some of the Government officials, and was informed the order observed in the funeral of Sir C. Hotham, in Victoria, would be followed ; but, on reference, I find this was departed from, because in that case the Mayor and Corporation had precedence of the Legislature and the Civil Service. Considering the peculiar and solemn nature of the ceremony, and the respect we entertained for his late Excellency, we followed his remains in the rear of the procession, without comment or further action ; but had the occasion been of a different nature, I should have taken steps to have enforced due respect to our rights and privileges from those persons who take upon themselves to conduct and regulate a procession within this City without my sanction or other due recognition of your just position, and should have trusted to the support of yourselves and my fellow citizens in my action for that purpose. I intend, if you approve, communicating with the Government of the province on this subject."

A resolution was passed approving of the conduct of the Mayor on the occasion, and of his report, and a communication was made to the Government embodying his views. Up to the present time no definite determination has been made on the claim made by the Mayor on behalf of the Corporation. It would seem to be in accordance with precedent in Great



Britain, that the civic authorities within their own jurisdiction should have precedence over other bodies, and there does not appear any sound reason why so manifestly just a custom should not have been adopted on the solemn occasion of the funeral of the Governor, who lived and ruled the colony in the City, and who died and was interred within its boundaries. It is clear, however, that whatever rank or pre-eminence the civic authorities may receive on state occasions, unless determined by statute, must depend upon the courtesy and discernment of the governing powers within the colony.

A few days after the precedency question had been disposed of, a telegram arrived from Sydney. It told South Australia—which had been foremost in her greetings to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh—that he had been stricken down by an assassin. Whilst taking part in a public demonstration at Clontarf, near Sydney, a man named O'Farrel came behind him and shot him in the back. The bullet was fired from a revolver at a short distance, and took effect in such a direction as to make it at one time a matter of doubt whether His Royal Highness would survive the wound. The receipt of the telegram produced the wildest excitement throughout the City and Province. A monster meeting was held in the Town Hall on March 16th, to adopt addresses of condolence to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on the unhappy event. Large as the Town Hall is, and larger still as it was in 1868, in proportion to the population of the city, it was not equal to the accommodation

of more than one half of those who strove for admission. The chair was taken by Sir James Hurtle Fisher, Knight. The expressions of loyalty by all the speakers were of the most clear and ardent character, but none of them made so strong an impression as the wonderful oration of the Very Rev. J. Smyth, Vicar-General, who represented the Catholic colonists on that occasion. The addresses adopted are subjoined :—

“To the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty.

“May it please your Majesty—

“We, your Majesty’s dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants of your Majesty’s Province of South Australia, having heard with the deepest horror and indignation of the recent attempt upon the life of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, venture to approach your Majesty with the assurance of our unabated loyalty, and of our affectionate attachment to your Majesty’s person and family.

“We also venture to assure your Majesty of the deep sympathy with which all classes of the community approach your Majesty in what must be so great a domestic affliction, and to convey to your Majesty their most respectful and heartfelt condolence.

“We beg humbly to state that the people of this colony, of every class and creed, acknowledge with pride and gratification the honor conferred upon them by the recent most welcome visit of your Majesty’s beloved son, Prince Alfred, whose manly, courteous, and unaffected demeanour has endeared him to the hearts of all, and to assure your Majesty that the dreadful crime

now so cruelly perpetrated will ever be regarded by them with feelings of the deepest detestation and sorrow.

“We humbly assure your Majesty that our most fervent thanksgivings have been presented to the Almighty Disposer of Events for His merciful protection of our beloved Prince in a moment of such great danger, and that our sincere and earnest prayers will continue to be offered for his speedy restoration to health, his return to the honorable position he has so worthily and efficiently filled, and his happy restoration to the society of your Majesty and family.

“We further beg permission to assure your Majesty of the undiminished loyalty of South Australians, of their profound attachment to the Throne and institutions of Great Britain, and of their determination, at whatever cost or risk, to unite in the suppression of traitorous conspiracies, should such unhappily arise in this colony, over which we trust your Majesty’s beneficent sway may long be exercised.”

“To His Royal Highness, Prince Alfred Ernest Albert Duke of Edinburgh, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c.

“May it please your Royal Highness—

“We, the colonists of South Australia, in public meeting assembled, beg to assure your Royal Highness of the profound sorrow and indignation with which we received the news of the atrocious attempt to assassinate your Royal Highness. We further assure your Royal Highness of our deep sympathy in your Royal Highness’s

present suffering, of our fervent wishes for your Royal Highness's speedy and complete recovery, and of our deep gratitude to Almighty God for your Royal Highness's almost miraculous preservation."

The City Council held a special meeting, and adopted the following address to the Duke :—

"To H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.

"May it please your Royal Highness—

"We, the Mayor and Corporation of Adelaide, on behalf of the citizens, approach your Royal Highness with feelings of the deepest and most heartfelt gratitude that it has pleased Almighty God to preserve you from the hands of the assassin.

"Language fails to portray our horror and indignation at learning of the dastardly attack upon your Royal Highness ; but we are pleased to observe the universal feeling which prevails of thankfulness to Divine Providence that your Royal Highness is so rapidly recovering.

"We express our deepest and most respectful sympathy at the sufferings you have undergone, and our grief that such an atrocious crime should have been committed on the Australian Continent. We earnestly trust that your Royal Highness will recognise that it is no Australian colonist who has done this deed, but a foul assassin who has been made the tool of wicked designing enemies of our Queen and country.

"We earnestly pray that the Almighty will preserve you from a repetition of any such attack and evermore have you in His holy keeping.

"Signed by the Mayor, Councillors, and Town Clerk,  
March 17, 1868."



To all the addresses the following general reply was published in the *Government Gazette* in Sydney :—

“ Government House, Sydney.

“ March 19, 1868.

“ I have received with gratification these numerous addresses, and desire to return my warm thanks for the expression of sympathy which they contain.

“ The cowardly act of one individual has not in any degree shaken my confidence in the loyalty of the people of this colony towards the throne and the person of Her Majesty, or in their affection for myself ; and I shall gladly convey to the Queen the universal expression of horror and indignation which the attempt to assassinate me has called forth from Her Majesty’s faithful subjects in Australia.

“ ALFRED.”

The wretched man whose horrible deed had shaken the whole of the Australian colonies was tried for his offence and was hanged. At one time it was thought that his attempt at the murder of a Royal Prince was the result of a Fenian organisation in the colonies, but this notion has faded out. Nothing that had occurred before the attempt, and nothing that has come to light since, has given color to the suggestion that he had any accomplices. It seems to have been the purposeless act of a fanatic, which, whatever its temporary effect may have been, brought destruction only on himself. The loyalty of the colonies remains unshaken, and the attachment of their inhabitants to Her Majesty and her Royal descendants rests upon the solid reliance they have

on England's greatness, and the justice and care with which their interests are invariably considered.

The vexed question of closing the Morphett-street level crossing was again before the Council, in consequence of a report by the Town Clerk that he had received information that the Government contemplated interfering with the roadway of North-terrace in erecting a new goods-shed, and closing the level crossing at Morphett-street, and that the plans for this encroachment were all prepared and lithographed. The Council at once took action, and not only prevented the work being proceeded with, but caused the removal of a portion of the running shed which had been some years previously erected on a portion of the street. The Government were asked in the early part of the year to introduce a Bill for a Building Act into Parliament, but beyond the correspondence on the subject, nothing resulted in this direction.

During this year some attention was directed to the state of the city accounts. Circumstances had arisen which led to the conclusion that money belonging to the Corporation funds had been applied to uses which had not been sanctioned. An investigation took place, which brought to light a series of frauds and forgeries which had been going on for some time. The person who was considered to be responsible for these acts held the highest office under the Corporation. A prosecution was instituted against him, and on the trial he was found guilty, and was sentenced to a long term of penal servitude. The Auditors for the city were much blamed for what

had occurred, for it was considered that if their examination of the books and accounts had been complete, the frauds must have been discovered long before they reached the sum they had amounted to. This opinion was not just as regarded the gentlemen who had fulfilled their duties as Auditors. The forgeries were ingenious enough to deceive anyone and, moreover, from the way in which the vouchers appeared before them, they tallied with the books, and there was nothing to arouse their suspicions. The certificate which they had appended annually to the receipts and expenditure, was only as to the correctness of the abstract according to the books and vouchers produced to them, and there was nothing to empower them to go beyond those documents. The extent of the defalcations or rather frauds on the city funds did not appear until the balance-sheet of the following year, and it is a matter of great doubt whether they have been actually ascertained.

The annual elections made but a trifling change in the City Council. Mr. H. R. Fuller at the end of 1868 was re-elected Mayor, and Messrs. D. Garlick and C. E. Tidemann were chosen in place of Mr. W. K. Simms and Mr. W. Bunday, who retired. The revenue for the year had been, from all sources, £37,570 6s. 11d., of which £15,600 was spent in public improvements, £10,870 7s. 10d. was raised from rates, £4,827 16s. 5d. was contributed by the Government, and £5,095 13s. 3d. was deducted for police protection. The overdraft due to the National Bank was £15,041 14s. 8d. against £15,886 16s. 9d. in the previous year. The assessment for the new year

amounted to £201,511, which showed an increase during the year of £<sup>4</sup>26,017, and there was every prospect of a still further increase for the following year. The real difficulty that required to be met was to make some satisfactory arrangement with respect to the debt due to the bank, which had imperceptibly grown to a large amount.

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## CHAPTER XXVIII.

A special investigation was made into the Corporation accounts, and it brought to light the fact that the frauds which had been discovered had been going on for years. The examiners did not deem it worth while to go further back than three years, during which time the defalcations had amounted to £1,563 7s. 8d., besides outstanding cheques for £241 0s. 11d.\* The amounts were written off as a total loss, and a system of accounting adopted which would prevent the repetition of any similar practices in future. The office of Town Clerk was filled by the appointment of Mr. Thomas Worsnop in the early part of the year 1869.

On the 15th February, the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., who had been appointed Governor of the colony in succession to Sir Dominick Daly, arrived. On his way out His Excellency had made a short stay in India, but hearing that H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh was returning to Australia to complete his voyage round the world in H.M.S. *Galatea*, which had been so

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\*A subsequent examination disclosed the fact that from 1859 to 1867 inclusive, the defalcations equalled £4,068 15s. 6d.

shockingly interrupted in the previous year, he shortened his visit and arrived at the seat of his new Government somewhat unexpectedly. Government House was still occupied by Colonel Hamley, the Acting-Governor, and had not been prepared for his reception, so that he was compelled to resort to a private hotel until the vice-regal residence was ready for him. The visit of the Royal Duke on this occasion was not official, and no public demonstration took place, his stay extending over a few days only. Sir James Fergusson was sworn in with the usual formalities, and shortly afterwards held his first levee, at which the Mayor and Corporation attended, and presented the following address :—

“ His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of South Australia, &c.

“ May it please your Excellency—

“ We, the Mayor and Councillors of this City of Adelaide, on behalf of the citizens, respectfully tender you our congratulations on the safe termination of your voyage, and our welcome on your arrival in this province.

“ We rejoice that our beloved Queen has in your person chosen for her representative a gentleman whose favorable repute has preceded him, and we feel assured that the loyalty of the people of South Australia will extend itself to your Excellency, and will free your task from many difficulties.

“ We also cordially welcome to our midst Lady Edith Fergusson, and we trust that every member of your

Excellency's family may long enjoy the blessings of health and happiness.

“Signed on behalf of the Mayor and Corporation of Adelaide this 15th day of February, 1869.

“H. R. FULLER, Mayor.

“THOMAS WORSNOP, Town Clerk.”

His Excellency returned the subjoined reply :—

“Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—I beg to offer you my hearty thanks for the kind welcome I have received, the generous terms in which you have been pleased to speak of me, and for the approval you have expressed of Her Majesty's appointment of me to this important administration. I regret the inconvenience you have suffered through the delay of my arrival ; but I have hurried on that I might not be absent from the reception of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Though he has preceded me by a few hours, I am glad to be able to join in the loyal welcome which is being given to him. I trust that the connection between us which commences to-day will be the beginning of a further development of those natural resources which have already made the colony so important. No effort of mine will be wanting to promote that development, and to secure the general well-being.”

Many of the citizens being dissatisfied with the charges made for the gas supplied by the South Australian Gas Company, which had been established by Act of Parliament in 1861, a new gas company was projected in 1868 under the style of the Provincial Gas Company. Early in 1869 the Act incorporating it was assented to,

and the new company forthwith commenced operations. The success which had been anticipated from the new undertaking was not realised, and eventually the two companies were amalgamated in 1877.

In the beginning of the year a most important question was brought before the Parliament, then in session, relating to the powers of the Corporation of the city to control and regulate markets in Adelaide. In 1847 an Ordinance was passed by the Governor and the Legislative Council which existed at that time, empowering the Governor to establish markets in Adelaide and elsewhere, and to levy certain tolls on the merchandise and cattle exposed therein for sale. Under the Corporation Act 11 of 1849, the powers conferred by that Act were transferred to the City Council, and the City Commissioners by the Act 13 of 1849 were authorised to exercise all those powers until a Corporation under the previous Act was called into existence. In a subsequent Act (23 of 1854) the scale of tolls fixed under the Act of 1847 was repealed and power conferred on the City Council to increase them, and by a subsequent Act (16 of 1861) the Act of 1847 was specially placed under the authority of the City Council as far as its provisions could apply to the city. In 1854-5 the Corporation, acting under their statutory powers, erected a building to serve as a market on a part of the Corporation Acre fronting Pirie-street. It was in all respects unsuited for the purpose, and was soon closed. From that time until 1861 there was no place available as a market for the sale of farm and garden produce. Mr. Vaughan, who had possession



of some vacant land at the east end of the city between Rundle-street and North-terrace, provided some accommodation for the persons who brought fruit, vegetables, &c., into Adelaide for sale, and eventually succeeded in establishing what was recognised and used as a market place by the suburban produce growers, but principally by those who brought their goods from the farms and market gardens in the Mount Lofty Ranges. Mr. Vaughan commenced his operations in 1861, and continued to carry on the business of a market proprietor until 1869, when the Corporation, having purchased a piece of land in the centre of the city, opened it for the sale of general produce under the name of the City Market. The persons who frequented Vaughan's market did not find it convenient, or to their interest, to abandon their old stands, and thus disarrange their business connections, but continued to frequent the place they had been accustomed to. The mode in which they occupied the footpaths and the roadway at early hours on market mornings gave offence to some of the residents in the neighbourhood, and at their instance the Corporation proceeded against many of Mr. Vaughan's customers under the Police Act and the City By-laws, and secured many convictions. The frequenters of the East-End Market and many others thereupon petitioned the Legislature to repeal the Act of 1847, and to pass a Bill for the establishment and regulation of markets under the Markets Clauses Act in force in England. The Corporation replied to this in a counter petition, in which they set out all they had done to provide suitable market

accommodation, complaining of the infraction of the rights of the Corporation which had extended over a series of years, and praying that the Legislature would not legalise Mr. Vaughan's place as a market without regarding the interests of the City Corporation. The petition of Mr. Vaughan was followed up by a Draft Bill for a "Markets Clauses Act," founded on the English law, which was referred to a Select Committee, and notwithstanding the opposition and remonstrances of the City Corporation, passed into law.

In this year a Bill was introduced into Parliament to provide for the improvement of the River Torrens. It was intended to empower the Corporation to erect a dam across the river so as to form an ornamental sheet of water in the bed of the Torrens, which would extend right through the city. The large expanse of water which had been arrested by the dam, carried away by flood in 1867, had greatly improved the appearance of the city, and the opportunity it afforded for boating was largely made use of by the citizens, and became a source of considerable amusement to them. The former dam had been erected under the powers conferred by the Corporation Act of 1861 ; these powers were, however very limited. The new Bill proposed to enlarge those powers, and to give the Corporation special instead of general jurisdiction over the waters impounded by the proposed new structure and the lands adjacent, and to lease the property with any buildings erected in connection with it to a company or other persons on certain terms, or to empower such persons to erect the dam

themselves. The Corporation also sought power to raise by bonds a sum not exceeding £15,000, payable in thirty years. The Bill, with some modifications, passed both Houses of the Legislature, and was assented to in the beginning of the following year. An act was also passed during the same session for extending the Waterworks from which the city supply was drawn. A new Police Act was also passed. The chief provisions which affected the city were those enabling the Government to deduct the amount of the cost of the police at which the Corporation might be rated from any grant-in-aid voted by Parliament, and in case the grant-in-aid should be insufficient for the purpose, the deficiency should be supplied out of the local rates. The Corporation was empowered to make a special rate for police purposes and in case of default or refusal, the rate could be levied by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. These provisions did not meet the views of the City Council. They objected to be called upon to contribute to the maintenance of a force which had extensive jurisdiction within the municipal limits, but over whom the Corporation had no control. The opinion of the City Council did not influence the Parliament, and the Bill, which in other respects was a great improvement upon the Act of 1863, became law. During the year, the citizens authorised the Council to prepare a Bill for borrowing £16,000 on bonds, the proceeds to be applied in reduction of the overdraft due to the National Bank; the Bill was introduced in Parliament and negatived on the second reading, 14th January, 1870.

At the annual election Mr. J. M. Solomon was chosen Mayor in the place of Mr. H. R. Fuller, and Messrs. W. D. Allott, F. Spicer, and W. King, jun., as Councillors, in the place of Messrs Pulsford, Hill, and Winter, who retired. Mr. Tidemann was elected in December, 1868, for Gawler Ward, in the place of Mr. W. K. Simms resigned. The new assessment amounted to £209,717, showing an increase of £8,206. The amount of rates collected was £10,101 9s. 4d., and the Government grant-in-aid £6,401 16s. 5d. The amount laid out on public improvements (including £6,442 18s. 11d. on the Morphett Street Bridge) was £12,672 19s. 3d. The balance due to the bank was £11,792 17s. 10d.

In the beginning of March 1870 Adelaide was the scene of an unwonted occurrence. There was a riot. During the whole history of Adelaide there has been no similar event, although at one election meeting before the ballot was introduced there were some rather exuberant displays of party spirit and some fighting, and at another more fighting and for a short time considerable stone throwing, but the streets were quickly cleared by the police and no great amount of damage was done. The year 1868 was a year of depression in trade. The season had been a bad one, and the rainfall low, and a large number of men wanted employment. It has been the custom in times like these, to which all very young communities must be subject, for the Government to employ the surplus labor at a moderate or rather low rate of wages on public works. The rate is fixed just high enough to enable a person to support himself, but



not high enough to induce any one not absolutely without resources to avail himself of it. Work being scarce, a number of men waited on the Commissioner of Public Works (Mr. Colton) to ask him to find them employment. He offered to do so if they would go to the reserve of the Lunatic Asylum, where they would be set to work at trenching the ground at 1s. 10d. per rod. This price was not considered sufficient, and the deputation left. On the following day they assembled in force in front of the Government offices, and commenced hooting, yelling, and making a disturbance. As they seemed disposed to proceed to violence, a small body of police was sent for. Just as they arrived a number of the men rushed into the Government offices and up the stairs threatening the members of the Government generally. The police endeavored in vain to clear the passages, but were unable to do so until a number of the civil servants came to their assistance. In forcing their way into the crowded passages they thrust out both the police and the rioters into the street, and fastened the doors behind them. Finding that they could not gain access to the Ministry as a whole, the mob turned their attention to the Commissioner of Public Works, and commenced to hustle him about. The interference of the Police Commissioner put a stop to that amusement, and some mounted police were sent for. They took their station at the Waymouth-street corner, prepared to act if necessary. The crowd of men had increased considerably towards noon, when it was proposed to rush the stores. About a hundred men formed in some

sort of order in the middle of the street, and seemed quite ready to carry out the suggestion. The arrival of the mounted police seemed, however, to change their intentions, and they moved off to a vacant space on the Town Hall acre, where one of their number harangued the crowd from a mud-cart. The price offered by the Government was too low ; they wanted 5s. 6d. a day and would take no less. They should bring their tools, and demand work or bread ; at any rate they could get food and lodging in the Gaol, if they could not be procured out of it. This was the tenor of the address. The mob dispersed for a time, and began to re-assemble early in the afternoon. A detachment of about fifty advanced to the Treasury, the entrance to which was guarded by some twenty policemen, who vainly tried to hold the steps against them. The police were dislodged and the mob tried to burst in the doors. The police drew their truncheons and a general scuffle took place, which was checked by the mounted police, who rode along and cleared the footpath. The mob re-formed on the other side of the road, where they were followed by the mounted troopers, who were obliged to use the flats of their swords to disperse them. This was not effected without the infliction of some wounds. Stones were thrown at the police, and several of them were hurt, and after a considerable amount of trouble the ringleaders were arrested and the crowd dispersed. They were brought before the police magisrrate on the following day, and six of them were sent for trial at the criminal sittings. On the representations of some of the

leading men, that the sum offered by the Government was not sufficient for the work required, some modification of the terms was made, and the matter passed off. Out of this a question arose which as yet has not been settled. The Mayor considered that the Government ought to have consulted him in the emergency ; in fact he insisted on it as his right, that this should have been done before resorting to severe measures, to repress any disturbance in the city. The Government considered that the emergency was one in which the police were justified in interfering of their own accord. The Mayor addressed a strong letter to the Government on the subject, which he was asked to withdraw, but he declined to do so. It must be confessed that it is not at all clear that the claim of the Mayor had any legal foundation. There is nothing in the "Municipal Corporations Act" which confers any special jurisdiction upon the Mayor, or any of the Councillors outside the walls of the Council Chamber ; and as a magistrate, the Mayor possesses no power in the city which is not possessed by any other person who may be in the Commission of the Peace. The "English Municipal Act of 1835" confers the right of appointing the councillors on the ratepayers and freemen, and the councillors in their turn elect the magistrates. Similar privileges have not been conferred upon the ratepayers of Adelaide by the local Act, and it would seem that the pre-eminence of the Mayor rests more upon courtesy than legislative enactment. It must not be supposed that any wide-spread destitution gave rise to this disturbance. Times of depression are seldom

of long duration in the Australian colonies ; although it is certain that the laboring classes are the first to feel their effects. In Adelaide, as in other populous towns, there is always a certain floating balance of idlers, who are not inclined to work at any wages, and who are foremost in making an outcry on very slight foundation. It turned out on enquiry that some of the leaders had money in the Savings Bank.\*

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\* S. A. Register, 4th March, 1870.



## CHAPTER XXIX.

The bridge connecting Morphett-street and the western portion of the city with North Adelaide was now nearly complete, and it was determined to open and dedicate the new structure to public use with all the ceremony that the occasion would allow. The crossing over the river at the site where it was erected had in former days been occupied by another bridge which had been washed away by the floods. For many years the crossing could only be used when the water was low, access to either bank being by way of a ford for vehicles, and a plank bridge on trestles for foot passengers. A rise of a few feet in the stream stopped all traffic between Adelaide and the north, except by way of Thebarton, or by the Company's Mill Bridge on the N.E. Road, and latterly by the City Bridge. This had been long found to be a serious grievance, for besides the danger to life and limb on dark nights, the hindrance to traffic was severely felt. In 1867 the Corporation received a Parliamentary grant of £3,000 towards the erection of a permanent bridge, and in 1869 £3,000 more. The balance was provided out of the City Funds. The first design for the bridge was

furnished by Messrs. G. & W. F. Anderson, engineers, and was for a suspension bridge. The design was subsequently changed for a girder bridge covered with buckled plates, so as to avoid as much as possible the use of timber on the roadway which spans the river at a width of 170 feet. It rests on two shore abutments, and a centre pier. The width between the railings is 37 feet, including footways of 6 feet each in width spreading out towards the ends to 12 feet at the junctions of the bridge with the road. The total cost of the work was £11,317 7s. 1d. The anniversary of Her Majesty's accession was fixed upon as a fitting day to open the bridge, and His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, the Governor, was asked to perform the ceremony. His Excellency, however, did not consider the occasion one in which Her Majesty's representative was required to take part, so it was decided that the proceedings should be carried out under the auspices of the Corporation, and Mrs. J. M. Solomon, the wife of the Mayor, was invited to perform the ceremony. June 21st had been fixed by the Government as a public holiday, and for convenience that day was adopted. The weather was not favorable, the ceremonial was thus shorn of much of its intended significance because the work had not been completed by the contractors, so that the "christening and dedication" of the bridge was all that could be done, and there was no formal opening. At 12 o'clock the carriages with the Mayor and Mayoress, the Town Clerk, the Councillors, and several ladies, arrived on the ground, where a very large concourse of citizens had assembled. At the

southern approach to the bridge a procession was formed, headed by a band, followed by the Mayor in his robes, the Mayoress, the Town Clerk, and Mrs. E. Solomon, Mr. Councillor Garlick and Mrs. M. J. Solomon, Councillors Spicer, King, Wright, Raphael, Bartels, Tidemann, and Allott, with ladies ; Mr. Anderson, engineer for the work ; Mr. C. S. Baillie, contractor for erecting the bridge, and several leading citizens. The Mayoress, breaking a bottle of wine against the masonry, named it the Victoria Bridge, and in a few well chosen words dedicated it to the uses of the public of South Australia. The assembled crowd was then addressed by the Mayor and several Councillors, and the proceedings closed with an expression of thanks to the engineers. The Mayor and Councillors then returned to the Town Hall, where His Worship entertained them, the Corporation officers, and numerous guests, at luncheon. In the evening the Mayoress gave a ball, at which 200 guests were present.

The question of the interest of the Corporation in the Adelaide Waterworks, which had been disposed of by the Government some time back, was again reopened ; the Mayor considering that in the settlement of that question, the rights of the citizens and the position of the Corporation had been altogether ignored. In October, the Mayor and Corporation petitioned the House of Assembly, that in passing the Adelaide and Suburban Waterworks Bill, then before Parliament, a clause might be introduced vesting the works in the Corporation, on payment of £367,000. A few days after this petition had been received, the Attorney-General (Mr. R. C. Baker), moved for a select

committee to enquire into the question of vesting the waterworks in the Corporations of Adelaide and Port Adelaide ; and to report generally in relation thereto, to the House of Assembly. After sitting for a month, and examining many witnesses, and thoroughly investigating the financial aspects of the case, as represented by the Government and the Mayor respectively ; the Committee came to the decision which was adopted by the Legislature, that the waterworks should not be vested in, or be under the care or control of any Corporation or District Council. In the course of the enquiry, the Mayor admitted that it was advisable that the Government should retain the control of the works, but claimed compensation amounting to £20,000 for the confiscation of certain rights conferred upon the Adelaide Corporation by the original Act. On this point the Committee did not consider that the Corporation had acquired any valuable right or interest in the waterworks, but that their prospect of ever acquiring them under the terms of the Act had become worse every year since the beginning of the undertaking. They recommended that the Clauses relating to the transfer of the works to the Corporation should be unconditionally repealed ; but that water should be supplied free of cost to the Corporation buildings in Adelaide and Port Adelaide ; and also for drinking-fountains and street-watering purposes.

Before the close of the session another attempt was made to procure the funds necessary for the drainage of the city. The subject was brought before Parliament, and a great deal of debating took place on the question.



Eventually the following resolution was adopted by the House of Assembly: "That it is desirable that the Government should introduce a Bill to guarantee the payment of the principal, and the payment of the interest on a loan to be issued, for the purpose of providing for the efficient drainage of the City of Adelaide, power being taken by the Government in such Bill, to levy special rates on all rateable property in the city; to recoup the Government for all payments made under such guarantee, and interest on such payments until the same are satisfied." That resolution was never acted upon, and to this time the drainage of the city remains untouched, notwithstanding an attempt was made by Councillor Hince, who moved that steps should be taken by the Council to press on the Government the desirability of preparing a Bill to give effect to the resolution of the House, but it was negatived. A Building Bill was laid before Parliament in the course of the year, but at its close it had not become law.

The Mayor's report, which was presented to the Council at the end of November, was in many respects more satisfactory than others which had preceded it. The large overdraft due to the bank, and the heavy loss which had been sustained by the city in consequence of the frauds which had been committed, had necessitated a more careful administration of the finances of the Corporation than had previously taken place. The Mayor was therefore able to report at the close of his term of office that the debt of the city (exclusive of the bonded debt) had been reduced from £12,294 9s. 8d. to

£9,551 17s. 1d. He also strongly urged upon the Council the necessity for obtaining the assistance of the Government in erecting a bridge at the site of the old Frome Bridge.

The annual elections made a great change in the constitution of the Council. Mr. Solomon again became Mayor, and Messrs. Hince, Madge, R. O. Fox, J. Bagshaw, Devenish, and W. A. Cawthorne, supplied the vacancies made by the retirement of Messrs. Bartels, Garlick, Wright, Spicer, Tidemann, and S. Raphael. The revenue of the city for 1870 had been £22,392 19s. 2d., of which £10,380 16s. 1d. had been derived from rates, £5,666 5s. 1d. from the Government, and the remainder from various sources. The expenditure on Public Works, including the purchase of acre 333 for a City Market (£1,497 13s. 10d.), amounted to £13,957 2s. 5d., whilst the cost of salaries and office expenses was £2,636 7s. 6d. The assessment for the new year was £212,841. The increase on the previous year though but small showed that the general depression of trade under which the colony had suffered was passing away. The estimate of receipts and expenditure laid before the City Council anticipated an increase of only £1,400, so that any great outlay on new public works could not be expected. Still there was ample opportunity for advancement in municipal legislation which was not altogether thrown away. The great object the Mayor had in view in dealing with the city finances was to reduce the outstanding debt. The arrangements which had been made for the annual ex-

penditure were based on the supposition that the grant-in-aid from the Government would be paid as usual after deducting the amount fixed for the city contribution towards the Police Fund, and it was expected that the bank directors would make a concession to the Corporation in the rate of interest charged by them on the City Debt. The Government, however, departed from the usual course, and required the Corporation to pay their quota in cash or by cheque without reference to any payments to be made to them subsequently in the shape of grants-in-aid. Moreover, the Government discontinued the practice of subsidising many works which in previous years had been recognised, and under this head there was a loss to the Corporation of £3,000. The Government proposed also to reimburse themselves for grants previously made on account of such works, and that would have made up an amount of £9,000. This demand was not persisted in. The bank directors did not see their way to meet the requirements of the Mayor, so that the debt at the close of the year was reduced by only £1,000. Fortunately the actual receipts for the year amounted to £28,000 instead of £24,000, as had been estimated, so that the expenditure on public works actually increased during the year.

Several measures of law affecting the city occupied the attention of the Parliament, and an Act was passed authorising the Council to lease a portion of the Park Lands as a Cricket Ground, and a Bill introduced to amend the Torrens Improvement Act, to enable the Corporation to lease the waters after the proposed dam had been

constructed, but the year closed before it could be passed. The new Building Act which had been promised by the Government was still in abeyance, and had not been introduced. The Road Bill—which was intended to divide the colony into districts—containing provisions which would have pressed hard upon the City Funds was shelved. A public meeting of the citizens held in the Town Hall, at which the injustice to city interests which the Bill was calculated to inflict upon the city was strongly pointed out, was mainly instrumental in causing it to be laid aside. The Glenelg Railway Bill, much modified in accordance with the views of the Corporation, became law, and without interfering unduly with vested rights, afforded many facilities for the development of the traffic between Adelaide and Glenelg.

At the instance of the Mayor, a close investigation was instituted into the question of the sale of meat within the city by means of a Select Committee appointed for the purpose. The inquiry was held in consequence of a report from the Mayor to the Council based on complaints made to him of serious sickness in several families having been caused by the use of unwholesome meat sold as sound and fit for food. The investigation terminated without having come to any positive conclusion as to the truth of the complaints which had been made, but the Committee recommended that application should be made to the Legislature to give power to appoint an officer to examine all provisions exposed for sale in the City of Adelaide, and to seize and



destroy such as might be found unfit for human consumption.

A Select Committee was also appointed to inquire into the subject of the drainage of Adelaide. It met in September, but it had not brought its deliberations to a close at the end of the year. During the year the Council were empowered by a vote of the citizens to impose a gas-rate of twopence in the £ on the assessment, and by this vote the street lamps were again lit, much to the comfort and safety of the public. It was found on examination that during the time they had remained unlit considerable damage had been done to them, and their repair became a heavy charge on the city funds.

The death of Lady Edith Fergusson, the wife of His Excellency the Governor, which took place on the 28th October, cast a gloom over all classes of the community. During her comparatively short residence in the colony, her gentle manners and amiable disposition had endeared her to all with whom her ladyship had come in contact, but her unaffected piety and widely-spread though undemonstrative charity and benevolence, had raised a feeling of admiration for her character which is not yet forgotten. Her ladyship was the second daughter of the Marquis of Dalhousie, who had filled the distinguished office of Governor-General of India. The interment took place in the North Adelaide Cemetery, where the last offices of the Church of England were read at the grave by His Lordship the Bishop and the Rev. Canon Dove. Their Honors the Judges, most of the members

of both Houses of Parliament, the Foreign Consuls, a large number of Magistrates and members of the Civil Service, and an immense concourse of private persons of all classes, followed the distinguished lady's remains to their last resting place. Sermons were preached in the various places of worship in the city, and the general sorrow was almost as universally felt as at the decease of His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly. The Council sent a letter of condolence to His Excellency couched in the following terms :—

“To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Governor-in-Chief of the Province of South Australia, &c.

“We, the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Adelaide, in Council assembled, on behalf of the Council and Corporation of the city, venture to approach your Excellency with expressions of deep grief upon the affliction which it has pleased the Almighty God to visit your Excellency and your family in the removal by death of Lady Edith.

“We venture to offer to your Excellency our heartfelt sympathy and condolence upon the loss you have sustained, and at the same time to express our full conviction that the eminent virtues of Lady Edith will cause her memory to be revered by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this province.

“We most sincerely and fervently pray that Almighty God may strengthen your Excellency under your afflic-

tion, and that you may be long spared in the career to which Her Most Gracious Majesty has appointed you.

“Dated at the Council Chamber, Town Hall, in the City of Adelaide, 31st October, 1871.

“J. M. SOLOMON, Mayor.

“THOMAS WORSNOP, Town Clerk.”

The customary report from the Mayor on the expiry of his term of office showed favorably for the City Council, and the result of the new elections gave evidence of the general approval of the citizens of their labors. Mr. Solomon retired from the mayoralty, and was succeeded by Mr. A. H. F. Bartels, the first German colonist who had occupied the civic chair, and Messrs. J. Wright and E. S. Wigg became Councillors in the place of Messrs. R. O. Fox and W. King, whose term of office had expired. The amount received from rates during the year was £10,655 18s. 11. ; the Government grant was £7,471 14s. 6d. ; the rate for lighting the city, £1,745 ; and the receipts from miscellaneous sources, £7,502 17s. 9d. The expenditure on public works was £16,520 12s. 6d. ; on salaries and office expenses, £2,833 1s. 9d. ; and miscellaneous charges, £8,607 7s. 9d. The balance due to the bank was £8,551 17s. 1d.

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## CHAPTER XXX.

From some cause now difficult to explain, the assessed value of the rateable property in the city was actually less than it had been two years previously. The population had increased, public and private buildings had also increased in number, and there were no special circumstances pressing upon the colony to affect the value of property in any serious degree. This fact naturally led the Corporation to contract their operations as much as possible, and to limit them to the execution of works which were urgent. The estimate which had been formed of the resources for the year was £23,000, and the amount available at £13,485. Besides the falling off in revenue, owing to the low assessment, the City Funds were further decreased by the refusal of the Government to consider any outlay on the Park Lands as coming within the meaning of the vote for grants-in-aid. The consequence was that only £1,081 was spent upon them instead of £1,600 as had been intended, and the amount of the outlay under this head was not subsidised. The city members, however, were able with the assistance of some of the country members of the



House of Assembly, to secure the passing of a resolution under which the cost of the City Police should be deducted in future from the grant-in-aid, thus offering the principle for which the City Council had long contended, that the amount charged to the Corporation should not be considered as requiring an equivalent amount to be spent on public works before the grant-in-aid should be paid over to the Corporation. In spite, however, of the difficulties which the Council had to meet, the progress made in city works was of a satisfactory character. Three new roads, affording access to the city in the north were opened, and the condition of the public streets was vastly improved. Additions were made to the Sheep and Cattle Markets, which were enlarged, and the accommodation for the salesmen much increased. In order to extend the improvements already made, and to provide Meat and Skin Markets, and to make further additions to the City Market, it was proposed to obtain legislative sanction to the borrowing of £20,000, a portion of which was to be devoted to the reduction of the debt due to the bank, and to the enlargement of the City Baths. This matter, however, was postponed until the next meeting of the Parliament. The buildings and machinery at the slaughterhouses were much improved, and greater and more extended conveniences supplied to the cattle salesmen and butchers, for whose use they were made. Nothing was done towards the erection of the new bridge at the Frome-road, because the Parliament had not agreed to any vote for the purpose in aid of the city funds, and although

some improvements were made in the approaches to the City Bridge, want of means prevented all that was required from being done. A correspondence was opened with the Government on the subject of widening the City Bridge-road, but nothing definite had resulted from it at the close of the year. Some important measures affecting the city now occupied the attention of the Legislature — “The River Torrens Improvement Act” was amended; “The Savings Bank Act” was also amended, and the managers empowered to invest funds in Corporation securities. An Act was also passed providing that after the 1st May, 1873, all carts, carriages, and other vehicles driven after sunset in the city, or within ten miles thereof, should carry at least one light. A Permissive Bill for the regulation of public houses was introduced. It contained a singularly oppressive provision. It was, that in the event of any licensed public house being closed by the withdrawal of the licence, the Corporation should be called upon to pay to the owner one half the amount of the compensation which might be awarded to him for the loss of his trade. There was not the slightest foundation in justice or in equity for such a provision, inasmuch as the Corporation had nothing to do with the issuing of the licenses, had no share in the regulation or control of the houses, and received nothing from the licensing fees. On the representations of the City Council this provision was struck out of the Bill, which, however, did not pass the Legislature. A Bill to provide for the storage of explosive oils was brought

before the Parliament and postponed. The new Road Bill also, which would have saddled the Corporation with one-third of the cost of maintaining some 600 miles of country road, was successfully opposed. At the instance of the city members, acting <sup>on</sup> ~~at~~ the <sup>instance</sup> of the Corporation, the House of Assembly affirmed the necessity of increasing the number of representatives for the city, by erecting North Adelaide into a separate district, to return one member. Bills were also prepared for the consolidation of the City By-laws, to regulate the erection of buildings in the city, and a Municipal Endowments Bill. Under this last it was proposed to make grants to Corporations of certain portions of the waste lands of the Crown, the annual proceeds of which should be applied to Corporation purposes, so as to take the place of the grants-in-aid of the revenues of municipalities when <sup>these</sup> ~~that~~ grant should be discontinued. The proposal, whatever its intrinsic merits might have been, did not commend itself to the minds of the Legislature, and the project fell into abeyance.

The most important circumstance relating to the city, indeed one of the most important in the history of the province, was the opening of the Transcontinental Telegraph Line, which united the whole of the Australias into one system, and placed those colonies in direct communication with the rest of the civilised world. The subject was first brought before the Governor in 1858 by Mr. C. Todd, Superintendent of Telegraphs, and the Governor, Sir Richard Macdonnell, thought the matter of sufficient importance to make a special representation

upon it to the Secretary of State. After Stuart had made his second journey across the continent, the project was again brought forward, and Mr. Todd's proposal, besides being approved of by the Governor and Government, was warmly advocated by the leading electricians and telegraph engineers in Great Britain. Severe drought in the interior, and the consequent general depression of business and trade, caused the matter to fall into abeyance until the year 1870, when Commander Noel Osborne, R.N., representing the British Australian Telegraph Company, came to the colony in order to obtain leave to land a submarine cable from Java at or near Port Darwin, and to construct a land line thence to Normanton, so as to join the telegraph system of Queensland. On the subject being revived, the Hon. H. B. T. Strangways, then at the head of the Ministry, entered into it most warmly, as did also Sir James Fergusson in a very earnest manner. A Bill authorising a loan for the construction of an overland line from Port Darwin to Adelaide was passed, and a contract entered into with the British Australian Telegraph Company binding the Government to complete the work by January, 1872, a period of 18 months. The plant was ordered from England, and the necessary arrangements entered into for commencing the work in three sections, one north from Adelaide, and the second south from Port Darwin, and the middle section from either end, as might be found most convenient. The contractors for the northern section of the line failed to carry out their agreement, and their contract having been annulled, the work was undertaken by the Govern-



ment. Mr. R. C. Patterson, assistant engineer, was sent out in charge with an immense quantity of cattle and horses for transport purposes to complete the undertaking. His success was not greater than that of the contractors, for during the rainy season, which was extremely severe, the loss of cattle was so great as almost to stop proceedings, in fact further progress was impossible without large reinforcements. Mr. Todd was at once despatched by the Government with the necessary supplies, and a small steamer for the navigation of the Roper River was sent out. The Omco and Tararua, large steamers of 700 or 800 tons, proceeded to the Northern Territory, and were able to land their cargoes of stores 80 miles up the Roper. Wet weather again checked operations, but in spite of all difficulties the final junction of the wires took place on 21st August, connecting Adelaide and Port Darwin by a land line 2,000 miles long in about two years. On Mr. Todd's return to Adelaide, the success of the enterprise was celebrated by banquets in all the colonies. In Adelaide there was a special demonstration on the 15th of November, which was observed as a public holiday. Mr. Todd and his party were met by a number of public bodies at the General Post Office, and proceeded in procession to the Exhibition Building on the East Park Lands, where the Governor, with his suite, were present. On the arrival of the *cortège*, after a formal welcome had been tendered to Mr. Todd and his companions, the Hon. Sir John Morphett, President of the Reception Committee, presented Mr. Todd with an address of congratulation on

the successful result of his labors. Another address was presented by Mr. C. Balk from the various German societies, and other addresses from the various Friendly societies in the colony. A presentation was also made to Mr. R. C. Burton, the leader of the overland construction party. Various amusements and sports were provided on the Exhibition Grounds, which were extensively patronised during the day. In the evening Mr. Todd and his party were entertained at a grand banquet in the Town Hall, over which His Excellency Sir James Ferguson presided. All the leading colonists attended, including His Lordship the Bishop, the Chief Justice, the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the members of the Ministry, the various heads of departments, the Foreign Consuls, &c. The Governor proposed the toast of the evening, which was most cordially responded to. In the course of the evening messages were sent by the Governor to the Right Hon. Earl Kimberley, Secretary of State, announcing the completion and formal opening of the line of telegraph across Australia, which was duly responded to. The Mayor also sent the subjoined message to the Mayors of New York, San Francisco, Sydney, and Melbourne:—

“Mayor of Adelaide congratulates the Mayor of New York [San Francisco, Sydney, Melbourne] on the occasion of the banquet in Adelaide, celebrating the completion of telegraphic communication with the whole world.”

The following replies were received, some in the course of the evening:—

[Received 16th November, 3h. 22m. a.m.]

“Mayor of Adelaide—

“The banks of the Hudson fair Adelaide has bled with her cheery greeting. This metropolis of the western hemisphere congratulates a new metropolis of the eastern upon this full rivetting of Anglo-Saxon brotherhood.

“Mayor of New York.”

[Received 16th November, 5h. 15m. a.m.]

“Mayor of San Francisco to Mayor of Adelaide—

“The Mayor of San Francisco congratulates the Mayor of Adelaide on an event of so much interest and importance to the commercial relations of Australia and California.”

[Received 16th November, 6h. 40m. p.m.]

“To the Mayor of Adelaide—

“Your message received, and I warmly reciprocate your congratulations on this great event, which is so largely due to the spirit of South Australia.”

“Sir Hercules Robinson, Banquet, Sydney.”

[Received 16th November, 11h. 10m. a.m.]

“The Mayor of Melbourne to Mayor of Adelaide—

“The Mayor of Melbourne reciprocates congratulations of the Mayor of Adelaide, and honors South Australian enterprise in connection with telegraphic linking of Australian colonies with worlds old and new.”

To Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales, the Mayor replied—

“Mayor of Adelaide thankfully acknowledges His Excellency’s congratulatory telegram, and desires to reciprocate his kind expressions of sympathy.”

The Mayor had not waited for the inaugural banquet, to convey his congratulations to the Chief Magistrate of the metropolis of the world. On Monday, 21st October, Mr. Bartels sent the following telegram to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London:—

“The Mayor of Adelaide congratulates the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London on the opening of telegraphic communication between Australia and Great Britain, and trusts that the communication so auspiciously begun, may still further cement those feelings of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty’s throne and person which characterise the whole of the Australian provinces of the British Empire.”

The following day the Lord Mayor of London replied:

“To the Mayor of Adelaide—

“The Lord Mayor of London is much gratified by the receipt of the telegram from the Mayor of Adelaide, and fully reciprocates the very kindly expressions in his most agreeable communication.”

The message from the Mayor and the Lord Mayor’s reply were recorded in the archives of the City of London.

The Corporation of Adelaide up to this time had had nothing save its experimental existence, extinction, and eventual reconstitution to contribute to the history of the



world. The fact that Adelaide was the birthplace of Municipal Government in the British Colonial Empire had in itself but a trifling interest. The opening of the through telegraph to London invested it with a significance which it did not possess before, because it was the first step towards placing South Australia in her true position in the new southern world. If, as His Excellency Sir William Drummond Jervois, K.C.M.G., has publicly stated, South Australia possesses the key to the whole Australian Continent, the telegraph line must constitute one of the most important elements in securing for it that position. The centre of telegraphic communication in a great country must eventually become the centre of postal communication. South Australia already possesses the control of the inland navigation of the Australian Continent. Railway connection with the eastern colonies, and at a time not far distant with the Indian Ocean by means of an overland line, must make her the centre of railway communication. Necessarily, therefore, she must become the commercial centre of Australia, and Adelaide virtually the chief city in the Australian Group of colonies. This is no wild speculation. It is a substantial fact which is gradually but surely in process of realisation. A very few years will sweep away the mist from the vision of jealous rivals, and instead of endeavoring, as in times past, to ride rough shod, by means of temporary riches,\* over what

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\* Some years ago, by sheer force of wealth, the colony of Victoria obtained the control of the mail contract with the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company, and compelled South Australia either to send for her mails to Melbourne or to maintain an expensive branch service to King George's Sound to meet the mail steamer there, although Adelaide is more than 500 miles nearer to Europe than Victoria. The expense of this to South Australia was about £12,000 a year.

even recently has been called a "farinaceous village," they will be glad to recognise her power, influence, and resources, and seek her aid in gaining a more lasting development than they wish now to acknowledge as being in any way dependent on her position and enterprise.

The completion of a grand work like the Transcontinental Telegraph was not passed over without recognition at the hands of the Crown. It has already been stated that Mr. Todd was created a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; the Hon. H. Ayers, M.L.C., who had already received the Companionship of the Order, was promoted to the rank of a Knight Commander. He had, however, taken no part in the inception or advancement of the scheme. The Hon. H. B. T. Strangways, by whose efforts, when a Minister of the Crown, the enterprise was undertaken, was passed over, and his services remain unrecognised and unacknowledged.

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## CHAPTER XXXI.

At the annual elections, Mr. Bartels was again chosen as Mayor; the only alteration in the Council being the election of Mr. J. S. Stacy in the place of Mr. F. G. Hine. During the year £10,483 9s. 5d. had been received from rates; gas rate £1,750 8s. 5d.; and for watering the streets £370 14s. 10d. The Government grant was only £4,019 6s. 1d., making with miscellaneous receipts £7,581 13s. 6d., a total revenue of 24,205 12s. 3d. Of this £1,551 17s. 1d. was expended in reduction of the city debt to the bank; £1,864 5s. 1d. on account of interest on overdraft bonds, and £14,080 16s. 8d. on public works; on establishments £2,518 2s. 3d.; on street lighting £1,639 5s. 5s., and on miscellaneous charges £2,385 8s. 6d. The assessment for the coming year was £212,948.

Almost immediately after the elections in December. 1872, Sir James Fergusson left the colony. At a farewell levee the following address was presented to His Excellency:—

“To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., a Member of Her Majesty’s

Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of South Australia, and the Dependencies thereof.

“May it please your Excellency—

“We, the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Adelaide, desire to express the regret we feel at the removal of your Excellency from the government of this province, a government which has been marked throughout by sound judgment and discretion under circumstances of the most trying character.

“The active part your Excellency has at all times taken in advancing the interests of the province has won the respect and esteem of the citizens of Adelaide.

“In expressing regret at your Excellency's departure we venture to hope you may be spared for many long years to fill with honor the high office to which it has pleased Her Most Gracious Majesty to appoint you.\*

“A. H. F. BARTELS, Mayor.

“THOMAS WORSNOP, Town Clerk.”

His Excellency replied—

“To the Worshipful Mayor and Corporation of the City of Adelaide.

“Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—

“I thank you for the address in which you have been pleased to express your general approval and kind appreciation of my services. It is a valuable encouragement and a cheering reminiscence that I should part on terms of cordiality and regard from the municipal repre-

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\* His Excellency had been appointed to the Government of New Zealand.



representatives of this capital city in which my residence has so long been placed.

“There has been in my power but little to promote the prosperity and to encourage the industries of this growing city. But admiring as I do its fair proportions, its stately site, and its healthy situation, I would express my hope that the continued prosperity of the colony will hasten the completion of its handsome design, and that the increased means at the disposal of its municipal government may facilitate the extension of all measures desirable for the comfort, enjoyment, and health of its inhabitants.

“JAMES FERGUSON, Governor.

“Government House, December 4, 1872.”

Prior to his departure, His Excellency was entertained at a banquet in White's Assembly Rooms. It was largely attended, and was one of the most respectable, intelligent, and influential gatherings that has ever assembled in the City of Adelaide.

After the Governor had left South Australia, its affairs were administered by Sir Richard Davies Hanson, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The new Governor, Anthony Musgrave, Esq., C.M.G., late Governor of Natal, arrived in the colony on the 8th of June. On the day following an address was presented to him in the following terms:—

“To His Excellency Anthony Musgrave, Esq., Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of South Australia, &c.

“May it please your Excellency—

“We, the Mayor and Councillors of the City of

Adelaide, on behalf of the citizens, respectfully congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival in this city.

“We cordially welcome your Excellency as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and we feel assured that the allegiance of the people of this province to the Throne and Constitution of the British Empire will be exemplified in the attachment which will be shown to your Excellency’s office and person.

“Your Excellency has arrived at an opportune time in the history of this province. Its agriculturists have been blessed with an abundant harvest, whilst its mineral and other resources are being greatly developed, and we cherish the hope that during your Excellency’s tenure of office all the varied interests of the province will be marked by increased prosperity.

“Allow us also cordially to welcome Mrs. Musgrave, and to express our hope that during your residence in South Australia every member of your Excellency’s family may largely share in the blessings of health and happiness.

“Signed on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Adelaide this 9th day of June, 1873.

“ADOLPH H. F. BARTELS, Mayor.

“THOMAS WORSNOP, Town Clerk.”

His Excellency’s reply was—

“Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—

“It is very pleasant to me to receive your friendly welcome on my arrival among you.

“Of your loyal attachment to the Throne and person of Our Gracious Sovereign there can be no doubt, nor that you will render to Her Majesty’s representative the consideration which is due to his office, but I will also hope, in time, when we are better acquainted, to win from you while in office some personal regard—such, at least, is my desire, and the aspiration is not unworthy.

“I am not unaware of the advantage to an administrator of a period of prosperity, but it was not on this account that I heard with much gratification of the bountiful harvest with which you have been blessed, and of the growing development of your mineral and other resources.

“It will be to me indeed a cause of the greatest satisfaction if in any manner during my residence among you I can assist in promoting still further prosperity.

“Mrs. Musgrave joins me in thanking you for your cordial welcome, and in the hope that our association with South Australia may be as agreeable to you as we confidently anticipate that it will be to us.

“A. MUSGRAVE, Governor.

“Adelaide, June, 1873.”

The second year of Mr. Bartel’s tenure of office was not of an eventful character. The Parliament passed a Bill to make provision for the safe storage of kerosene and other explosive or inflammable fluids within the boundaries of the city and of other Corporations, and a Public Health Bill was also passed, but the Building Bill, like other similar Bills, failed to secure the sanction of the Legislature. The Road Bill, which had been

rejected in the previous session of Parliament, was re-introduced, but again it was negatived, partly because its provisions were not consistent with justice to the City of Adelaide. A Parliamentary vote of £6,000 towards the cost of a new City Bridge was promised to be placed on the Estimates for the following year, and the widening of the City Bridge Road was commenced, and the necessary land was obtained in John and Poole-streets to admit of the widening of the approach to the bridge on the north side.

The estimated receipts for the year were £23,000, of which it had been proposed to devote £11,500 to public works. The actual receipts amounted to £28,170, £10,677 being derived from rates, £4,788 from the Government grant, £1,705 from the gas rate, and £308 from the street-watering rate. The expenditure on public works was £17,680; on lighting the streets, £2,001; on establishments, £3,010; on miscellaneous charges, £2,384; and £1,773 on interest, &c. No reduction in the bank debt took place, but £500 due on bonds was paid off. Messrs. Boucaut and F. Bruce were appointed City Solicitors in the room of Mr. T. B. Bruce, who had died in the previous year.

Mr. Councillor Allott was elected Mayor at the close of the year, and Messrs. M. Goode and T. Johnson filled the vacancies in the City Council caused by the retirement as Councillors of Messrs. Allott and Cawthorne. The new assessment amounted to £216,991, showing an increase over that of the previous year of £4,043, an amount which, considering the general improvement in



the commerce and revenue of the colony, was less than had been expected. The progress made in city improvements, however, was considerable, and showed a marked advance beyond that attained in the preceding years. The widening of the City Bridge-road was vigorously proceeded with, and steps were taken towards obtaining the new bridge for which £6,000 had been voted during the previous year by the Legislature. A new road called Bagot's-road was opened out through Stanley-street in North Adelaide. New sheds were erected in the City Market, and considerable improvements made in the accommodation provided at the Sheep and Cattle Market. An attempt was made to induce the dealers in hides and skins to make use of a market-house which had been provided near the slaughterhouse for the sale of their goods, but it met with but limited success.

Early in the municipal year, viz., at the close of 1873, an Act was passed intituled the Municipal Corporations Amendment Act, 1873, under the provisions of which the number of wards in the city was increased. Grey Ward and Robe Ward were each divided into two wards, returning two Councillors, thus increasing the number of members in the City Council from eight to twelve. This Act also made all documents produced in Courts of Law, sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, and purporting to be signed by the Mayor and Town Clerk, sufficient evidence of the due making by the Council and the Corporation of such acts as the document might represent. It also provides that any lease or demise made by or in the name of the Corpora-

tion of the City of Adelaide, and to which the common seal was attached, and signed and countersigned as before, good and valid, without being required to be made or executed by or in the name of the Council, or without the appointment by the Council of agents to represent the Corporation. In addition to this it gave greater facilities for appeals against assessments, and increased the power of the City Council to make by-laws, besides extending the application of by-laws already made. It further extended the borrowing powers of the Corporation, and empowered the Council to purchase and hold lands both inside and outside the city. Immediately after the passing of the Health Act, the Council, acting as the Local Board of Health, proceeded to frame the by-laws and regulations necessary to enforce the provisions of the Act, but some difficulty was experienced at the outset in bringing them into operation. The Road Act, which had been rejected on so many occasions, at length became law—shorn, however, of those clauses which pressed hardly on the City funds—but conferring the right on the Corporation to take part in the election of members of the Central District. An Act was also passed consolidating the various Waterworks Acts, which confirmed the right of the city to a full and free supply of water for the City Baths, street-watering purposes, and for the use of the Corporation buildings.

A petition was presented to Parliament praying for a more equitable adjustment of the amount deducted from the grant-in-aid for police purposes. In compliance with

its prayer a reduction was made in the amount payable by the city equal to the cost of ten constables.

A loan of £9,000 secured on 5 per cent. bonds was negotiated at a small premium by means of which the bank overdraft was paid off and a considerable annual saving effected in the shape of interest. Of the balance, £1,600 was deposited with the bank at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest to await the completion of the purchase of Acres 379 and 380, these being the original acres bought for the purpose of establishing the City Market.

A scheme proposed by the Town Clerk for the improvement of the central portion of the city was brought under the notice of the Corporation, and engaged the attention of the Council for some time. It was proposed that the authority of the Legislature should be obtained for the purchase of the whole of Acres 267, 306, 335, and 378, on the west side of Victoria-square, with all the buildings thereon, and that a road 132 feet wide should be made through the centre of the square and the Parliament Houses and University buildings erected in a line with the eastern alignment of King William-street, so as to make one continuous street from Harton-terrace on the north to South-terrace. The holders of land on the east side were to be compensated for the loss of frontage they sustained, or should sell their land to the Corporation. It was also proposed to purchase two blocks of land north and south of Wakefield-street and east of King William-street, each covering an area of 420 by 300 feet. The cost of the proposed re-adjustment of Victoria-square was estimated at £20,000.

The project was generally favorably considered by the public, and a measure to give Legislative authority thereto passed the House of Assembly as a public Bill, but on its second reading in the Legislative Council it was thrown out on a technical objection. If it had been carried out, and suitable structures erected on the sites which would have been available, it would have secured for Adelaide one of the finest streets in the world. The subject of the city drainage occupied much of the attention of the Council, but no step was taken towards bringing the matter before the Legislature. Most erroneous and exaggerated ideas of the cost of the work, and of the taxation which it would occasion, were current, and did much to prevent the subject from being seriously taken in hand. Perhaps not the least difficulty in the way was the disinclination manifested by the Government to pledge themselves to the providing of a large sum of money for purposes purely municipal, when so many pressing demands for roads, railroads, and other works were urged upon them from all parts of the country.

The announcement of the marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, was received in Adelaide with much enthusiasm, and the Corporation adopted the following address to Her Majesty the Queen on the auspicious occasion :—

“ May it please Your Majesty—

“ We, the Mayor, Councillors, and citizens of the City of Adelaide, in the Province of South Australia,



avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to tender to Your Majesty our earnest congratulations on the propitious marriage of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, with Her Imperial Highness Marie Alexandrovna, Grand Duchess of Russia.

“Imbued with the profoundest sentiments of loyalty to Your Majesty’s person and faithful allegiance to the throne, we pray that this auspicious union (while conducting under Divine blessing to the happiness of their Royal Highnesses) may still further cement the bonds of alliance between two great powers already closely connected by treaties, and we fervently hope it may also tend to promote and secure a continuance of peaceful relations with all nations.

“W. D. ALLOTT, Mayor.

“THOMAS WORSNOP, Town Clerk.

“Adopted by the Council of the City of Adelaide this 24th day of February, 1874.”

The great event of the year was the foundation of the University of Adelaide. It had long been felt that the educational progress of the province of South Australia had not kept pace with its internal and commercial advancement. No system of public education adapted to the requirements of the colonists existed in the province. There were few schools where a high class education could be obtained. Persons who desired to afford their children the advantages of university training, were compelled to send them to Europe or to the sister colonies. The only establishments where a

suitable preparation for an university course could be obtained were St. Peter's College (Church of England), St. Aloysius' College (Roman Catholic), and Prince Alfred College (Wesleyan). These being denominational were not available for the general public in the sense of being public schools. Few questions had occupied the public mind more constantly than the necessity for some comprehensive system of public instruction. Many Education Bills had been introduced to the notice of the legislature, but none of them seemed to satisfy the exigencies of the case. A measure was at length prepared which promised better than its predecessors, and there was every prospect of its becoming law. The subject of founding an University in Adelaide had been for a long time mooted. The idea had taken root, but it made no substantial progress until Mr. Walter Watson Hughes took the matter in hand. For the purpose of founding the University he gave the sum of £20,000, for the endowment of two chairs or professorships. The gift was made in 1872. An University Association had existed for some time, and an Union College had been started. The success was not great, for it had no legal existence. The Association now made vigorous efforts to turn Mr. Hughes' gift to good account, and by its means a Bill to incorporate and endow the University of Adelaide was prepared and submitted to the legislature. It was passed and assented to in November 1874. It provided that the University should consist of a Council and Senate, and be a body corporate with perpetual succession, and have a Common

Seal. Power was given to it to acquire lands, and to deal with them by sale or otherwise, with the approval of the Governor; and without such approval to lease for any term not exceeding twenty-one years. The necessary provision was also made for the appointment of a Senate and Council. The Council was endowed with the entire management of the University, and was authorised to make statutes with the approval of the Senate, subject to the sanction of the Governor. Power was also given to the University to affiliate any college or educational establishment to the University, with a proviso, that no statute should affect the religious observances or regulations enforced in such colleges or establishments. The Act further set aside an annual grant from the general revenue, equal to five per cent, upon all monies from time to time given to and invested by the University upon trust for its purposes, and upon the value of property, real or personal, security vested in it as a body corporate, or in trustees for the purposes of the University, except such property as was given by the Crown by way of endowment. The annual grant was directed to be applied generally for the maintenance of the University. A further provision was made for granting a site for the University buildings on North-terrace, and for endowing it with 50,000 acres of the waste lands of the Crown. The Governor for the time being was appointed Visitor of the University; the Senate or Council being required to forward to him a report in the month of January in each year, containing a full account of the receipts and

expenditure for the year preceding, audited as he might direct, as well as copies of all the statutes and regulations approved by him.

The conditions made by Mr. Hughes were that his gift of £20,000 should be paid within ten years, and that until it was paid he would allow the University interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The interest was to be applied to the payment of the salaries of the Professor of Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature (to which he appointed the Rev. Henry Read, M.A., of Cambridge), and of the Professor of the English Language and Literature and Mental and Moral Philosophy (to which he appointed the Rev. John Davidson, of Chalmers Church, Adelaide). The University was thus fairly started, but it took some little time to arrange matters so as to make a commencement. Meanwhile the Hon. Thomas Elder, M.L.C., made a gift of £20,000 to the University, but it was not laden with conditions as to the appointment of professors. Steps were immediately taken to obtain Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Science. The University started into being with an income of £4,400 prior to any grant of land being actually made by the Government.

The revenue of the Corporation in this year had grown to £38,366, including £9,000 borrowed on bonds; £10,442 18s. 2d. had been received from rates; £4,298 7s. 5d. from the Government; from gas rates, £1,718 14s. 11d.; from the sanitary rate, £1,707 5s. 2d.; and from street-watering, £430 16s. 1d.; and £10,763 7s. 9d. from miscellaneous sources. The outlay on



public works was £17,188 5s. 6d. ; the payment of loans, £9,111 8s. 4d. ; interest, £1,838 9s. 4d. ; establishments, £2,910 4s. 10d. ; street-lighting, £1,838 4s. 5d. ; sanitary, £788 1s. ; and miscellaneous charges, £3,091 6s. 1d.

The annual elections resulted in the return of Mr. J. Colton as Mayor. By the new Act four new Councillors were returned to represent the new wards which had been created. Messrs. M. Goode, T. Johnson, M. H. Madge, J. S. Stacy, and J. Wright, remained in office. The new members were Messrs. H. A. Böhm, J. Baseby, G. Downs, F. Hagedorn, W. Holland, A. McKenzie, and D. Macnamara. The assessment for the year amounted to £225,086.

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## CHAPTER XXXII.

The increase in the number of Councillors was not marked by any remarkable increase in the work of the Council. Indeed the year 1875 was one of the least eventful in the annals of the city. No new legislation was undertaken on matters greatly affecting it, except that a Bill authorising the laying down of tramways in the city and suburbs was brought before Parliament, but it had not passed at the close of the year. A new Bill for the amendment of the Corporation Act was prepared, but it was not introduced into the House of Assembly until a late period of the year, at which it was completed, and it met with adverse fortune at the hands of the Legislature. A survey over the line of route for the main trunk sewer in the drainage system of Adelaide was undertaken and completed, and the preliminary measures were adopted for the preparation of a comprehensive Drainage Bill for the city. Great exertions were made towards completing the planting the sides of the various roads leading to the city and the public squares and about 4,000 trees were put into the ground. The new City Bridge was proceeding satisfactorily, and an

unusually large number of new buildings in various parts of the city were in progress. The land for the extension of the City Market was secured, and its area now covered four acres.

A shocking calamity occurred early in the year, which resulted in a great loss of life, many of the victims of the catastrophe having held leading positions in the City of Adelaide. The steamship *Gothenburg*, belonging to Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, & Co., of Melbourne, had proceeded to Port Darwin in the Northern Territory, carrying amongst her passengers Mr. Justice Wearing, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court ; Mr. L. J. Pelham, Judges' Associate ; Mr. J. K. Whitby, Acting Deputy Sheriff, and others. The learned Judge had been sent there to hold a Circuit Court for the trial of some criminal cases which were of too serious a nature to be dealt with by the courts which had been constituted in the Territory. After the close of the assize the vessel set out on her return voyage through Torres Straits. On the evening of the 24th of February she struck on the Great Barrier Reef. The weather was fine at the time of her running on the reef, and the sea calm. The captain entertained hopes of getting the vessel off, and the utmost order prevailed amongst the passengers and crew of the ill-starred ship. As the evening advanced the wind strengthened, raising a heavy sea, which soon began to break over the decks. Almost the first wave that came on board swept away Mr. Justice Wearing and several others. The ship began to bump, and finally broke her back, so that all chance of

saving her was at an end. In launching the boats several of them were swamped alongside. Out of a total number of 137 souls on board only 22 (12 of the crew and 10 passengers) succeeded in escaping in open boats to one of the islands on the coast, whilst 4 others, driven away in the captain's gig, were rescued by the Leichardt steamer. Amongst the lost were Mr. Justice Wearing, Mr. L. J. Pelham, Mr. J. K. Whitby, Mr. T. Reynolds and his wife, Dr. Milner, who was surgeon to the settlement in the Northern Territory, and for a short time Government Resident, the wife and family of Mr. E. W. Price, Special Magistrate at Port Darwin, Mr. Richard Wells, for many years sub-editor of the *Register*, and others of less note. On receipt of the disastrous news a committee was formed to obtain subscriptions for the relief of the widows and children left destitute by the calamity, and to place in the hands of trustees such sums as would as far as possible preserve them from want. About £9,500 were collected and distributed. The Government made provision for the surviving relatives of the public officers who had been lost, and the feeling of sympathy with the sufferers was universal throughout the province.

An organ for the Town Hall had long been wanted to render that building properly available for the public demonstrations which were held in it. The Philharmonic Society had contributed a portion of the necessary funds from the proceeds of their concerts, and a considerable amount having been collected in private subscriptions, an order was sent to England for the construction of a



suitable instrument, which it was expected would arrive some time during 1876.

The provisions of the Health Act were enforced as far as possible to the manifest advantage of the inhabitants, who cheerfully complied with the requirements of the Council. A difficulty, however, arose between the Corporation and the Central Board of Health. Under the powers conferred by the "Health Act of 1873," the Central Board of Health ordered the Corporation as the Local Board of Health to disconnect all underground drains—excepting those which carried storm waters only—emptying their contents into the main sewer, which discharged into the absorption grounds on the Park Lands and elsewhere within the city. This direction was not complied with, and the Central Board thereupon applied to the Supreme Court for a mandatory order under the 36th Section of the Act, to compel the carrying out of their directions. The Corporation had no objection to their order in principle, but they did not see their way clear to comply with it until a proper system of drainage had been established in the city ; and it was represented to the Court that a Commission had sat and considered the whole question of drainage, and that their report would shortly be brought before the legislature. The learned Judge (Mr. Justice Stow) before whom the case was heard, felt considerable difficulty in dealing with it, owing to the very indefinite terms in which the clause was worded, and because although the matter was left for determination at the discretion of a

single Judge, he did not think that the legislature actually intended to vest in him such extensive powers. Eventually the case was postponed, and the proceedings were abandoned without any decision being given. The proceedings on the part of the Board of Health were not well advised, for admitting that the connection of the underground drains with the few sewers which existed was objectionable, the closing of the drains would have been more objectionable still, and the large quantity of deleterious refuse which must under the circumstances have been retained in the city, would have had a very prejudicial effect upon the public health. It was acknowledged on all hands that the drainage of the city was of the most pressing importance, yet even this collision between two public bodies, both anxious to see the city properly drained, failed to induce the Government to take the matter in hand.

The first report of the Council of the University of Adelaide to the end of the year 1875 showed the progress that had been made in organising the institution. The Hon. Sir R. D. Hanson, Chief Justice, was appointed Chancellor, and the Right Rev. Dr. Short, D.D. and M.A., Lord Bishop of Adelaide, Vice-Chancellor. The Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., was elected Treasurer, and Wm. Barlow, Esq., B.A., T.C.D., Barrister-at-Law, was appointed Registrar. Horace Lamb, Esq., M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, was selected in England as Professor of Mathematics; and Ralph Tate, Esq., Associate Linnean Society, F.G.S., as Professor of Natural Science—both

on the Hon. T. Elder's foundation. It had been found impossible to open the University until after the appointment of the "Elder" professors. The Council, therefore, arranged for the delivery of popular lectures by those professors upon subjects connected with their chairs, and by other gentlemen, and also for the holding of classes, to which, for the encouragement of the pupils attending them, they offered small prizes. Much inconvenience was felt from the want of a suitable building for the purposes of the University, and the Council intimated that one of their first objects would be to secure the erection of a building adequate to the requirements of the University. The work during the year had only been preliminary, so that few results could be reported. The income of the University for the year was £4,818 7s. 11d.; the expenditure on salaries, £1,450; and sundries, £352 3s. 10d. For advances to professors and the purchase of apparatus and books, £1,161 3s. 10d. were remitted to the Agent-General in England, and £1,900 was deposited at 5 per cent. interest.

The Corporation revenue amounted to £37,806 1s. 6d., of which £12,026 4s. 1d. accrued from rates, and £7,040 15s. were received as the Government Grant, £1,941 15s. 11d. was derived from the gas lighting rate, £1,941 14s. 11d. from the sanitary rate, and £466 17s. 8d. from the street-watering rate, £12,304 5s. 3d. from miscellaneous sources, and £2,084 8s. 8d. as an overdraft from the National Bank. It had been expected that all liabilities in the shape of advances from the bank would have been covered; but the exceptionally wet season

demanding a much larger outlay for labor than had been expected at the beginning of the year, and a much larger expenditure in planting trees had been incurred. The cost of maintaining the streets had been seriously added to from the same cause. The expenditure was on account of interest, redemption of bonds, &c., £1,734 3s. 1d.; on public works, £19,533 16s. 7d.; on account of the Health Act, £3,045 6s. 8d.; on establishments, £4,948 4s. 6d.; on street lighting, £1,790 10s. 8d.; on account of the Organ, £510 5s. 2d.; on general administration, £3,059 11s. 11d.; and miscellaneous, £59 3s. The balance due to the bank at the beginning of the year was £2,244 19s. 11d.

The elections for the ensuing year created an unusual amount of interest. Mr. Caleb Peacock had been invited to offer himself as Mayor by a large and influential body of the citizens; but the seat was contested by the Hon. T. English and Mr. J. M. Solomon, J.P., who had both previously filled the office. Mr. Peacock was returned by a very large majority. The new Councillors were Dr. R. Peel, Mr. J. F. Conigrave, Mr. C. Banbury, and Mr. W. Letchford, who filled the seats vacated by Messrs. Goode, Böhm, Wright, and Johnson. In the course of the year Mr. Letchford resigned owing to ill health, and Mr. W. Bickford was chosen in his place. The assessment for 1876 amounted to £239,355, being £14,269 more than in 1875.

The principal subject which engaged the attention of the Council was the drainage of the city. Negotiations were opened with the Government in order to secure



their co-operation in carrying out the undertaking. The Council's first proposal to the Ministry was that the Government should construct the main sewer, receiving from the City Council a guarantee thoroughly to reticulate the city and also a remission of rates for sewerage purposes from all Government buildings for a definite period. This scheme was apparently looked upon with favor by the then Premier ; but before a Bill embodying these principles could be prepared, the Government went out of office. The succeeding Cabinet declined to support a measure involving the Government in an expenditure for the construction of the main trunk sewer, even with the promise of rate remissions, and advised that the City Council should undertake the work, asking for a Government subsidy as it progressed. When urged to name the amount of subsidy which they would be prepared to recommend, it was found that the cabinet considered 10 per cent. on the gross outlay a sufficient grant to relieve all Government buildings from sewerage rates. It was felt that this offer was altogether inadequate. The Council therefore decided to prepare a Bill for an Act authorising the borrowing of the necessary money for the construction of underground sewers throughout the city, to connect with a main trunk drain entering the sea at about Kircaldy Beach, the Act to authorise the levying of sewerage rates on all buildings throughout the city. It was hoped that the Bill would have been introduced to Parliament during the year, but unavoidable delays connected with its preparation and revision prevented its completion until so late in the

session that it was considered unwise to risk its introduction.

The Adelaide and Suburban Tramways Bill, which was before Parliament, had been referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council. At the request of the City Council the Mayor attended to oppose its passing until a measure authorising the construction of tramways within the city, and emanating from the Council, should have been passed. The objection raised was not against tramways entering the city, but to the necessity which was entailed on the Council of watching the provisions of every private Bill, which would be avoided if a general act for the regulation of tramways in municipalities became law. A Bill for an Act to embody the provisions which the City Council thought necessary for the construction and regulation of street tramways in the City of Adelaide was introduced into the House of Assembly, but on the Speaker's ruling that it was a private Bill it was not proceeded with.

The progress of public works during the year was satisfactory, and a large number of private streets were made. The City Bridge did not advance rapidly towards completion because of the delay which took place in procuring the ironwork for the platform from England. The whole of the funds necessary for the maintenance of the streets, for new works, and for the completion of the City Bridge, being insufficient to meet the charges on those works, the City Council obtained power to borrow £9,000 on bridge's account, £6,000 was raised on bonds at 5 per cent., the whole of which were taken up by the

Savings Bank at par. The Council then appropriated £5,000 from the City Funds to the various wards for maintenance and new works. The building of new houses in the city was far greater than in any previous year, and the general improvement of the streets was very marked. The squares and plantations were well cared for, and at the end of the year the report of the city gardener showed that no less than 30,100 trees were growing within their limits.

Some progress was made towards bringing the University into operation. The arrival of the Mathematical Professor and the Professor of Natural Science enabled the Council to initiate some of the studies, but the Matriculation Examination was postponed till towards the end of the year in order that candidates might have sufficient opportunity to prepare themselves on the prescribed subjects. The Council also resolved to extend the usefulness of the University. They caused courses of lectures to be delivered during afternoons and evenings, open to non-matriculated students, who were at liberty to attend such classes as they might select. The experiment was not attended with success, and it was discontinued.

The Chancellor of the University, Sir Richard Davies Hanson, died suddenly in the early part of the year. His Lordship the Bishop of Adelaide, Vice-Chancellor, was chosen to succeed him; and Mr. S. J. Way, who was appointed Chief Justice of the Colony, became Vice-Chancellor. The Parliament having voted £2,000 towards the erection of the University, and upwards

of £800 having been received in the shape of subscriptions, designs for suitable buildings were called for and received, but no active step was taken to proceed with the work. A new scholarship was founded by Mr. John Howard Angas, called the Angas Engineering Scholarship. It was tenable for three years by graduates of the University, who had passed the required examinations. They must be under twenty-eight years of age, and must have resided for five years in the province. Its value was £200 a year. Each holder was required to take a degree in Natural Science at the University of London, and be trained at a school of Civil Engineers. During his training in Engineering Science the scholar must spend six months in visiting the great Engineering works of Europe or America; and on his return to South Australia, present the University with a report of his tour, with special reference to the Mechanical and Engineering Arts. When the report has been furnished and approved by the Senate, the scholar will receive the sum of £100 towards his travelling expenses. The Council of Education also established three scholarships, tenable for three years at the University. These were to be competed for annually. For these scholars the Matriculation Examination would be dispensed with, and the University fees remitted. The total number of matriculated students was six; and of non-matriculated students joining some of the classes fifty-two, of whom thirty-three were ladies. The income of the University for the year was £7,618, of which £2,794 was expended on salaries, fees, and charges.



The revenue of the Corporation from all sources for 1876 amounted to £40,603 2s. 4d., of which £16,712 2s. 5d. were derived from municipal, gas, and other rates. The Government grant-in-aid was £6,692 0s. 10d., and £17,198 19s. 1d. accrued from miscellaneous sources. The expenditure on public works amounted to £23,427 14s. 8d., and on establishments £1,696 18s. 2d. The sanitary expenditure was £2,940 18s. 11d. General administrations, £3,034 19s. 9d.; and miscellaneous, £9,502 10s. 10d. The receipts included the sum of £6,000, which had been raised by loan on account of bridges.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

Mr. Peacock was re-elected Mayor without opposition, and the changes in the Council were the return of Messrs. L. B. Matthews, H. R. Fuller, and E. S. Wigg, in the room of Messrs. Baseby, Stacy, and McKenzie. The assessment for 1877 amounted to £253,632, the excess over the previous year being £24,277.

The year 1877 was remarkable amongst other events for the changes which took place in the Vice-Regal Government. Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., who had held the office of Governor for nearly four years, having been promoted to the Governorship of Jamaica, left South Australia in January. Prior to his departure the City Council presented His Excellency with the subjoined address :—

“ To His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of South Australia and the Dependencies thereof.

“ May it please your Excellency—

“ We, the Mayor and Corporation of the City of

Adelaide, desire, on the eve of your departure for another and far distant portion of the British Empire, to express the regret we feel at the removal of your Excellency from the government of this province—a government which has been marked throughout by sound judgment and discretion—whilst we at the same time congratulate your Excellency on your promotion.

“The active part which your Excellency has always taken, during your residence in this province, in advancing its interests, has won the respect and esteem of the citizens of Adelaide.

“In expressing regret at your Excellency’s departure, we venture to hope you may be long spared to fill with honor the high office to which it has pleased Her Most Gracious Majesty to appoint you.

“CALEB PEACOCK, Mayor.

“THOMAS WORSNOP, Town Clerk.”

To which His Excellency replied—

“Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the City Council—

“Accept my thanks for your courteous address of farewell, your kind expressions of regret at my departure, and the good wishes which accompany your congratulations on my promotion. It is indeed a matter of great gratification to me to receive your assurance that my administration of the Government has been marked by sound judgment and discretion, and that such aid as I could render towards the advancement of the interests of the colony has won for me the respect and esteem of the citizens of Adelaide. To have obtained that I regard as no small honor, and I shall cherish this testimony from

you among my most valued *souvenirs* of my sojourn in South Australia.

“ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Governor.

“Government House, 25th January, 1877.”

The Government of the colony fell into the hands of His Honor Chief Justice Way, who administered its affairs until the arrival of Sir William Wellington Cairns, who was transferred from Queensland. His Excellency arrived at the end of March, and was sworn in with the customary formalities. The Corporation addressed him as follows :—

“To His Excellency William Wellington Cairns, Esq.,  
Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain-General, and Governor over the Province of South Australia and the Dependencies thereof.

“May it please your Excellency—

“We, the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Adelaide, tender our sincere welcome to your Excellency on your safe arrival amongst us. Your Excellency will find that the allegiance of the people of this province to the person and throne of Her Majesty and to the Constitution of the British Empire will be exemplified in the attachment which will be shown to your Excellency's office and person.

“We feel assured that your control over the affairs of this province will be marked by the wisdom and forethought which have distinguished your rule in other lands, and we trust that your administration will tend to



promote the substantial and permanent welfare of South Australia.

“Signed on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Adelaide this 12th day of March, 1877.

“CALEB PEACOCK, Mayor.

“THOMAS WORSNOP, Town Clerk.”

His Excellency replied—

“Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—

“Nothing could be more loyal than the terms of your address, and nothing more gratifying than the kind words with which you have welcomed me within your boundaries.

“If only God gives me a fair measure of health, a large portion of my time must be spent in this city for several years to come. During that period it is my intention to identify myself with the various interests of the place, and I mean to lose no opportunity of making a beginning by visiting almost at once those buildings and public works which bring such credit upon Adelaide.

“I am glad to find that progress is being made with the agricultural settlement of South Australia ; and that although from drought and other transient causes the recent wheat crops have not come up to the general expectation, there is no reason to apprehend a check to the further development of the farming industry for which the colony is favorably and widely known.

“You may rely upon my being ready at your call whenever you think that by word or deed—in my case, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, it must always, I feel, and for a sufficient reason, be rather by deeds than words—I

can advance the interest of the citizens whose municipal affairs you directly administer, and for whom you hold an important trust.

“W. W. CAIRNS.

“Adelaide, 24th March, 1877.”

The new bridge over the Torrens (intended to replace the old City Bridge) which had been in progress for about a couple of years, was at last completed, and it was opened officially by His Excellency Sir W. W. Cairns on the 25th April.\* The old bridge, erected some twenty-two years before, had become insufficient for the traffic, and it became necessary to erect a new one. It was designed by Mr. J. L. Hyndman, City Engineer and Surveyor, and erected under his superintendence by Mr. M. C. Davies, who had contracted for it. The span is 100 feet in the clear, 54 feet wide, forming a roadway 40 feet wide, with footpaths at the sides. It is 36 feet above the bed of the river, and capable of bearing a strain of 22 tons per sectional inch.

At noon His Excellency started from the Government offices in a carriage drawn by four greys. His Excellency was accompanied by the Aide-de-Camp (Captain Haggard), the Mayor (Mr. Caleb Peacock), and the Town Clerk (Mr. Thomas Worsnop); and his carriage was escorted by troopers under the charge of Chief Inspector Searcy. Following the Vice-regal equipage came carriages containing Sir Henry Ayers (Chief Secretary), the Hon. John Colton (Commissioner of Public Works), the Hon. J. C. Bray (Attorney-General),

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\* His Excellency had been knighted since his arrival.

the Hon. R. D. Ross (Treasurer), and the Hon. John Carr (Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration); members of the City Council, the City Treasurer, and others. The Chief Justice and most of the members of the Legislature were also present.

After descending from his carriage, His Excellency was met by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, who addressed his Excellency as follows:—

“Your Excellency—I have, on my own behalf and on behalf of the citizens of Adelaide whom I represent, to thank you for the very kind way in which you acceded to the request of the Corporation that you should open and name this the Adelaide Bridge. It is a work the completion of which we have looked forward to with some anxiety for several years, and now that the labor is consummated, I may I am sure, on behalf of the Corporation and of the citizens generally, express my great satisfaction on the erection of such a noble structure. The contract has been delayed somewhat, but the work has been carried out exceedingly well and satisfactorily, for such the City Engineer and Surveyor assures me is the case. I hope it will not only be useful to the citizens for many years to come, but that it will stand as a monument of one of the most pleasing recollections connected with your Excellency’s stay in this province, and I am sure I shall always remember with pleasure your Excellency’s kindness in consenting to take part in the opening ceremony to-day. It is now well known, although it would be out of place that I should dilate upon the subject, that your Excellency has been compelled through

ill-health to contemplate a departure from amongst us. I am sure your Excellency's name will live in our memories; but should this be doubtful, although I am sure it is not, we have taken care to engrave it on iron, so that it shall for ever stand as a record of the part your Excellency took in this day's proceedings. It would be wrong of me to detain your Excellency in this draughty situation with many words, and I will simply say that your ready compliance with our request has only added another to the many opportunities we have had of observing your Excellency's desire to show an active interest in South Australia. I now ask your Excellency, on behalf of the citizens, to christen this bridge the Adelaide Bridge, and may it long stand as a credit to yourself.

His Excellency thereupon broke the bottle of champagne, which was tied to the iron work, by swinging it against the side of the bridge.

His Excellency said—

“Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—I am so thankful for the kind way in which his Worship has spoken of me, and the kind way in which you have received his remarks, that I am sure in the present state of my health you will not expect me to make any lengthy remarks, especially when I feel such genuine and kindly expressions have been made to one who, although not an entire stranger, is comparatively unknown among you. His Worship has very feelingly and properly alluded to the deep interest I have taken in the colony, and I am sure you will believe me when I say that I have taken consi-



derable interest in the completion of this most important work, connecting as it does the great northern and southern divisions of the city. I hope it will be an enduring structure; indeed there is every prospect of its becoming as old as London Bridge itself. It seems to be well constructed, and appears to be wide enough—although of course you have other bridges—for the traffic. I think you have acted wisely, if you will allow me to say so as a passing visitor, in naming the leading bridge after the name of the city, as London Bridge is named after London. You have given this rising and important town the name of one of the best Queens that was ever a consort to a British Sovereign, and you have done wisely—it may be that others will dissent from this—you have done well to change the name to the Adelaide Bridge, and also that you have done well to change the name of the street, which is an approach to the bridge, to King William-road. With these preliminary remarks, I will proceed to name the bridge. I name this bridge the Adelaide Bridge, and I declare it open for traffic.”

The Concordia Band then played the “National Anthem.”

On the call of the Mayor, three cheers were given for the Queen, and three for His Excellency the Governor. Three cheers were also given for his Worship the Mayor.

The party re-entered the carriages, and proceeded to the North Adelaide end of the road, where His Excellency again alighted. His Worship explained the altera-

tions which had been made in the road, and then asked His Excellency to name the road.

His Excellency said—

“I now publicly announce that this road passing along the Adelaide Bridge into the town of Adelaide will hereafter be known by the name of the King William-road.”

The party proceeded to the Town Hall where a luncheon was served, at which about 200 persons sat down. The Mayor presided, and the Governor, ministers, and a large number of the leading merchants and others were present.

Sir William Cairns made but a short stay in the colony. His health which had been failing for some time became so bad that he resigned his office and left for England about two months after his arrival. Chief Justice Way again assumed the reins of Government, which he retained until October, when Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, K.C.M.G., and C.B. who had been appointed Governor arrived. After he was sworn in the following address was presented to His Excellency:—

“To His Excellency Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor-in-Chief over the Province of South Australia and the Dependencies thereof.

“May it please your Excellency—

“We, Her Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects,

respectfully offer to your Excellency our heartiest welcome to this city, and we congratulate the colony upon the appointment of an officer in whom Her Majesty has such confidence.

“We feel sure that the exercise of your authority in this province will add to the honors you have acquired by your distinguished rule in other lands.

“We trust your Excellency’s administration of the affairs of this province, marked as we are confident it will be by sound judgment and discretion, will tend to advance the interests of all classes of the community.

“Signed on behalf of the citizens of Adelaide this second day of October, 1877.

“CALEB PEACOCK, Mayor.

“THOMAS WORSNOP, Town Clerk.”

“To which His Excellency replied as follows :—

“Gentlemen—

“It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification that I find myself for the first time within the precincts of this thriving city.

“I receive with sincere gratification the address you have presented to me, and thank you for the terms in which you have referred to my former services. I also thank you for your hearty congratulations on my appointment as Governor of South Australia, and for the warm reception you have given me.

“I feel that it is a great advantage, that, during the interregnum which has occurred, I have been preceded

by so able an administrator as your Chief Justice, Mr. Way.

"I came to Australia a few months ago simply in a military capacity, to advise the Governments of these colonies respecting their defences against foreign aggression. I have performed this duty as regards New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland; and now, in my capacity as Governor, any information I can afford, or advice I can offer, whether as regards defences or any other matters, will be unreservedly and freely at the disposal of the colony of South Australia.

"In the part which will fall to me in the administration of the affairs of this province, it will be my earnest desire to do all in my power to aid in maintaining harmony amidst the necessary antagonism of conflicting opinions, and to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people.

(Signed) W. F. D. JERVOIS, Governor."

The Corporation received through Mr. S. Davenport, who had been the South Australian Commissioner at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, most valuable presentations of books relating to Corporation matters; from the Mayors of new York, San Francisco, Chicago, Philadelphia, Columbia, and Providence, in the United States of America, numbering 53 volumes, which formed a most suitable and useful addition to the Corporation Library. Other presentations also came to hand from the City of London, and most interesting communications on the subject of tramways, &c., from the Town Clerks' of Liverpool, Leeds, and Birmingham.



In addition to these, portraits in oil of Colonel Light, the first Surveyor-General of the colony, and of Colonel Gawler, the second Governor, were presented through Mr. Davenport by Colonel Palmer, of Nazing Park, near Waltham Cross in England. The gifts were accompanied by the following letter:—

“ Beaumont, 11th September, 1877.

“ Dear Sir—

“ On behalf of Colonel George Palmer, of Nazing Park, Essex, well known as one of the Commissioners under Act 1834, founding this colony, I have the honor to present to the City of Adelaide a portrait of Colonel Light, the first Surveyor-General of South Australia.

“ With Colonel Light alone rested the responsibility of selecting the site and arranging the plan of Adelaide as the capital of the colony.

“ Together with water and timber and stone and conditions of health, the selection implied a position readily accessible from a safe anchorage equal to the expansion of future trade, as well as from a sufficient area of proximate productive soil, and with a fair chance of natural roadways into a habitable interior or junction with any navigable rivers, as the Murray.

“ Beyond what Flinders had described of the coast, and Charles Sturt of the River Murray, no prior knowledge existed in aid of the decision, and the arrival of land-order holders prematurely increased his difficulties by restricting occasions of comparison and deliberation.

“ The spirit which actuated him when entering on

his work is told in his own words—‘he felt the well-being of thousands was connected with, and might in a great degree depend upon the correctness of his decisions.’

“On the 3rd of January, 1837, his mind was ‘fully made up’ as to the site. The survey and staking off the town sections began on the 11th of January, and was finished on the 10th of March, 1837.

“His subsequent conviction that he had done his duty appears in a letter addressed to his friend Mr. William Jacob, dated the 5th of October, 1838, where he says—‘I was never sanguine on any point but one, and that was the eligibility of the site of Adelaide; in that I was always confident.’

“Over forty years’ experience of his work testifies to the soundness of his judgment.

“I am sure, Sir, you will welcome this gift as most appropriately made, and will deem it second to none in its claim for distinction on the walls of your City Hall.

“It will be a source of much gratification to Colonel Palmer to learn that you are pleased to accept his donation.

“Colonel Palmer further begs your acceptance of a portrait of the second Governor, Colonel Gawler.

“I am, dear Sir,

“Yours faithfully,

“SAM. DAVENPORT.”

These paintings are hung up in the Council-chamber in the Town Hall with others that have been presented from time to time to the Corporation.

The Council had been anxious to make a commencement of the new Frome Bridge. Tenders were called for but none was accepted, although the Government met the Council liberally, and did not wish to insist upon the erection of the old City Bridge in the new site. A drinking-fountain at the end of Rundle-road, the gift of Mr. E. T. Smith, was opened in due form by Miss Peacock, niece of the Mayor.

Amongst other works which were projected during the year were new abattoirs. Designs were invited for suitable structures, the convenience to be supplied being of such a nature as to enable the Council to do away altogether with the slaughtering of small cattle within the city. The plans prepared by Mr. W. H. Campbell, senr., received the first prize, and that of Messrs. Hamilton and Hince the second. Further action upon them was postponed until after receipt of the report of Mr. William Clark, Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, who had been specially engaged to inspect the city and suburbs for the purpose of reporting upon a proper system of drainage for Adelaide. His proposal was to drain the city on to a sewage farm, to be established at about a mile from the township of Hindmarsh, between it and the sea. From the highly absorbent nature of the soil he appeared to think that this would meet all the requirements of the case, and would be preferable to casting the sewage into the sea at a point below low water mark. The Government promised to take the matter in hand, and to introduce a measure into Parliament to provide for the efficient drainage of the city.

Much attention was bestowed by the Council on the framing of new Bills, to suit the altering circumstances of the municipality. A Bill to provide for the deep drainage of the city had been prepared, and plans showing the scheme proposed were got ready, but on the motion for the second reading in the House of Assembly the Speaker ruled that it was a private Bill, and it was therefore shelved for the remainder of the session. A similar fate awaited the Corporations Act Amendment Bill which was introduced by Mr. N. Blyth, the member for North Adelaide. The Speaker of the House, Sir George Kingston, declared the Bill to be a private Bill, although one similar in all its features was passed by the House of Assembly as a public Bill in 1873, and another Bill, identical in its main features with the present Bill, also passed the Assembly as a public Bill but was thrown out by the Legislative Council by an adverse vote, yet not on account of any question as to its character as a public Bill. Singularly enough another Corporation Act Amendment Bill and a Bill for erecting a Dam in the Angas River were both allowed to pass as public Bills, although in accordance with Sir George Kingston's ruling they were to all intents private Bills as much as those to which he had objected. The want of certainty in the Speaker's decisions produced a great deal of inconvenience in the regulation of Corporation matters. A Bill was prepared to facilitate the erection of dwellings for working men, on land belonging to the Municipal Corporations. It was based on the "English Artisans' Dwellings Act," but its adoption by the Council was



postponed. A Bill for the regulation of common lodging-houses in the city and in Port Adelaide was passed into law; and the Governor, under it, received power to extend its operation to other towns, districts, and places, by proclamation. A short Act was also passed authorising the erection, on certain portions of the Park Lands, of buildings for the Houses of Parliament. This measure took its origin in a dispute between the two Houses of the Legislature, as to the erection of new Parliament buildings, in the course of which it was discovered that the Government had no power to exercise rights of ownership as they had done over the land in question in erecting the existing Parliamentary buildings.\*

The progress of the Council of the University of Adelaide had been so far satisfactory that it was determined formally to open it, and to inaugurate its first commencement. A meeting of the Council was accordingly held on 2nd May, in the Town Hall, to confer *ad eundem* degrees upon the graduates of Universities recognised by that of Adelaide, who had signified their intention of accepting such degrees, in order to constitute the Senate. The majority of those who presented themselves wore academic costume. The meeting was presided over by the Chancellor (the Right Rev. Dr. Short). On the platform seats had been reserved for the Governor and suite. The Council and the Professors were also present. An address suitable to the occasion was delivered by the Chancellor, and after its conclusion the first degree (that of Master of Arts) was conferred

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\* See Appendix E.

on his Lordship by the Vice-Chancellor (His Honor Chief Justice Way). At the meeting twenty-four gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, twenty-seven to that of Master of Arts, four to that of Bachelor of Laws, four to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and seventeen to the rank of Bachelor of Arts, besides two upon whom degrees were conferred *in absentia*.

The organ, which had arrived from England, had been erected in the Town Hall, and was opened on the 2nd of October. It possesses a magnificent tone, and being played for the first time in the hearing of the public at the swearing-in of His Excellency the Governor, added very materially to the general effect of that imposing ceremony. It has 40 stops, and is fitted with pneumatic bellows and hydraulic engines for blowing. The total cost came to £2,200. The elevation is chaste in design, and the whole structure forms a splendid ornament to the Town Hall, which was thoroughly renovated and re-decorated while the organ was being erected.

A line of telegraph 1,800 miles in length, to connect Western Australia with Adelaide, was completed and opened this year; the Government of Western Australia bearing the cost of that portion of the line within that colony, extending from King George's Sound to Eucla, near the "Great Bight" (about 800 miles), whilst South Australia constructed the other portion (about 1,000 miles), linking her western sister with the other Australian colonies and the civilised world.

It has been mentioned on page 60 that the Imperial

Parliament converted the loan of £155,000 to the province, by a special Act, into a free gift. A claim for £15,516 0s. 5d., being interest on this sum, said to have accrued prior to the loan being converted into a gift, but which had never been paid, was made by the English Government in 1876 on this colony through the Agent-General, and on examination, having been found correct, was liquidated during 1877.

An appeal was made to the colony on behalf of the sufferers by the Indian Famine. The Mayor was appointed Chairman of a Committee to collect subscriptions, and in a very short time more than £10,000 were subscribed and remitted to India. The sum contributed per head in South Australia in aid of this benevolent purpose was greater than in any other of the Australian colonies.

The Mayor's report at the close of his tenure of office, showed that the city was in a more prosperous condition than it had ever been. The revenue for the year had amounted to £48,335. Of this £31,347 had been laid out in public improvements. There was a credit balance at the bank and the prospects of the coming year were excellent. The retirement of Mr. Peacock, whose Mayoralty had been most successful and most useful to the city, closed the twenty-fifth year of the existence of the Corporation of Adelaide. The history of the city had been a chequered one, but the seeds of prosperity and progress had rooted so deeply in the soil and had flourished so well, that little more than forty years had elapsed from the time when its site had been a mere forest, tenanted only by wandering

natives and wild animals, that scarcely any reverse that could befall it would be likely now to arrest its growth. The birth of municipal Government within its limits was the forerunner of independent political Government over the country, of which Adelaide forms the capital. The moderation and wisdom with which the legislation of the colony has been conducted, and the substantial efforts that have been successfully made to conquer the difficulties which beset the existence of new countries, leave room for substantial hope that the province of South Australia and its chief city will hereafter play a prominent and important part in working out the destinies of the island continent of Australia.

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\* \* Subsequent to the greater portion of this work having passed through the press, it was deemed desirable to continue it to the close of the municipal year of 1877. This will account for the statement at the head of the first page being erroneous.

THE END.



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# APPENDICES.

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# APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX A.

### FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Extract from "*The Literary Gazette and Journal of Belles Letters*," 29th October, 1831.

"Plan of a company to be established for the purpose of founding a colony in Southern Australia, purchasing land therein, and preparing the land so purchased for the reception of immigrants. London, 1831. Ridgway and Soes." The editor thus criticises and summarises the plan :—

"So soon after the all but total failure of those extravagant hopes of success which attended the formation of the Swan River Settlement, the projectors of a new colony in Australia must put forth some very strong recommendations of their scheme in order to obtain for it even a moderate degree of support; nay, more, they must show distinctly that whatever were the causes of failure at the Swan River, those causes cannot operate in their project. \* \* \*

"In the new colony provision is made for securing an ample supply of labor at all times. This, the one thing needful, is provided for by a very simple regulation. No land is to be given away; all land is to be sold to the highest bidder above a fixed minimum price, and the whole produce of sales is to be employed in conveying labor to the colony. By selecting the emigrants taken out cost-free, by confining the offer of a free passage to young married or marriageable persons of both sexes in equal proportions, the greatest amount of labor will be procured at the least cost. Thus the purchaser of land, though he will appear to buy land, will, in fact, buy labor, and at the cheapest rate. So that no laborer will be able to obtain land until he shall have procured a considerable sum by laboring for hire; and when he shall become a landowner, his place will be supplied by other laborers, to be sent out with what he shall have paid for land. The adoption of this principle in the disposal of waste land appears admirably calculated to prevent that dispersion, both of capital and

labor, to which the ill success of the Swan River colony must be attributed. In the present instance it is to be secured from the beginning, and throughout the colony, by a royal charter, which, it is understood, His Majesty's Government will grant to the company now in the course of formation.

"This company is to possess a capital of £500,000, of which sum one-fourth is to be paid to the Government for land, and to be by the Government immediately expended in supplying the company with laborers. With another portion of the company's capital, the laborers so sent out will be employed in founding a town on the company's land, and otherwise increasing its value by roads, docks, bridges, &c., so that it may become the seat of government and the centre of commerce. With another portion of their capital, the company will defray all the expenses of colonial government until the male adult population shall reach ten thousand, when a Legislative Assembly is to be called, and the colony is to defray its own expenses of government, besides re-paying to the company what the latter shall have advanced on that score. The remainder of the capital of the company is to be advanced to settlers possessing some capital, who may purchase land either of the company or of the Government. Thus, up to the extent of £125,000, persons having, let us say, for example, £2000 may take shares to the amount of £1,000 in the company, having £1,000 of the company, and so retain their entire capital for use, besides receiving a share of the company's profits to be divided from the resale of their land at a much enhanced price. The rapid increase in the value of land which occurs in parts of more colonies of large population and regates, leaves no doubt that if this company should be the seat of Government and the centre of commerce, in that part, and if, moreover, every appropriation of land in the colony should produce a corresponding increase of the colonial population, the grant of the company will rapidly require a great increase of value. Upon the whole, their prosperity is made dependent on the prosperity of the colony, and all the regulations appear to be framed with a view to the general advantage as a means of profit to themselves. The sound principle of self-government, and the return to the ancient and excellent system of charter, instead of leaving the colony always dependent on a minister at home, are advantages which will distinguish this from all very modern colonies: and we must add that the Government deserve high credit for promoting an experiment which promises to be successful, and which, if it should succeed, must lead to the destruction of that system of patronage, favoritism, and jobbing in the disposal of new land which, however injurious to any colony where it prevails, a selfish colonial secretary would not have abandoned.

"The rules and regulations of the charter which is to incorporate the company and found the colony, are to extend to all settlements

that may be formed on the southern coast of Australia between the 132° and 141° of east longitude, and the islands on that line of coast. The spot fixed on for the first settlement is Port Lincoln, a magnificent harbor at the entrance to Spencer's Gulf, of which a particular description is given by Flinders. Not far from Port Lincoln is an island to which Flinders gave the name of Kangaroo, in consequence of the great number of kangaroos he saw there. It is about 80 miles long by 40 broad, and concerning this spot very minute and satisfactory information has been obtained from persons who have carefully examined it, and especially from Captain Sutherland, late of the ship *Lang*, who is now in London, and who passed an autumn, winter, and spring on the island."

#### APPENDIX B.

Extract from "Colonization of South Australia, by R. R. Torrens, Esq., F.R.S., Chairman of the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia;" London; Longman & Co.; 1835.

"The plan upon which the new British province of South Australia is to be colonized has received the sanction of some of the most distinguished statesmen of the day. To Lord Howick belongs the honor of having been the first to give practical operation to the principle of selling the colonial lands at the disposal of the Crown, and of employing the proceeds of the sale in conveying voluntary emigrants to the Colonies. Seconded by the enlarged views and accurate science of Mr. John Shaw Lefevre, Lord Stanley—as Secretary of State for the Colonies—proposed to bring in a Bill for the colonization of South Australia upon this principle. Mr. Spring Rice, on succeeding to the Colonial Department, took up the plan with his characteristic promptitude and intelligence; and the Bill for erecting South Australia into a British Province passed the House of Commons with his sanction and support. It passed the House of Lords *under the shield of the Duke of Wellington*; and it received the Royal assent on the last day of the last session of Parliament.

"On the change of Government Lord Aberdeen declared his intention of carrying the Act of Parliament into effect, and Mr. Hay applied his long experience and great talents for business in removing the practical difficulties which interposed. Another change of Government created no delay, and the first public act of Lord Glenelg as Secretary of State for the Colonies was to gazette the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia."



## APPENDIX C.

Extract from "Brief Journal of the Proceedings of William Light, late Surveyor-General of the Province of South Australia." A. MacDougall, Rundle Street, 1839.

PAGE 60.—"I shall now go on with this meeting, which took place on the 10th February, 1837."

"To His Excellency the Governor, &c., &c.

"May it please your Excellency—We the undersigned, being purchasers of the first sections of land in South Australia, or their representatives, pray that your Excellency will call a public meeting of the landholders, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of the site proposed for the situation of the capital of this Colony.

"And in doing so your memorialists would respectfully impress your Excellency that nothing approaching to a spirit of opposition actuates them, but they are anxious that a question of such importance, and upon which so much of their prosperity depends, should be fairly and fully considered by those whose capital has called this colony into existence.

"And your memorialists would further pray that your Excellency, Her Majesty's Representative in this Province, would be pleased to preside at this meeting in question.

"And your memorialists will ever pray.

"EDWARD STEPHENS, J.P.

"JOHN HALLETT

"T. B. STRANGWAYS, J.P.

"C. G. EVERARD

"BINGHAM HUTCHINSON, J.P.

"W. WARD

"A. F. LINDSAY

"WILLIAM MALCOLM

"Glenelg Plains, 2nd February, 1837."

"In compliance with the foregoing resolution a public meeting was held at Mr. Stephens' tent, on Friday the 10th February, when his Excellency intimated by letter under date of the 7th February, written on board H.M.S. Buffalo, that he complied with their request to call a public meeting, but that considerations in reference to the course he might be called upon to pursue as Governor, prevented his presiding over the meeting.

"The Private Secretary (G. Stevenson, Esq.), was elected to the office of Chairman, and the following motions were dealt with :

"Moved by C. Mann, Esq., Advocate-General ; seconded by T. Gilbert, Esq., storekeeper.

"1st. That those only who in their own right, or in the right of others hold land-orders, or receipts for them, shall be entitled to vote in case of division upon resolutions or amendments moved, and that in case of division the names of persons voting be taken down. *Carried unanimously.*

“Moved by J. Morphett, Esq.; seconded by the Advocate-General.

“2nd. That each party voting shall have a separate voting for every land-order held or represented by him, and shall be entitled to a scrutiny. *Carried unanimously.*

“Moved by T. B. Strangways, Esq.; seconded by John Hallett, Esq.

“3rd. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the site at present selected for the chief town of the Colony, being at a considerable distance from navigable waters, is not such as they were led to expect would be chosen.

“Upon this motion considerable discussion took place, and two letters were read by J. H. Fisher, Esq., Colonial Commissioner. 1st. A letter from William Light, Esq., Surveyor-General, authorised by His Majesty's Commissioners for South Australia, to select the site of the first town.

“Adelaide, February 9th, 1837.

“Sir—I have received your letter dated the 6th instant, with a copy of a letter from the Colonial Secretary stating that his Excellency the Governor considers it necessary that I should report to the Colonial Government forthwith what steps have been adopted to ascertain the capabilities of the country now under survey, &c., &c.; and also, that after my report of the Harbor Master's opinion that he would take in the Buffalo, still His Excellency does not feel himself sufficiently warranted to proclaim the same a port without a detailed plan being laid before him.

“I beg in my reply to state that this plan I conceive, in the first instance, it to be the duty of the Harbor Master to make, not only because it is more especially within his province, but because it is impossible for me to attend to the survey of the town and harbor at the same time.

“The steps taken to ascertain the capabilities of the country now under survey are the result of my own observations, which, in comparison with all other parts I have seen of this coast, are so superior, the soil so good, the plains in the immediate neighbourhood so extensive, and the proximity of a plentiful supply of excellent fresh water all the year round, the probability also of one of the plains extending as far as the Murray River, or very near it, which from the termination of the mountains in the plains, at the great distance they do, I have every reason to expect, the excellent sheep walks in the neighbourhood, and the easy communication with the harbor over a dead flat of about six miles, and also the beauty of the country; these objects, in my mind, could admit of no doubt of its capabilities for a capital.

“The relative position of the town is about N.E. by N. or E.N.E. of the mouth of the river at Holdfast Bay, and the harbor from Adelaide is about six miles N.W. by W. nearly.

“A river runs close by the front of the town which in time can be made navigable, if such a thing be necessary, for such ships as come now to the harbor, and connected with the harbor by means of a canal ; in the meantime the plain between the town and the harbor is so level and destitute of every hindrance that carriages of every description can at once be drawn without even the trouble of making a common road, and the only thing wanted is to construct a temporary wooden bridge over the river at the town, or perhaps half-a-mile from it.

“The harbor is good and safe in every wind, and the entrance only wants buoying down to make it easy for ships drawing 15 or 16 feet of water, and in time for ships of more draught.

“There is a great scarcity of fresh water at the harbor, which is the principal reason for not fixing on that as the site of the capital. but in time water may be conveyed in pipes. or the canal, if cut, would supply it ; and as soon as any wagon or other carriages are established between Adelaide and the harbor, water may be sent down every morning, and the same vehicles return with goods in the afternoon. I mention this as the present means, for as the colony advances the communication will improve.

“I have now further to state that the site of the town was not determined on before his Excellency the Governor appeared in person, and that we walked together to look at it, and Mr. Cock, whom the Governor brought with him, expressed his opinion that no commercial town could be built except at a port (an opinion I beg to differ from) : that at the Governor's suggestion I consented to remove the town about two miles lower down the river, and we also walked together to that spot, which was agreed between his Excellency and myself to be the site : but on examination afterwards, I found the winter torrents overflowed the banks considerably. I therefore returned to the site first selected, and some few days after I had the satisfaction to hear his Excellency approve of it in the highest terms. With regard to the harbor, his Excellency the Governor had himself examined it with Mr. Field, and he had expressed his approbation of that also, with the site of the town, at the Council, on the 19th January (the day I was desired by an official letter from the Colonial Secretary to attend), and declared then that the only point on which his Excellency differed with me in opinion was of the anchorage of Holdfast Bay. I did not consider it necessary to make any further report of the steps that had been adopted to ascertain the capabilities of the country now under survey.

“I beg, moreover, to add that I have deferred sending in any plans of the country or harbor until such time as accurate ones fit for public

inspection can be drawn, for which there has not been sufficient time or other convenience, but they are proceeding with all possible despatch.

“ ‘I have the honor to be, Sir,

“ ‘Your obedient humble Servant,

“ ‘WILLIAM LIGHT,

“ ‘Surveyor-General.

“ ‘To the Hon. J. H. Fisher.’

“ 2nd.—A letter from Masters and Owners of Vessels in the Port of Adelaide.

“ ‘To His Excellency Capt. John Hindmarsh, R.N., K.H., Governor of South Australia.

“ ‘May it please your Excellency—We, the undersigned, beg to congratulate your Excellency on the proof which our safe arrival in this port affords of its eligibility as a safe retreat for such vessels as are calculated from their burden to trade with the colony over which you preside. At the same time we beg to suggest, not merely as a matter in which we ourselves are deeply interested, but as one on which the prosperity of this new colony must in a great measure depend, the propriety of removing, so far as lies in your Excellency’s power, one serious evil under which we at present labor, namely, the want of a regular supply of fresh water. We understand that frequent attempts have been made to procure such a supply by digging of wells, but that these have more or less failed.

“ ‘The only alternative now left us (unless assisted by your Excellency in the way we humbly beg to propose) is to employ our crews in carrying, under the influence of a scorching sun, a very insufficient supply, while that we feel in duty to ourselves and our employers that they should be engaged in landing the cargoes entrusted to their care. What we therefore propose is this, that two or three yoke of oxen be employed daily at this side of the river of Adelaide in carrying water from thence to ships in the port. Such an arrangement could not only render the harbor such a one as every seaman would desire as an anchorage for vessels of our burden (300 tons), but would be attended with the double advantage of ensuring to the colonists an early receipt of their property, and affording them an opportunity of carrying it to the intended capital by means of their return wagons.

“ ‘With every good wish for your Excellency’s welfare, and that of the colony, we beg to remain your Excellency’s most obedient and humble servants,

“ ‘JOHN DUFF,

“ ‘Commander of the *Africaine*.

“ ‘ALEXANDER FLEMING,

“ ‘Commander of the brig *Wm. Hutt*.’



“After which the following amendment was moved to the third resolution by E. Wright, Esq., M.D., and seconded by G. S. Kingston, Esq., Deputy Surveyor :—

““That this meeting considers that in the site selected by the Surveyor-General for the first town, he has secured in a most satisfactory manner those advantages which the Commissioners and the first purchasers in England contemplated as essential—a central point in the province, in the neighborhood of a safe and improvable harbor, abundance of fresh water on the spot, and of good land and pasturage in its vicinity, with a probable easy communication with the Murray, Lake Alexandrina, and the most fertile part of New South Wales, without fear of any injury to the principles of the colony from too near an approach to the confines of the convict settlement.’

“Upon a division taking place, the numbers were as follows :—

For the amendment	...	...	...	218
Against it...	...	...	...	127
				91
Majority in favor of amendment	...			91

“Moved by B. T. Finnis, Esq., Assistant Surveyor, and seconded by the Advocate-General :—

“‘4th. That the meeting desires most earnestly to express its convictions that the colonists may proceed in the immediate outlay of their capital in the colony, and in the commencement or furtherance of their mercantile or agricultural engagements, confident that the doubts thrown upon the expediency of such exertions are utterly unfounded.’  
*Carried unanimously.*

“Moved by E. Stephen, Esq., and seconded by Bingham Hutchinson, Esq. :—

“‘5th. That it is the opinion of this meeting that as the land situated on the banks of the harbor will speedily be available for commercial purposes, the landowners present are willing that a portion of the one thousand town acres should be surveyed at the harbor.’  
*Carried unanimously.*

“Moved by John Brown, Esq., Emigration Agent, and seconded by John Morpeth, Esq. :—

“‘6th. That this meeting considers that the Surveyor-General, William Light, Esq., has most ably and judiciously discharged the responsible duty assigned to him by the Commissioners, and is fully entitled to their confidence in every respect.’ *Carried unanimously.*”

## APPENDIX D.

## PURCHASE OF THE PARK LANDS.

Extract from "*The South Australian Register*," 29th August, 1849.

"Legislative Council Meeting, Tuesday, 28th August, 1849.

"The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following papers :—  
[COPY.]

"Colonial Secretary's Office, 13th December, 1839.

"On demand I promise to pay to J. A. Jackson, Esq., Colonial Treasurer, the sum of Two thousand three hundred pounds in purchase of the Park Lands of Adelaide, and thirty-two acres of Park Lands on the western side of the city, purchased on the 16th April, and intended for a public cemetery.

"ROBERT GOUGER, "

"£2,300.

"Colonial Secretary.

"Cancelled 25th September, 1848, by authority from Colonial Secretary of same date."

"Colonial Treasury, Adelaide, 11th September, 1848.

"Sir.—The following "general observations" having been addressed to the Colonial Treasurer by the Commission of Audit, I have the honor to request you will refer the subject to the consideration of his Excellency Sir Henry Young :—

[EXTRACT.]

"When Mr. Jackson ceased to be Treasurer, viz., on the 16th October, 1841, he handed over to his successor, Mr. Gouger, two promissory notes of the Colonial Secretary in favour of the Treasurer, one for £2,300, and the other for £800, as the value of land selected by the local Government, which notes have been charged against the Treasurer by the Commissioner of Audit. The note for £800 was redeemed by the Colonial Government on the 6th January, 1842, and the amount paid into the Treasury and carried to the credit of land sales ; but as the Treasurer's accounts up to the latest period delivered into this office (viz., the 31st December, 1846) do not show that any settlement in regard to the note for £2,300 had taken place, the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts suggest that, unless there should be any sufficient reason to the contrary, the amount should be made good out of the general revenue to the land fund, and be brought to account under the latter head.

"G. B.

"May 5, 1848."

"The particular point upon which it will be necessary to have His Excellency's opinion, is as to whether any sufficient reason exists for not charging the general revenue with the amount. I may mention that there is no other record of the sale of the Park Lands in the

Treasury Office other than the note in question, a copy of which is herewith forwarded. No entry had been made of land sold for any such purpose, and no cash payments have been brought to account under any head, nor is there any correspondence relative to the transaction.

“It appears to have originated during the administration of Colonel Gawler, and was noticed by Governor Grey in a minute to the Legislative Council, dated the 11th of October, 1843 (p. 23 Council Paper), in these words:—Debt due on the Land Fund on account of Park Land and Government Farm £3,100.’

“It is to be observed that the contract having been made whilst the first South Australian Act was in force, the entire proceeds of the sale, if completed, would be brought to account as a credit to the Immigration Fund, and would form one of the class of accounts headed ‘Debt to the Immigration Fund’, as the Land Fund was formerly styled. But the amount has not hitherto entered into any computation of the relative balance of any head of accounts since the note made by Governor Grey, as before mentioned, in consequence of there being no official record of it in the books. It seems to have been regarded for some time past as a mere fictitious sale. I may add for the further information of His Excellency, that if His Excellency should decide upon completing the transaction according to its original tenor, it appears to me that it might be charged against the reserve moiety of the present Land Fund; also, that if made chargeable against the general revenue it would be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Legislative Council to the expenditure, on the occasion of the next estimates.

“I have, &c.,

“B. T. FINNIS,

“Acting Colonial Treasurer.’

“Colonial Secretary’s Office, Adelaide, 25th September, 1848.’

“Sir—Having laid before the Lieutenant-Governor your letter of the 14th inst., relative to the alleged debt of £2,300 to the Land Fund on account of the Park Lands of Adelaide, I am directed by his Excellency to observe, in reply, that the debt in question may be held to be cancelled, as it was merely a mode of effecting a reserve for public uses of certain lands which, by the existing law, may be reserved without any obligation upon the Government to purchase them. They are and have been accordingly so reserved, and will so continue to be reserved, and therefore the transaction may be considered at an end.

“I have, &c.,

“A. M. MUNDY,

“Colonial Secretary.

“To the Colonial Treasurer.’

“ ‘Land Office, 12th December, 1839.

“ ‘The Hon. Robert Gouger, Colonial Secretary, on behalf of the Colonial Government, tendered the Colonial Treasurer’s receipt for £2,300, in addition to £32 transferred from the Reserve Fund to the Land Fund on the 16th April, 1839. By virtue of these payments the Colonial Government claimed to purchase the whole of the Park Lands surrounding North and South Adelaide, including the 32 acres on the western side of South Adelaide, which had been laid out as a public cemetery

“ ‘Claim admitted, to be published in *Gazette* of the 19th December instant.

“ ‘GEORGE HALL.’

“ ‘On Tuesday the 4th September, 1849, in the Legislative Council the Hon. Captain Bagot called His Excellency’s attention to the papers laid on the table, pursuant to his (Captain Bagot’s) motion. It appeared by them that the Park Lands were purchased for the people by the Colonial Government, and paid for by a bill drawn by the Colonial Secretary, which was received by the Colonial Treasurer and acknowledged as payment; but the money was never paid, and as the sale was a virtual one it ought to be completed.’

“ ‘The Advocate-General (Hon. W. Smillie), said ‘the Park Lands had been reserved for public uses, under the “3rd Section of the Land Sales Act;”’ and by the Municipal Bill it was proposed to make the Park Lands over to the Corporation, for the use and benefit of the public.’

“ ‘Captain Bagot considered ‘the Park Lands stood in a very different position from roads, which by appropriation became public property; they were actually purchased.’

“ ‘The Advocate-General—Yes, ‘at a time when there was a project on foot to get possession of them by private individuals, who even commenced a subscription to raise a fund to purchase them. But by the “Waste Lands Act”’ the Governor had power to reserve them, and he did so.’

“ ‘Captain Bagot—‘Then the Government of that day resorted to the tricking of a mock-purchase, to prevent others exercising a perfect legal right. Would the learned Advocate-General say that the honorable and high-minded gentleman who then presided over the province lent himself to such an unworthy trick: No, he made a *bona fide* purchase, giving the only security in his power for the purchase-money, which he intended to pay, and which they were bound to pay. The colonists expected that, and he as a colonist demanded it.’

“ ‘The Advocate-General ‘would maintain that the Government had by a perfectly legal arrangement prevented certain artful tricksters who thought to deprive the people of land set apart by Government for the benefit of the public health, and to supply a place for popular recreation. He as Advocate-General, stood there, and said that his Excellency had done what was right, and had done it legally.’ ”



## APPENDIX E.

*On page 218 of the "Appendix to the Report from the Select Committee on South Australia," in the "Monthly Statement of Sales of Public Lands in South Australia during 1839, effected in the Colony," appears the following:—*

## THIRD QUARTER.

		No. of Acres.	Purchase Money.
October	...	692	£692
November	...	329	329
December	...	4,493*	4,493

*\* This includes 2,300 acres purchased by the Colonial Government for Park Lands and Cemetery.*

Writing on the subject of the Park Lands to the *Advertiser*. November 12th, 1877, Sir George Kingston, Speaker of the House of Assembly, says:—

"A discussion has lately been initiated as to the power of the Government to resume portions of the Park Lands for building purposes, and to alter or lay out new roads across the same.

"As regards opening up new roads I readily admit that the progress of settlement of the country around Adelaide has rendered necessary (and will again do so) the opening up of new lines of road across the Park Lands in directions not contemplated or laid out by Colonel Light, but think the Corporation, as representing the citizens, and not the Government, should be the body to decide all such questions.

"The power of the Government to resume any portion of the Park Lands for Government purposes is, however, a very different question; and on behalf of the citizens generally, and more particularly on behalf of the old colonists present at the selection and sale of the town acres in March, 1837, I deny the right of the Government to interfere with or make use of any portion of the Park Lands not specially reserved or set apart for Government purposes by Colonel Light, and so described on his original plan of the city. I may I think be excused for claiming to speak as an authority on this subject, because my official position as next to Colonel Light on the survey staff gave me the best opportunity for knowing every detail of his plans, as well as its being my duty to see that his instructions were properly carried out.

"Colonel Light's original plan of the city exhibited at the selection and sale of the town acres in March, 1837, showed the city divided into two blocks—that to the south of the river comprising 700 acres, while that to the north comprised 343 acres—surrounded on all sides by a large area of vacant land, which Colonel Light, in pursuance of his instructions and with the sanction of the Resident

Commissioner, the late Sir James Hurtle Fisher, described as parks, to be reserved from sale, and dedicated as Park Lands for the use and recreation of the citizens, with the exception of nine blocks of land thereon delineated, and which were stated to be reserved out of the Park Lands for various Government buildings or other purposes, the use for which each such block was reserved being in each case printed thereon.

"I may add that the outer boundaries of the Park Lands were not then definitely fixed, only roughly sketched in; but as the survey of the country sections proceeded they were marked on the ground, as may be seen on reference to the original map of Districts A and B, and which also shows the numbers and position of the nine Government reserves. The plots thus referred to are as follow:—

"No. 1. Government House Reserve.—This was shown on North-terrace, directly facing King William-street; but subsequently on proceeding to mark out the reserve it was seen that owing to the rapid fall of the western half of the grounds it was not well adapted for building purposes. It was therefore thought advisable to remove the block a little to the more level ground on the east (the present site of the Government House), without, however, altering the area of the reserve. Had the original site been adhered to the present road and bridge leading to North Adelaide would not have been constructed.

"No. 2. Barrack Reserve.—This was fixed between North-terrace and the river to the east of the Government House, being as near as may be to the site now occupied by the Police Barracks.

"No. 3. Guard-house Reserve.—A small block abutting on North-terrace, between the Government House and the Barrack Reserve.

"No. 4. Hospital Reserve.—Situated near the intersections of North and East terraces; but when, under instructions from Colonel Gawler, that building was about to be erected, I pointed out to him that the situation was in a hollow, and suggested the advisability of altering the position to the higher ground on the north, and in accordance with my advice the Hospital was then built on the higher ground. The building on the site thus changed now forms part of the Lunatic Asylum.

"No. 5. Cemetery Reserve.—Situated towards the south end of the West Park Lands, has not been interfered with. It is, however, much to be regretted that owing to the peculiar nature of the ground—land springs being found close to the surface—it is very unsuitable for a cemetery. A Select Committee of the House of Assembly took evidence on the subject some years back, and reported on the necessity of another site being selected, and the opinion of the public has since been often expressed in accordance with the report of the Committee. A late Government, I believe, took steps to purchase a new site, but from what I can learn the land so selected is not suitable. In my

opinion the land to be selected should be a naturally well-drained dry soil to a depth of not less than 10 feet, and free from rock; nor do I think there is any difficulty in making such a selection on the plains west of Adelaide a little south of the river and north of the line of railway, the sub-soil of this part of the country being generally a light sandy earth, naturally dry, and retaining water not intersected by land-springs.

"No. 6. Market-place Reserve. — Situated on West-terrace, opposite Franklin-street, where the Flagstaff and Keeper's cottage are now erected. The site for the Market has been changed to the west end of North-terrace, where the Cattle and Sheep Markets are now held.

"No. 7. Botanic Garden Reserve.—Situated on the south bank of the Torrens and east of Thebarton, extending towards the Gaol. In this instance it has also been thought advisable to exchange the site to the east end of North-terrace, where the Garden is now so beautifully laid out and well managed.

"No. 8. Stores Reserve.—Under the hill at North Adelaide, where the iron stores and cottage of the Storekeeper, Mr. Thomas Gilbert, so well known to old colonists, were built, but after standing for many years were abandoned and taken to pieces.

"No. 9. School Reserve.—This was also on the North Adelaide Park Lands, a little to the east of the store on the western slope leading to Montefiore Hill, and has never been marked out or made any use of.

"Having thus described the various sites reserved out of the Park Lands for Government purposes, and shown how far the original plan of Colonel Light has or has not been adhered to, it appears to me desirable to point out the various instances in which the Government have encroached on the Park Lands without first seeking authority to do so, leaving it with the public to consider how far it may be advisable to condone the irrecoverable past, or to take such steps as may from time to time be necessary to guard against the right of the citizens being again encroached on. I do not profess to give an accurate list of all the encroachments. Those occurring to my mind at this moment are as follows:—1. Destitute Asylum—a mass of buildings of all ages, but which, including that now in course of erection, are most certainly the reverse of ornamental and most unsuited to the locality; 2. Gunshed; 3. Magazine; 4. Stores; 5. Hospital; 6. Exhibition Building; 7. Printing Office; 8. Parliament Buildings; 9. Baths; 10. Rifle Butts; 11. Flagstaff and Cottage; 12. Observatory; 13. Gaol; 14. Slaughterhouse; and various gardens and cottages scattered about the Park Lands near the river.

"A detailed history of some of these encroachments would be amusing, showing how from small beginnings the insignificant but of the squatter, by adding a piece here and squaring a corner there,

has gradually grown into a building of respectable dimensions. Much misapprehension prevails as to the relative position and powers of the Government and the Corporation in the control and management of the Park Lands. The facts of the case may be summarized thus:—  
“The Act of Parliament constituting the Corporation vests the management of the Park Lands in the Corporation (with the exception of a certain portion situated between North-terrace and the river), not, however, giving the Corporation any powers of alienation, and not in any way altering the purposes for which the Park Lands were in March, 1837, set apart and dedicated for the use and recreation of the citizens. The portion of the Park Lands not then placed in the control of the Corporation is not, however, vested by the Acts in the Government; it simply leaves this portion of the Park Lands without attempting to alter the purposes to which it was dedicated or declaring who are to be regarded as trustees in the matter.’

“The large encroachment on North-terrace occupied by the railway has been made under sanction of an Act of Parliament—the only legal means by which any portion of the Park Lands can be resumed or changed from the original purpose to which they were dedicated, namely, for the use and recreation of the citizens.

“I am, however, inclined to think that even in this matter the railway authorities have at various times taken possession of more land than they are legally entitled to, and think it would be as well that this matter should be carefully attended to, more particularly by those who live in the immediate neighborhood, whose property can hardly be said to be improved by the style of building adopted by the railway authorities.

“I am, Sir, &c.,

“G. S. KINGSTON.

“Adelaide, 9th November, 1877.”

#### APPENDIX F.

The following list shows the original purchasers of the Town Acres so far as it has been possible to discover them, and, as it may be of interest, where it could be ascertained the price originally paid for such acres is given. The holders of the 437 preliminary land orders issued in England prior to 1836, first exercised their right of selection—priority of choice being determined by lot. The price paid for these preliminary land orders was twelve shillings per Town Acre. Some of the owners of these orders did not exercise their choice until within the last ten or fifteen years, and Town Acre 1037 is not yet selected.



Land order No. 325, originally issued to Mrs. Sarah Cornwell, dated 9th December 1865, has been deposited in the Land Office, but no claim has yet been made for the grant of the acre. The land-order contains the following clause:—"Hath paid for one lot of land, consisting of a town section of 1 acre; and a country section of 134 acres with a right of priority of choice, as provided in the regulations. So soon as the said land shall have been selected, you (the Resident Commissioner), are to put him, his agent, or assigns in possession thereof; and to procure a grant thereof to be made to him, his heirs, and assigns, subject to the laws and regulations of the Colony."

In the month of March, 1837, the balance of the 1,042 acres of Town Lands, beyond the 437 land-orders, viz:—605 acres was sold by auction, realising the prices named below:—

Acre.	Purchaser.	Acre.	Purchaser.		
1	N. A. Knox	17	C. G. Everard		
2	Charles Edmonds	18	S. A. Company		
3	W. H. Gray	19	Do.		
4	M. D. Hill	20	John Covey		
5	Wm. Bruce	21	T. G. Darton		
6	Lord Stuart de Rothsay	22	Oswald Smith		
7	Nathaniel Morphett	23	Robert Thomas		
8	G. Morphett and R. Addison	24	Do.		
9	Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell	25	S. A. Company		
10	S. A. Company	26	Governor Hindmarsh		
11	Do.	27	John Brown		
12	George Barnes	28	Robert Biddulph		
13		29	Do.		
14	John Rigg, jun.	30	Do.		
15	S. A. Company	31	Rev. J. Garden		
16	R. N. Burton	32	George Barnes		
Acre.	Purchaser.			Price.	
33	John Barton Hack, Adelaide	...	...	£5	5 0
34	Do.	...	...	4	12 3
35	Captain Berkeley, Adelaide	...	...	5	10 0
Acre.	Purchaser.	Acre.	Purchaser.		
36	Catherine Baguly	38	S. A. Company		
37	Governor Hindmarsh	39	S. G. Smith		
40	James Coltman, Adelaide	..	...	6	6 0
41	Robert Thomas, Adelaide	...	...	7	14 0
Acre.	Purchaser.	Acre.	Purchaser.		
42	{ Chosen prior to the sale	45	S. A. Company		
43		46	J. P. Nodin		
44	S. A. Company	47	Saml. Payne		
48	S. A. Company	...	...	7	11 0
49	S. Smith, Halifax	...	...	9	9 0

Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
50	Thomas Playford, Adelaide	...	...	...	£10 10 0
51	Robert Thomas, Adelaide	...	...	...	10 10 0
52	George Ormsby, Adelaide	...	...	...	9 5 0
53	Rev. C. B. Howard, Adelaide	...	...	...	12 2 0
54	Chas. Crippen				
55	Cornelius Birdseye				
56	Robert Thomas, Adelaide	...	...	...	12 2 0
57	Y. B. Hutchinson, Adelaide	...	...	...	9 5 0
58	Robert Thomas, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 16 0
59	M. D. Hill, London	...	...	...	8 16 0
60	William Henry Gray, Adelaide	...	...	...	11 11 0
61	Do.	...	...	...	14 14 0
62	Alex. Simpson				
63	W. H. Gray				
64	Do.	...	...	...	10 0 0
65	Do.	...	...	...	9 9 0
66	William Gover, London	...	...	...	8 10 0
67	R. K. Hill, Adelaide	...	...	...	7 7 0
68	Basil Sladden, Adelaide	...	...	...	7 7 0
69	Harry Hughlings, Halifax	...	...	...	7 7 0
70	Alex. Simpson				
71	C. G. Everard				
72	John Brown				
73	Robert Cock, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 18 0
74	Isaac Sladdon, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 2 0
75	Captain Berkeley, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 18 0
76	William Leigh, Little Aston, Staffordshire	...	...	...	10 0 0
77	S. A. Company				
78	Lieut. Finnis				
79	Wm. Stuckey				
80	Robert Cock, Adelaide	...	...	...	10 13 0
81	John Morphett, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 6 0
82	Robert Thomas, Adelaide	...	...	...	10 0 0
83	Robert Cock, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 18 0
84	Do.	...	...	...	10 10 0
85	John Morphett, Adelaide	...	...	...	10 10 0
86	Thomas Morris				
Acre.	Purchaser.	Acre.	Purchaser.		
87	S. A. Company	91	S. A. Company		
88	Do.	92	Do.		
89	Do.	93	Do.		
90	Do.	94	Do.		
95	John Barton Hack, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 2 0
96	Do.	...	...	...	7 14 0
97	Do.	...	...	...	8 10 0

Acre.	Purchaser.	Price.
98	John Barton Hack, Adelaide ...	£8 10 0
99	William Townsend	
100	Hindmarsh-square	
101	Do.	
102	John Rey and Lieut. Finniss	
103	Do	
104	Richard Sladden, Adelaide ...	6 18 0
105	William Pullen, R.N., Adelaide ...	8 10 0
106	Robert Gouger, Adelaide ...	8 2 0
107	Do. ...	11 11 0
108	R. B. Major	
109		
110	S. A. Company	
111	William Leigh, Little Aston, Staffordshire ...	10 0 0
112	Chosen prior to sale	
113	Osmond Gilles, Adelaide ...	8 10 0
114	Do. ...	9 0 0
115	Wm. Witham	
116	Light-square	
117	Do.	
118	Wm. Witham	
119	William Henry Gray, Adelaide ...	8 8 0
120	Do. ...	8 2 0
121	Do. ...	11 11 0
122	Do. ...	10 0 0
123	Do. ...	10 0 0
124	Henry Gouger	
125	G. F. Shipster	
126	S. Smith, Halifax ...	10 10 0
127	Captain Freeman, barque Tam o'Shanter ...	9 0 0
128	Do. ...	10 0 0
129	William Williams, Adelaide ...	9 5 0
130	H. Hughlings, Halifax ...	9 0 0
131	Robert Auld	
132	Light-square	
133	Do.	
134	John Cook	
135	His Excellency the Governor ...	8 0 0
136	William Gover, London ...	9 5 0
137	Chosen prior to sale	
138	Dr. William Wyatt, Adelaide ...	9 0 0
139	William Gover, London ..	11 7 0
140	Thomas Dyke	
141	John A. Smith	
142	Robert Cock, Adelaide ...	11 1 0

Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
143	John Hallett, Glenelg	...	...	...	£8 16 0
144	Smythit Sladden, Adelaide	...	...	...	9 5 0
145	Thomas Young Cotter, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 18 0
146	Dr. William Wyatt, Adelaide	...	..	...	9 8 0
147	Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell				
148	Hindmarsh-square				
149	Do.				
150					
151	John Barton Hack, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 10 0
152	Do.	...	...	...	8 10 0
153	Do.	...	...	...	9 0 0
154	Do.	...	...	...	8 0 0
155	S. A. Company				
156	W. G. Gover				
157	William Gover, London	...	...	...	8 18 0
158	William Croxall, Adelaide	...	...	...	7 14 0
159	William Pierce, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 2 0
160	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	7 7 0
161	Nathaniel A. Knox				
162	Hindmarsh-square				
163	Do.				
164	Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell				
165	Dr. W. Wyatt, Adelaide	...	...	...	9 0 0
166	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 2 0
167	Robert Cock, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 10 0
168	Do.				
169					
170	John Abel Smith				
171	Elizabeth Warren				
172	Do.	...	...	...	9 9 0
173	Dr. W. Wyatt, Adelaide	...	...	...	9 0 0
174	Captain Berkeley, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 16 0
175	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 2 0
176	Do.	...	...	...	7 7 0
177	Charles Curtis				
178	Light-square				
179	Do.				
180	Samuel Dendy				
181	S. Smith, Halifax	...	...	...	7 0 0
182	J. Simmonds, Kingscote, Kangaroo Island	...	...	...	7 14 0
183	Wm. Finke, Adelaide	...	...	...	7 0 0
184	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	..	8 10 0
185	Do.	...	...	...	8 2 0
186	Richard Street				
187	John Wright				



Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
188	John Wright	...	...	..	£8 10 0
189	Jonathan Crowther, Halifax	...	...	...	6 12 0
190	John Hallett, Glenelg	...	...	...	6 14 0
191	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 6 0
192	Captain Berkeley, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 12 0
193	John Abbott, Halifax	...	...	...	8 13 0
194	N. A. Knox				
195	Thomas Hardy				
196	W. H. Neale, Adelaide	...	...	..	8 0 0
197	Dr. Wright, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 18 0
198	Do.	...	...	...	7 7 0
199	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	7 0 0
200	Robert Cock, Adelaide	...	...	...	7 7 0
201	D. B. Major				
202	Do.				
203	Public Offices				
204	John Brown				
205	Do.				
206	H. Gouger				
207	His Excellency the Governor	...	...	...	7 7 0
208	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	7 7 0
209	C. E. Marchant, Halifax	...	...	...	8 2 0
210	R. Blundell				
211	G. Bishop				
212	T. H. Beare				
213	S. A. Company	...	...	...	8 0 0

Acre.	Purchaser.	Acre.	Purchaser.
214	S. A. Company	228	S. A. Company
215	Do.	229	R. Blundell
216	Captain Lipson	230	John Abel Smith
217	S. A. Company	231	Do.
218	R. N. Burton	232	Elizabeth Fisher
219	William Bruce	233	Do.
220	Thomas Mills	234	Miss M. A. C. Freeman
221	S. A. Company	235	Rowland Hill
222	Do.	236	Public Offices
223	Do.	237	Do.
224	Do.	238	S. A. Company and Edward Jerningham
225	Do.	239	S. A. Company
226	Do.	240	Do.
227	Do.		

Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
241	Dr. Wright, Adelaide	...	...	...	£7 14 0
242	Do.	...	...	...	8 2 0

Acre.	Purchaser.			Price.
243	W. H. Neale, Adelaide...	...	...	£10 14 0
244	William Bruce			
245	Rowland Hill			
246	John White, Port Adelaide	...	...	8 18 0
247	Captain Berkeley, Adelaide	...	...	10 10 0
248	G. S. Kingston, Adelaide	...	...	8 8 0
249	John Hallett, Glenelg	...	...	9 18 0
250	John White, Port Adelaide	...	...	9 5 0
251	James Coltman, Adelaide	...	...	12 12 0
252	John Wright			
253	William Bruce			
254	William J. Symonds			
255	G. S. Kingston	...	...	10 6 0
256	Elizabeth Dyer			
257	Clement Crisp, Adelaide	...	...	10 4 0
258	John White, Port Adelaide	...	...	9 4 0
259	Do.	...	...	9 16 0
260	George Morphett and Robert Addison			
261	W. G. Gover			
262	Do.			
263	T. & S. Wright, Adelaide	...	...	2 15 0
Acre.	Purchaser.	Acre.	Purchaser.	
264		273	S. A. Company	
265	Michael J. Blount	274	Do.	
266	Samuel Stephens	275	Do.	
267	S. G. Smith	276	Do.	
268	Victoria-square	277	Henry Gouger	
269	Do.	278	S. A. Company	
270	Edw. Jerningham	279		
271	John Abel Smith	280	S. A. Company	
272	Do.	281	Do.	
Acre.	Purchaser.			Price.
282	Rev. C. B. Howard, Adelaide	...	...	8 18 0
283	Thomas Gilbert, Glenelg	...	...	7 14 0
Acre.	Purchaser.	Acre.	Purchaser.	
284	Thomas Gilbert, Glenelg	335	Saml. Page	
285	John Wright	336	Victoria-square	
286	Do.	337	Do.	
287	Do.	338	S. Page	
288	Do.	339	F. Boucher	
289	S. A. Company	340	John Grainger	
290	Do.	341	John Morphett	
291	Do.	342	Wm. Benne't	
292	Do.	343	C. G. Everard	

Acre.	Purchaser.
293	S.A. Company
294	Do.
295	Do.
296	Do.
297	Miss Beare
298	S. A. Company
299	S. A. Company & F. Williams
300	S. A. Company
301	Do.
302	W. J. Symonds
303	C. G. Everard
304	Victoria-square
305	Do.
306	S. G. Smith
307	
308	Thos. Wilson
309	John Stewart
310	G. Bishop
311	N. A. Knox
312	Do.
313	O. Smith
314	Wm. Wright
315	Do.
316	C. W. Steuart
317	S. G. Smith
318	Do.
319	Do.
320	Thos. Whistler
321	John Langley
322	Rev. John Garden
323	T. Whistler
324	R. Blundell
325	Col. N. Bagnold
326	H. Hughlings
327	Abr. Borrodaile
328	F. Boucher
329	Jas. Trenow
330	Saml. Dendy
331	Rev. J. R. Stevenson
332	S. G. Smith
333	
334	John Wright

Acre.	Purchaser.
344	M. D. Hill
345	T. G. Darton
346	G. B. Strangways
347	Do.
348	Do.
349	S. A. Company
350	Do.
351	Do.
352	Do.
353	John Hibbort
354	Do.
355	Do.
356	John Wright
357	Do.
358	Edwd. Jerningham
359	Do.
360	John Wright
361	Do.
362	S. A. Company
363	Jas. Rudge
364	S. A. Company
365	Do.
366	O. Gilles
367	
368	O. Smith
369	M. D. Hill
370	C. G. Everard & S. A. Co.
371	Thos. Wilson
372	Do.
373	John Stewart
374	Francis Wilson
375	Edward Jerningham
376	Victoria-square
377	Do.
378	Trimmer & Grainger
379	G. R. Smith
380	Do.
381	Sir J. Malcolm
382	
383	Thos. Gilbert
384	F. Boucher
385	C. C. Lewis

Acre.	Purchaser.	Price.
386	Abraham Borradaile, London	... £10 2 0
387	Robert Fisher, Adelaide	... 8 16 0
388	John White, Port Adelaide	... 8 16 0

Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
389	John White, Port Adelaide	...	...	...	£8 6 0
390	Do.	...	...	...	9 0 0
391	Do.	..	...	...	10 10 0
392	George Griffen				
393					
394	W. H. Gray, Adelaide ...	...	...	...	8 18 0
395	Samuel Stephens, Kingscote, Kangaroo Island	...		...	6 0 0
396	Do.	...		...	9 0 0
397	S. Smith, Halifax ...	...	...	...	7 14 0
398	Robert Fisher, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 10 0
399	H. Emmett, Halifax ...	...	...	...	8 10 0
400	William Stuckey				
401					
402	J. Sandford, London ...	...	...	...	8 8 0
403	William Field, R.N., Brig Rapid	...		...	8 18 0
404	William Leigh, Little Aston, Staffordshire	...		...	9 9 0
405	J. Sandford, London ...	...	...	...	9 5 0
Acre.	Purchaser.	Acre.	Purchaser.		
406	John Wright and W. R. Rayne	419	S. A. Company		
407	S. A. Company	420	Do.		
408	Public Offices	421	Do.		
409	Do.	422	Do.		
410	S. A. Company	423	Do.		
411	Edward Moore	424	Do.		
412	Do.	425	Rev. Jno. Garden		
413	Do.	426			
414	Thomas Hardy	427	John Wright		
415	Rev. J. R. Stevenson	428	John Hibbert		
416	G. B. Strangways	429	Do.		
417	Do.	430	O. Gilles		
418		431	A. Borradaile		
Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
432	Abraham Borradaile, London	...	...	...	8 8 0
433	O. Gilles, Adelaide ...	...	...	...	7 0 0
434	Do.	...	...	...	8 0 0
435	John Barton Hack, Adelaide	...	...	...	7 7 0
436	John Stewart				
437	S. A. Company				
438	S. A. Company	...	...	...	9 0 0
439	Do.	...	...	...	9 0 0
440	Do.	...	...	...	9 0 0
441	Do.	...	..	...	10 10 0
442	Do.	...	...	...	8 10 0
443	Do.	...	...	...	8 0 0



Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
444	G. B. Strangways				
445	John Gouger				
446	Thomas Hardy				
447	Do.				
448	Samuel Chapman, Adelaide	...	...	...	£7 14 0
449	A. Barker, Brig Rapid	...	...	...	7 12 0
450	William Chatfield, Brig Rapid	...	...	...	8 18 0
451	John Brown				
452	C. Jas. Heath				
453	C. Jas. Heath				
454	John Brown				
455	John Brown, Adelaide	...	...	...	7 14 0
456	Do.	...	...	...	8 2 0
457	William Finke, Adelaide	...	...	...	7 7 0
458	Joseph Middleton, Adelaide	...	..	...	7 0 0
459	Henry Emmett, Halifax	...	...	...	8 2 0
460	R. W. Birch				
461	John Stewart				
462	J. T. Nichol, Halifax	...	..	...	9 7 0
463	J. Chegwin, H.M.S. Buffalo	..	...	...	6 6 0
464	Samuel Stephens, Kingscote, Kangaroo Island			...	6 12 0
465	Stephen Blunden, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 0 0
466	John White, Port Adelaide	...	...	..	6 6 0
467	Do.	...	...	...	7 10 0
468	Do.	...	...	...	8 0 0
469	Do.	...	...	...	9 18 0
470	Do.	...	...	...	6 6 0
471	Do.	...	...	...	6 18 0
472	Do.	...	...	...	6 10 0
473	William Field, R.N., Brig Rapid	...	...	...	6 12 0
474	Robert Bristow, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 10 0
475	George Barnes				
476	Whitmore-square				
477	Do.				
478	William Miller				
479	George Middleton, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 12 0
480	Philip Lee, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 15 0
481	Harry Hughlings, Halifax	...	...	...	6 6 0
482	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 0 0
483	Do.	...	...	...	6 12 0
484	Samuel Stephens				
485	S. A. Company				
486	William V. Brown, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 6 0
487	Edward Surflin, Port Adelaide	...	...	...	6 18 0
488	Captain Freeman, Barque Tam o' Shanter	...	...	...	7 0 0

Acre.	Purchaser.					Price.
489	George Friend, Adelaide	...	...	...	...	6 6 0
490	William Gover, London	...	...	...	...	6 6 0
491	Edward English					
492	Hurtle-square					
493	Do.					
494	G. B. Strangways					
495	S. A. Company	...	...	...	...	6 6 0
496	Do.	...	...	...	...	5 10 0
497	Do.	...	...	...	...	6 6 0
498	Do.	...	...	...	...	6 6 0
499	Do.	...	...	...	...	6 6 0
500	S. A. Company and William Townsend					
501	Do.					
502	J. H. Fisher	...	...	...	...	6 6 0
503	Do.	...	...	...	...	6 18 0
504	Do.	...	...	...	...	6 6 0
505	Do.	...	...	...	...	7 5 0
506	J. H. Fisher and R. Street					
507	J. H. Fisher and Ed. Trimmer					
508	J. H. Fisher	...	...	...	...	5 10 0
509	Do.	...	...	...	...	6 6 0
510	Do.	...	...	...	...	6 18 0
511	Do.	...	...	...	...	6 12 0
512	S. A. Company					
513	Do.					
514	Do.	...	...	...	...	7 12 0
515	Do.	...	...	...	...	8 8 0
516	Do.	...	...	...	...	8 0 0
517	Do.	...	...	...	...	6 12 0
518	Do.	...	...	...	...	11 0 0
519	O. Gilles					
520	Hurtle-square					
521	Do.					
522	Francis Wilson					
523	Rev. C. B. Howard, Adelaide	...	...	...	...	7 14 0
524	Wm. Leith, Little Aston, Staffordshire	...	...	...	...	6 6 0
525	Do.	...	...	...	...	6 6 0
526	Isaac Breaker, Adelaide	...	...	...	...	6 6 0
527	Robert Black, Adelaide	...	...	...	...	7 14 0
628	C. J. Pharazyn					
529	F. Boucher					
530	Robert Gouger, Adelaide	...	...	...	...	6 0 0
231	Wm. Field, R.N., Brig Rapid	...	...	...	...	6 6 0
532	John Stuckey, Adelaide	...	...	...	...	6 0 0
533	C. G. Everard, Glenelg	...	...	...	...	6 0 0

Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
534	C. G. Everard, Glenelg	...	...	...	6 0 0
535	S. A. Company				
536	Whitmore-square				
537	Do.				
538	Wm. Edmonds				
539	William Pierce, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 6 0
540	Jonathan Crowther, Halifax	...	...	...	5 5 0
541	John White, Port Adelaide	...	...	...	5 5 0
542	O. Gilles	...	...	...	6 0 0
543	Do.	...	...	...	6 12 0
544	F. Harman				
545	G. Barnes				
546	Do. Adelaide	...	...	...	5 10 0
547	John Abbott, Halifax	...	...	...	5 5 0
548	William Lee, Little Aston, Staffordshire	...	...	...	5 10 0
549	Do. Do. Do.	...	...	...	5 10 0
550	Richard Logan, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 10 0
551	Thos. Freeman				
552	Whitmore-square				
553	Do.				
554	Robert Auld				
555	C. G. Everard, Glenelg	...	...	...	5 10 0
556	Do. Do.	...	...	...	5 15 0
557	John Stuckey, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 15 0
558	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 0 0
559	Do. Do.	...	...	...	7 0 0
560					
561	S. A. Company				
562	Governor Hindmarsh	...	...	...	5 10 0
563	J. Chegwin, H.M.S. Buffalo	...	...	...	6 0 0
564	Governor Hindmarsh	...	...	...	5 5 0
565	C. B. Fisher, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 5 0
566	Jonathan Crowther, Halifax	...	...	...	5 5 0
567	Governor Hindmarsh				
568	Hurtle-square				
569	Do.				
570	Thomas Whistler				
571	Samuel Stephens, Kingscote, Kangaroo Island	...	...	...	5 5 0
572	Do.	...	...	...	5 5 0
573	S. A. Company	...	...	...	5 5 0
574	Do.	...	...	...	5 5 0
575	Do.	...	...	...	7 7 0
576	Do.				
577	Do.				
578	John Barton Hack, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 5 0

Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
579	John Barton Hack, Adelaide	...	...	...	£5 5 0
580	Do.	...	...	...	5 5 0
581	Do.	...	...	...	5 5 0
582	John Morphett, Adelaide	...	...	...	7 12 0
583	G. Morphett and R. Addison				
584	John Bright				
485	James Chambers, Adelaide	...	...	...	7 14 0
586	John Barton Hack, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 18 0
587	Do.	...	...	...	7 11 0
588	Do.	...	...	...	7 4 0
589	Do.	...	...	...	7 19 0
590	S. A. Company				
591	Do.				
592	Do.	...	...	...	5 10 0
593	Do.	...	...	...	5 10 0
594	Colonel Light, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 10 0
595	Do.	...	...	...	5 10 0
596	Do.	...	...	...	5 10 0
597	Do.	...	...	...	5 10 0
598	John Stewart				
599	N. A. Knox				
600	Governor Hindmarsh	...	...	...	5 15 0
601	Do.	...	...	...	5 10 0
602	Benjamin Wickham, Glenelg		...	...	5 10 0
603	Wm. Field, R.N., Brig Rapid		...	...	5 5 0
604	Soloman Welman, Adelaide		...	...	5 10 0
605	John Morphett, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 15 0
606	Rev. John Garden, J. Morphett and J. Rudge				
607	Joseph Davis				
608	John Finch, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 5 0
609	Benjamin Wickham, Glenelg		...	...	5 10 0
610	Captain Berkeley, Adelaide		...	...	5 5 0
611	Giles Abbott, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 5 0
612	John Morphett, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 0 0
613	Do.	...	...	..	6 0 0
614	Rev. J. Garden				
615	O. Smith				
616	H. Emmett, Halifax	...	...	...	5 10 0
617	Isaac Emery, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 5 0
618	C. B. Fisher, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 15 0
619	Captain Linnington, Ship, John Ranwick			...	5 0 0
620	Do.			...	5 0 0
621	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 5 0
622	John White, Port Adelaide	...	...	...	7 7 0
623	Isaac Emery, Adelaide	...	...	..	6 12 0



Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
624	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	£5 12 0
625	Do.	...	...	...	5 0 0
626	Colonel Light, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 15 0
627	Do.	...	...	...	4 10 0
628	B. T. Finnis, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 15 0
629	Thomas Gilbert, Glenelg	...	...	...	5 0 0
630	John Morphett, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 0 0
631	Do.	...	...	...	6 6 0
632	James Jackson, H.M.S. Buffalo	...	...	...	4 16 0
633	Do.	...	...	...	5 5 0
634	Colonel Light, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 18 0
635	Y. B. Hutchinson, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 0 0
636	Robert Gouger, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 0 0
637	Do.	...	...	...	5 15 0
638	S. A. Company				
639	Do.				
640	James Fairlie, London	...	...	...	5 15 0
641	M. D. Hill, London	...	...	...	5 5 0
642	John Brown, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 0 0
643	Colonel Light, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 0 0
644	C. B. Fisher, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 0 0
645	Do.	...	...	...	5 10 0
646					
647					
648	Warwick Langley, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 5 0
649	Do.	...	...	...	5 5 0
650	Colonel Light, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 15 0
651	C. B. Fisher, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 5 0
652	John Barton Hack, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 10 0
653	Do.	...	...	...	5 15 0
654	Do.				
655	J. B. Hack and S. A. Company				
656	Do.	Adelaide	...	...	6 0 0
657	Do.	Do.	...	...	5 15 0
658	Do.	Do.	...	...	6 6 0
659	Do.	Do.	...	...	6 12 0
660	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	9 0 0
661	John Bright				
662	N. A. Knox				
663	Do.	Adelaide	...	...	8 0 0
664	John Barton Hack, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 6 0
665	Do.	...	...	...	6 12 0
666	Do.	...	...	...	6 18 0
667	Do.	...	...	...	6 12 0
668	J. B. Hack and F. Boucher				

Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
669	J. B. Hack and S. A. Company				
670	Do.	...	...	...	£6 18 0
671	William Williams, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 12 0
672	John Hallett, Glenelg	...	...	...	6 6 0
673	Do.	...	...	...	6 12 0
674	Do.	...	...	...	6 12 0
675	Alfred Hardy, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 12 0
676	Edward Chance				
677	R. W. Robinson, jun.				
678	C. B. Fisher, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 0 0
679	Do.	...	...	...	6 6 0
680	William Gover, London	...	...	...	5 10 0
681	Robert Gouger, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 6 0
682	M. D. Hill				
683	James Fairlie				
684	N. A. Knox				
685	Anthony Jackson				
686	G. R. Smith				
687	Do. Adelaide	...	...	...	6 6 0
688	Do. Do.	...	...	...	6 12 0
689	William Black, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 6 0
690	Rev. C. B. Howard, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 10 0
691	Benjamin Wickham, Glenelg	...	...	...	5 5 0
692	O. Gilles				
693	Dr. William Wyatt, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 0 0
694	Do.	...	...	...	5 5 0
695	John Chapman, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 5 0
696	Rev. C. B. Howard, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 5 0
697	John Tevelin, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 5 0
698	Edward Stephens, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 5 0
699	Do.	...	...	...	5 5 0
700	Thomas Wilson				
701	Henry Gouger and William Bennett				
702	T. G. Darton				
703	Giles Abbott, sen., Adelaide	...	...	...	8 16 0
704	George Brown, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 2 0
705	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 0 0
706	Basil Sladden, Adelaide	...	...	...	8 0 0
707	Jane Botting				
708	John Hallett				
709	W. R. Payne				
710	Robert Cock, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 6 0
711	George Roberts, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 6 0
712	John Tevelin, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 15 0
713	Do.	...	...	...	6 6 0

714	Robert Cock, Adelaide	...	...	...	£6	0	0
715	Do.	...	...	...	6	6	0
716	R. Blundell						
717	John Grainger						
718	James Chittleborough, Adelaide	...	...	...	5	5	0
719	Samuel Chapman, Adelaide	...	...	...	5	5	0
720	Giles Abbott, jun., Adelaide	...	...	...	5	5	0
721	Isaac Emery, Adelaide	...	...	...	5	5	0
722	W. H. Gray, Adelaide	...	...	...	5	5	0
723	John Crowther, Halifax	...	...	...	5	5	0
724	John Morphet						
725	George Barnes						
726	Colonel Light, Adelaide	...	...	...	5	0	0
727	W. H. Gray, Adelaide	...	...	...	6	10	0
728	Colonel Light, Adelaide	...	...	...	5	0	0
729	Robert Thomas, Adelaide	...	...	...	5	5	0
730	His Excellency the Governor	...	...	...	5	5	0
731	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	7	5	0
732	Do.						
733	John Brown						
734	Do. Adelaide	...	...	...	5	5	0
735	John Abbott, Halifax	...	...	...	5	15	0
736	Captain Berkeley, Halifax	...	...	...	5	10	0
737	Do.	...	...	...	6	0	0
738	William Williams, Halifax	...	...	...	6	0	0
739	Rev. Jno. Garden						
740	William Field, R.N., Brig Rapid	...	...	...	5	5	0
741	W. H. Gray, Adelaide	...	...	...	5	0	0
742							
743	Geo. Curtis						
744	S. A. Company	...	...	...	8	8	0
745	Francis Wilson						
746	James Chittleborough, Adelaide	...	...	...	8	0	0
747	John Woodford, Adelaide	...	...	...	5	10	0
748	S. F. Bennett						
749							
750	Giles Abbott, jun., Adelaide	...	...	...	6	6	0
751	Samuel Chapman, Adelaide	...	...	...	5	15	0
752	Captain Berkeley, Adelaide	...	...	...	5	5	0
753	S. A. Company	...	...	...	5	5	0
754	Do.	...	...	...	5	5	0
755	Do.	...	...	...	5	5	0
756	John Morphet						
757	O. Gilles						
758	John Tevelin, Adelaide	...	...	...	5	5	0
759	Isaac Emery, Adelaide	...	...	...	5	10	0

Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
760	Colonel Light, Adelaide	...	...	...	£5 0 0
761	J. Chegwin, H.M.S. Buffalo	...	...	...	5 5 0
762	S. A. Company	...	...	...	5 5 0
763	Robert Cock, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 15 0
764	His Excellency the Governor	...	...	...	5 5 0
765	Colonel Light, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 0 0
766	Cornelius Birdseye, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 0 0
767	G. O. Ormsby, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 0 0
768	S. A. Company	...	...	...	6 0 0
769	Do.	...	...	...	7 12 0
770	His Excellency the Governor	...	...	...	5 5 0
771	John Morphet	...	...	...	4 15 0
772	Henry Emmett, Halifax	...	...	...	5 0 0
773	William Coxall, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 18 0
774	Captain Freeman, Barque Tam o'Shanter	...	...	...	5 5 0

Acre.	Purchaser.	Acre.	Purchaser.
775	Governor Hindmarsh	785	Governor Hindmarsh
776	Do.	786	Do.
777	Do.	787	Wm. Field, R.N.
778	Governor Hindmarsh and Thomas Young Cotter	788	T. Y. Cotter
779	John Brown	789	O. Gilles
780	Do.	790	Do.
781	S. A. Company	791	Do.
782	Captain Berkeley	792	D. B. Major
783	Governor Hindmarsh	793	Thos. Morris
784	Do.	794	Captain Freeman

Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
795	Governor Hindmarsh	...	...	...	£5 10 0
796	Captain Berkeley, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 18 0
797	Governor Hindmarsh	...	...	...	4 3 0
798	Henry Hewitt, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 16 0
799	S. A. Company	...	...	...	4 10 0
800	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 16 0
801	Henry Osborne, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 5 0
802	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 0 0
803	S. A. Company	...	...	...	4 4 0
804	George Curtis	...	...	...	
805	Y. B. Hutchinson, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 13 0
806	Edward Stephens, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 6 0
807	Do.	...	...	...	3 3 0
808	Do.	...	...	...	3 16 0
809	John White, Port Adelaide	...	...	...	4 4 0
810	Do.	...	...	...	3 6 0



Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
811	John White, Port Adelaide	...	...	...	£3 6 0
812	Do.	...	...	...	3 3 0
813	Dr. Wright, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 6 0
814	Wellington-square				
815	Do.				
816	Dr. Wright, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 6 0
817	Samuel Stephens, Kingscote, Kangaroo Island	...	...	...	3 3 0
818	Do.	Do.	...	...	3 3 0
819	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 0 0
820	John White, Port Adelaide	...	...	...	4 4 0
821	Samuel Stephens, Kingscote, Kangaroo Island	...	...	...	3 3 0
822	Do.	...	...	...	2 18 0
823	Captain Berkeley, Adelaide	...	...	...	2 10 0
824	James Chambers, Adelaide	...	...	...	2 4 0
825	His Excellency the Governor	...	...	...	2 18 0
826	S. A. Company	...	...	...	4 4 0
827	Do.	...	...	...	3 15 0
828	John Barton Hack, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 6 0
829	James Chambers, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 3 0
830	Captain Berkeley, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 12 0
831	Samuel Stephens, Kingscote, Kangaroo Island	...	...	...	2 2 0
832	Do.	...	...	...	3 0 0
833	John Barton Hack, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 3 0
834	Do.	...	...	...	2 10 0
835	Do.	...	...	...	2 14 0
836	Do.	...	...	...	3 6 0
837	Do.	...	...	...	4 12 0
838	Wellington-square.				
839	Do.				
840	John White, Port Adelaide	...	...	...	4 16 0
841	Do.	...	...	...	3 9 0
842	Do.	...	...	...	3 9 0
843	Do.	...	...	...	2 2 0
844	Do.	...	...	...	4 2 0
845	C. B. Fisher, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 18 0
846	Do.	...	...	...	2 10 0
847	Do.	...	...	...	2 17 0
848	Do.	...	...	...	4 2 0
849	G. Morphett and R. Addison				
850	Captain Freeman, Barque Tam O'Shanter	...	...	...	3 3 0
851	C. W. Stewart, Glenelg	...	...	...	3 3 0
852	Do.	...	...	...	3 15 0
853	John White, Port Adelaide	...	...	...	4 16 0
854	Do.	...	...	...	3 3 0
855	John Brown, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 9 0

Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
856	John Brown, Adelaide	...	...	...	£3 9 0
857	W. M. Higgins				
858	Wellington-square				
959	Do.				
860	John Barton Hack, Adelaide	...	...	...	6 12 0
861	Do.	...	...	...	6 6 0
862	Do.	...	...	...	3 6 0
863	Do.	...	...	...	4 8 0
864	Do.	...	...	...	5 10 0
865	S. A. Company	...	...	...	5 10 0
866	Do.	...	...	...	4 4 0
867	Do.	...	...	...	4 10 0
868	Do.	...	...	...	4 10 0
869	Do.	...	...	...	5 10 0
870	Do.	...	...	...	6 0 0
871	Do.	...	...	...	6 12 0
872	Robert Horsall	...	...	...	6 6 0
873	S. A. Company	...	...	...	3 6 0
874	Robert Horsall, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 4 0
875	S. A. Company	...	...	...	4 0 0
876	Do.	...	...	...	4 0 0
877	Do.	...	...	...	4 10 0
878	Daniel Simpson, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 10 0
879	Do.	...	...	...	4 4 0
880	Do.	...	...	...	4 4 0
881	S. A. Company	...	...	...	4 0 0
882	Samuel Dendy				
883	John Morphet				
884	Daniel Simpson, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 10 0
885	John Brown, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 8 0
886	Do.	...	...	...	3 13 0
887	Daniel Simpson, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 0 0
888	John White, Port Adelaide	...	...	...	4 16 0
889	C. W. Stewart, Glenelg	...	...	...	4 14 0
890	Do.	...	...	...	3 13 0
891	Robert Thomas, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 3 0
892	Sir J. Malcolm				
893	C. B. Fisher, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 9 0
894	Do.	...	...	...	4 16 0
895	Henry Hewitt, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 4 0
896	S. A. Company	...	...	...	3 0 0
897	Robert Thomas, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 3 0
898	S. A. Company	...	...	...	3 0 0
899	Captain Freeman, Barque Tam O'Shanter	...	...	...	3 3 0
900	John Woodford, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 0 0

Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
901	Samuel Stephens, Kingscote, Kangaroo Island	...	...	...	£5 0 0
902	Do.	...	...	...	3 10 0
903	Do.	...	...	...	3 3 0
904	Captain Wright, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 0 0
905	Do.	...	...	...	3 10 0
906	Do.	...	...	...	4 15 0
907	S. A. Company	...	...	...	3 12 0
908	Do.	...	...	...	3 0 0
909	Do.	...	...	...	3 0 0
910	Do.	...	...	...	3 0 0
911	Do.	...	...	...	3 15 0
912	Do.	...	...	...	4 0 0
913	John Barton Hack, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 4 0
914	Do.	...	...	...	3 0 0
915	Do.	...	...	...	3 15 0
916	Do.	...	...	...	4 0 0
917	Do.	...	...	...	3 0 0
918	Do.	...	...	...	4 4 0
919	Captain Wright	...	...	...	4 10 0
920	Do.	...	...	...	3 0 0
921	Do.	...	...	...	3 0 0
922	Samuel Stephens, Kingscote, Kangaroo Island	...	...	...	3 6 0
923	Do.	...	...	...	4 6 0
924	Do.	...	...	...	4 14 0
925	Daniel Simpson, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 0 0
926	South Australian Company,	...	...	...	3 0 0
927	Do.	...	...	...	3 0 0
928	George East, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 3 0
929	Robert Bristow, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 10 0
930	Do.	...	...	...	3 10 0
931	C. B. Fisher, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 15 0
932	Do.	...	...	...	4 12 0
933	George East, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 9 0
934	O. Gilles, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 0 0
935	Giles Abbott, jun., Adelaide	...	...	...	3 3 0
936	Do.	...	...	...	3 3 0
937	W. V. Brown, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 3 0
938	S. A. Company	...	...	...	4 10 0
939	Do.	...	...	...	4 10 0
940	W. H. Gray, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 0 0
941	S. A. Company	...	...	...	3 0 0
942	Philip Lee, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 3 0
943	S. A. Company	...	...	...	3 0 0
944	John White, Port Adelaide	...	...	...	3 15 0
945	Do.	...	...	...	4 3 0

Acre.	Purchaser.				Price.
946	John White, Port Adelaide	...	...	...	£3 6 0
947	W. H. Gray, Adelaide ..	...	...	...	3 3 0
948	B. T. Finniss, Adelaide	...	...	...	3 3 0
949	S. A. Company	...	...	...	3 0 0
950	Do.	...	...	...	4 4 0
951	Do.	...	...	...	4 10 0
952	John Hallett, Glenelg	...	...	...	3 6 0
953	S. A. Company	...	...	...	3 0 0
954	Do.	...	...	...	3 0 0
955	C. G. Everard, Glenelg	...	...	...	3 3 0
956	Harry Hughlings, Halifax	...	...	...	4 4 0
Acre.	Purchaser.	Acre.	Purchaser.		
957	Rev. J. Garden	961	S. A. Company		
958	S. A. Company	962	Do.		
959	Do.	963	O. Smith		
960	Do.	964	Governor Hindmarsh		
965	Robert Cock, Adelaide ...	...	...	...	6 12 0
966	Do. ...	...	...	...	6 0 0
967	Y. B. Hutchinson, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 4 0
968	Stephen Paris, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 4 0
Acre.	Purchaser.	Acre.	Purchaser.		
969	John Wright	972	Henry Gouger		
970	Trimmer and Grainger	973	William Miller		
971	R. Blundell	974	John Morphet		
975	R. N. Burton				
976	John Morphet	...	...	...	10 0 0
977	O. Gilles				
978	James B. Bevington				
979	John Rigg, jun.				
980	O. Gilles				
981	Do. ...	...	...	...	4 5 0
982	James Adams, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 4 0
983	Stephen Paris, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 0 0
984	William Jacob, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 14 0
985	Jno. Abel Smith				
986	Do.				
987	Do.				
988	John Wright				
989	Do.				
990	John Barton Hack, Adelaide	...	...	...	4 8 0
991	Robert Cock, Adelaide ...	...	...	...	6 0 0
992	Do. ...	...	...	...	5 5 0
993	Governor Hindmarsh ...	...	...	...	4 12 0
994	William Jacob, Adelaide	...	...	...	5 0 0
995	Do.	...	...	...	6 0 0



Acre.	Purchaser.			Price.
996	John Cannan, Adelaide	...	...	£4 10 0
997	Samuel Stephens, Kingscote, Kangaroo Island	...	...	5 10 0
998	Do.	...	...	5 0 0
999	Do.	...	...	4 12 0
1000	Do.	...	...	5 0 0
1001	C. B. Fisher, Adelaide	...	...	5 5 0
1002	Thomas Nicholson, Adelaide	...	...	6 0 0
1003	Captain Freeman, Barque Tam O'Shanter	...	...	7 5 0
1004	John Barton Hack, Adelaide	...	...	5 0 0
1005	Do.	...	...	5 5 0
1006	Do.	...	...	5 0 0
1007	Do.	...	...	5 0 0
1008	Do.	...	...	5 5 0
1009	Do.	...	...	6 0 0
1010	J. B. Hack and Thomas Wilson			
1011	N. A. Knox			
1012	John Barton Hack, Adelaide	...	...	5 5 0
1013	Do.	...	...	5 0 0
1014	Do.	...	...	5 5 0
1015	Do.	...	...	5 10 0
1016	Do.	...	...	5 5 0
1017	Do.	...	...	5 10 0
1018	Do.	...	...	5 15 0
1019	William Jacob, Adelaide	...	...	6 0 0
1020	James Jackson, H.M.S. Buffalo	...	...	5 15 0
1021	Samuel Stephens, Kingscote, Kangaroo Island	...	...	6 0 0
1022	Do.	...	...	6 12 0
1023	Do.	...	...	6 18 0
1024	Do.	...	...	7 5 0
1025	John Cannan, Adelaide	...	...	7 7 0
1026	Alfred Hardy, Adelaide	...	...	7 14 0
1027	G. S. Kingston, Adelaide	...	...	6 18 0
1028	Charles Mann, Adelaide	...	...	9 9 0
1029	John Brown, Adelaide	...	...	10 0 0
1030	Thomas Gilbert, Adelaide	...	...	11 0 0
1031	Do.	...	...	13 0 0

Acre.	Purchaser.	Acre.	Purchaser.
1032		1038	
1033		1039	
1034		1040	John Morphett
1035		1041	
1036		1042	Osmond Gilles
1037			

## APPENDIX G.

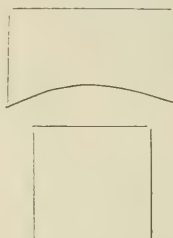
Plan of Victoria Square from the Map of Adelaide deposited in the Surveyor-General's Office, showing the position of the Cathedral Acre. (*See page 123.*)

		202 Corporation Acre.	King Wm-st.	203		
239	238	Public 237 Offices.		Public 236 Offices.	235	234

Franklin Street.

Flinders Street.

266	267
307	306



270	271
303	302

Grote Street.

Wakefield Street.

334	335
370	378

Victoria

Square



338	339
375	374

Gouger Street.

Angas Street.

406	407	Public 408 Offices.
		453

King Wm-st.

Public 409 Offices.	410	411
452		

## APPENDIX H.

Population of the Province of South Australia and of the City of Adelaide since 1836 :—

Year.	Population of South Australia.	Adelaide.
1836	941	941
1837	2,220	1,700
1838	5,374	4,000
1840	14,630	8,480
1844	17,366	6,107
1846	22,390	7,413
1850	63,700	14,577
1855	85,821	18,259
1861	126,830	18,303
1866	163,452	23,229
1871	185,626	27,208
1876	225,477	31,573
1877	237,481	31,573*

\* This number was taken from the census of March, 1876. The population at this time is considerably greater.

March 31, 1878.

## APPENDIX I.

The following statement shows the value of assessments on City properties from 1852 to 1877 inclusive :—

Total Annual Value.			Total Annual Value.		
1852 ...	...	£136,800	1865 ...	...	£166,186
1853 ...	...	112,100	1866 ...	...	171,238
1854 ...	...	130,684	1867 ...	...	181,388
1855 ...	...	148,504	1868 ...	...	185,494
1856 ...	...	160,598	1869 ...	...	201,511
1857 ...	...	189,514	1870 ...	...	209,717
1858 ...	...	182,682	1871 ...	...	212,841
1859 ...	...	193,636	1872 ...	...	209,245
1860 ...	...	165,824	1873 ...	...	212,248
1861 ...	...	162,777	1874 ...	...	216,991
1862 ...	...	148,651	1875 ...	...	225,086
1863 ...	...	150,727	1876 ...	...	239,355
1864 ...	...	160,915	1877 ...	...	263,632

## APPENDIX J.

The following is a list of the Mayors, Aldermen, Councillors, Commissioners, and Town Clerks, from the first creation of a Corporate body for the City to the present time :—

1840 to 1841. Mayors.	1840 to 1841. Aldermen.	1840 to 1841. Councillors.
J. H. Fisher.	J. H. Fisher, A. H. Davis, M. Smillie, G. Stevenson.	N. Hailes, John Brown, C. Mann, J. Hallett, W. Blyth, W. G. Lambert, H. Watson, T. Wilson, E. Rowlands, E. W. Andrews, J. Frew, W. H. Neale, S. East, W. Sanders, J. Y. Wakeham.
1841 to 1842.		
J. H. Fisher.	G. Stevenson, T. Wilson, W. Peacock, J. H. Fisher.	N. Hailes, I. Nonmus, H. Mildred, E. Davy, R. F. Macgeorge, J. Nowland, J. Y. Wakeham, J. Norman, W. H. Burford, C. Birdseye, W. Paxton, A. Birrell, A. Murray, A. Macdougall, W. G. Lambert.
1842 to September 1843.		
Mayors.	Aldermen.	Councillors.
T. Wilson.	T. Wilson, George Morphett, W. Peacock, Ed. Trimmer.	A. L. Elder, J. Brown, C. Mann, W. W. Hughes, H. Mildred, A. Birrell, J. Nowland, J. F. Duff, R. E. Borrow, J. Baker, R. F. Macgeorge, H. W. Phillips, W. G. Lambert, Jacob Hagen.
1840 to 1843.		
Town Clerk, D. Spence.		
1849 to 1852.		
City Commissioners.	Clerk to the City Commissioners.	
Captain A. H. Freeling, R.E. ; S. Davenport, F. S. Dutton, W. Blyth, R. F. Newland, W. Wyatt.	E. S. Webber.	



## 1852.

## Mayors.

J. H. Fisher.

## Aldermen.

P. Sherwin, W. Paxton, P. Cumming, J. M. Solomon.

## Councillors.

H. C. Beevor, F. Haire, J. Slatter, J. Breaker, D. Fisher, F. H. Faulding, E. Lawson, E. B. W. Glandfield, S. Stocks, R. A. Fiveash, C. G. E. Platts, J. H. Fisher.

## 1852-3.

J. H. Fisher.

J. Hall, J. M. Solomon, W. Paxton, P. Sherwin.

H. C. Beevor, J. H. Fisher, E. B. W. Glandfield, F. Haire, E. Lawson, A. Hay, C. G. E. Platts, J. G. Witt, G. Young, R. A. Fiveash, D. Fisher, J. Slatter.

## 1853-4.

J. H. Fisher.

J. Hall, J. M. Solomon, W. Paxton, P. Sherwin, T. Reynolds, J. Lazar, J. Waterman.

D. Fisher, L. Egan, R. A. Fiveash, F. Haire, E. B. W. Glandfield, A. Hay, E. Lawson, C. G. E. Platts, J. G. Witt, G. Young, J. H. Fisher, T. Y. Cotter, T. Reynolds.

## 1854-5.

J. Hall.

J. H. Richman, J. Hall, E. B. W. Glandfield, J. Lazar.

J. Stewart, W. J. Cox, J. Harman, J. Martin, J. M. Linklater, A. Hay, L. Egan, W. Field, E. Lawson, T. Futch, J. G. Witt, C. G. E. Platts.

## 1855-6

J. Lazar.

E. B. W. Glandfield, J. Lazar, J. Hall, J. H. Richman.

W. J. Cox, T. Futch, L. Egan, J. Harman, W. A. Hughes, E. Lawson, J. M. Linklater, J. Martin, T. Powell, J. Stewart, F. W. Thomas, J. G. Witt, S. Mason, P. Cumming, H. D. Hilton, R. Hall, W. Baldwin.

1856-7.		
Mayor.	Aldermen.	Councillors.
J. Lazar.	J. H. Richman, J. Hall, E. B. W. Glandfield, W. Elliott, H. Higgin- son, H. W. Peryman.	J. Kellett, W. J. Cox, J. G. Witt, F. W. Thomas, W. Baldwin, J. Martin, S. Goode, T. W. Sabben, J. W. Hugall, W. Osborne, J. Williams, H. D. Hilton, J. Clark.
1857-8.		
J. Lazar.	W. Elliott, E. W. Wright, E. B. W. Glandfield, J. Lazar.	J. Williams, W. Osborne, J. Wyatt, R. Birrell, T. W. Sabben, S. Goode, W. Bald- win, F. W. Thomas, H. D. Hilton, J. W. Hugall, J. Clark, W. J. Cox.
1858-9.		
T. W. Sabben.* E. W. Wright.†	J. Lazar, E. W. Wright, E. B. W. Glandfield, W. El- liott.	R. Cottrell, F. W. Thomas, J. Williams, W. Osborne, W. Baldwin, R. O. Fox, R. Birrell, W. J. Cox, G. Parnell, A. H. Gouge, W. Hubble, J. W. Hugall.
1859-60.		
E. B. W. Glandfield.	J. Colton, W. J. Cox, G. P. Harris, E. B. W. Glandfield.	R. Cottrell, R. Birrell, F. W. Thomas, J. Williams, J. Clark, J. Horwood, J. Kitely, W. H. Campbell, O. Rankine, G. Parnell, W. Osborne, R. O. Fox.
1860-61.		
E. B. W. Glandfield.	J. Colton, W. J. Cox, J. Williams, E. B. W. Glandfield.	R. Cottrell, F. W. Thomas, H. L. Vosz, G. Parnell, H. Brice, J. Clark, O. Rankine, J. Kitely, W. H. Campbell, R. O. Fox, W. Osborne, S. Carvosso.

The Municipal Corporations Act 16 of 1861 came into operation on 1st December, by which the office of Alderman was abolished.

\* Vacated office January, 1859.

† Elected to fill the office vacated by Mr. Sabben.

1861-2.

## Mayors.

E. B. W. Glandfield.\*  
Thomas English.†

## Councillors.

O. Rankine, S. Carvosso, H. L. Vosz, H. Brice, T. English, J. Colton, F. H. Faulding, S. Goode, R. Hall.

1862-3.

Thomas English.

S. Goode, W. Bunday, H. Brice, J. C. Verco, O. Rankin, J. Colton, A. J. Baker, F. H. Faulding.

1863-4.

Samuel Goode.

A. J. Baker, R. I. Winter, F. B. Carlin, R. G. Bowen, A. S. Clark, W. Bunday, W. K. Thomas, W. C. Buik.

1864-5.

William Townsend.

W. C. Buik, R. I. Winter, W. Bunday, A. S. Clark, L. Murphy, W. K. Thomas, O. Rankin, F. B. Carlin.

1865-6.

William Townsend.

F. B. Carlin, J. Pulsford, W. Bunday, R. I. Winter, O. Rankin, S. Raphael, L. Murphy, H. Hill.

1866-7.

H. R. Fuller.

W. Bunday, J. Pulsford, A. H. F. Bartels, J. Wright, R. I. Winter, S. Raphael, L. Murphy, H. Hill.

1867-8.

H. R. Fuller.

J. Pulsford, A. H. F. Bartels, J. Wright, R. I. Winter, H. Hill, W. K. Simms, W. Bunday, S. Raphael.

1868-9.

H. R. Fuller.

A. H. F. Bartels, D. Garlick, R. I. Winter, J. Wright, C. E. Tidemann, S. Raphael, H. Hill, J. Pulsford.

1869-70.

J. M. Solomon.

A. H. F. Bartels, W. D. Allott, D. Garlick, W. King, J. Wright, F. Spicer, C. E. Tidemann, S. Raphael.

---

\* Vacated office April, 1862.

† Elected to fill the office vacated by Mr. Glandfield.

## 1870-71.

## Mayor.

J. M. Solomon.

## Councillors.

W. D. Allott, F. G. Hince, M. H. Madge,  
R. O. Fox, J. S. Bagshaw, W. King, A. S.  
Devenish, W. A. Cawthorne.

## 1871-2.

A. H. F. Bartels.

F. G. Hince, W. D. Allott, A. S. Devenish,  
J. Wright, M. H. Madge, W. A. Cawthorne,  
J. S. Bagshaw, E. S. Wigg.

## 1872-3.

A. H. F. Bartels.

W. D. Allott, J. M. Stacy, M. H. Madge, J.  
Wright, E. S. Wigg, J. S. Bagshaw, W. A.  
Cawthorne, A. S. Devenish.

## 1873-4.

W. D. Allott.

J. S. Bagshaw, T. Johnson, J. M. Stacy, M.  
Goode, A. S. Devenish, E. S. Wigg, J.  
Wright, M. H. Madge.

## 1874-5.\*

J. Colton.

J. M. Stacy, M. Goode, G. Downs, J. Baseby,  
A. H. Böhm, A. McKenzie, D. Macnamara,  
W. Holland, J. Wright, F. Hagedorn, T.  
Johnson, M. H. Madge.

## 1875-6.

Caleb Peacock.

J. M. Stacy, R. Peel, J. Baseby, G. Downs,  
A. McKenzie, J. F. Conigrave, W. Holland,  
D. Macnamara, C. Banbury, M. H. Madge,  
W. Letchford,† W. Bickford,‡ F. Hagedorn.

## 1876-7.

Caleb Peacock.

R. Peel, H. R. Fuller, G. Downs, L. B.  
Mathews, J. F. Conigrave, E. S. Wigg, W.  
Holland, D. Macnamara, M. H. Madge, C.  
Banbury, F. Hagedorn, W. Bickford.

The present Council (1877-8) consists of—

Henry Scott.

H. R. Fuller, W. Jones, L. B. Mathews, W.  
Gilbert, E. S. Wigg, W. King, jun., S. Allen,  
W. Holland, S. Raphael, H. C. Richardson,  
J. Anderson, F. Hagedorn.

\* In this year the City was divided into six wards by the Municipal Act 23 of 1873, with two Councillors for each ward.

† Resigned.

‡ Elected to seat vacated by W. Letchford.



## Town Clerks.

1852 to 1856—W. T. Sabben.

1856 to 1869—W. A. Hughes.

1869 —Thomas Worsnop.

## APPENDIX K.

Extract from "Appendix to the Report from the Select Committee on South Australia," Page 84.

"No. 56.—Dated from No. 9, Park-street, Westminster, 7th July, 1840.

"Lands in the vicinity of Adelaide reserved for the purposes of public health and recreation as Park Lands.—The Resident Commissioner was authorised by the Colonization Commissioners on the 1st September, 1838, to purchase these lands out of the public revenue. The sum to be thus laid out was not stated, *but we have lately paid bills on this account to the amount of £2,300.*"—*Letter of R. Torrens, T. F. Elliot, and E. E. Villiers, Esqs., to Lord John Russell.*

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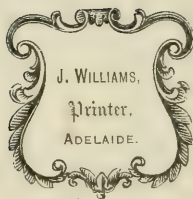
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Allen, Joseph - - -	46	<i>Wool, Hide, and Skin Salesmen—</i>	
MacDonald, T. - - -	60	Gordon, W., and Co. - - -	18
		Laughton, Edward, and Co. - - -	58
<i>Tinplate Workers—</i>		Laughton George - - -	21
Simpson, A., and Son - - -	69	<i>Woolstaplers—</i>	
		Peacock, W., and Son - - -	39

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

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## The Bank of Adelaide.

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INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1867.

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CAPITAL: HALF A MILLION,

In 100,000 Shares of £5 each,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO ONE MILLION.

---

### DIRECTORS:

R. BARR SMITH, Esq., Chairman.

JOSEPH FISHER, Esq.

WILLIAM KAY, Esq.

ALEXANDER HAY, Esq.

GEORGE MAIN, Esq.

JOHN SOUTTAR, Manager.

HENRY STODART, Accountant

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### HEAD OFFICE:

GRESHAM CHAMBERS, KING WILLIAM STREET, ADELAIDE.

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### BRANCHES:

GAWLER—W. J. OLDHAM, Manager.

KAPUNDA—W. GARSED, Manager.

PORT ADELAIDE—G. A. CONNOR, Manager.

KINGSTON, LACEPEDE BAY—E. S. BURKITT, Manager.

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### AGENTS:

In LONDON: Oriental Bank Corporation.

In VICTORIA: The Colonial Bank of Australasia and Oriental Bank Corporation.

In NEW SOUTH WALES & QUEENSLAND: The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney and Oriental Bank Corporation.

In NEW ZEALAND: The Bank of New Zealand.

In TASMANIA: The Bank of Australasia.

In CHINA, JAPAN, INDIA, CEYLON, and MAURITIUS: Oriental Bank Corporation.

JOHN SOUTTAR, Manager.

# English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £600,000,

With power to increase to £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE:  
73, CORNHILL, LONDON.

## Court of Directors:

ALEX. L. ELDER, Esq.

JOHN B. GORE, Esq.

F. A. HANKEY, Esq.

S. P. KENNARD, Esq.

JAMES RAE, Esq.

JOHN R. THOMSON, Esq.

JAMES D. THOMSON, Esq.

THOMAS W. WATSON, Esq.

## Secretary:

HENRY MOULES, Esq.

Inspector and General Manager in Colonies:

HON. SIR GEORGE VERDON, K.C.M.G., C.B.

## BRANCHES.

### IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA:

ADELAIDE, KAPUNDA, MOUNT GAMBIER, CLARE, MOONTA, MILLICENT,  
BLYTH, AND TANUNDA.

### IN NORTHERN TERRITORY:

PALMERSTON.

### IN VICTORIA:

MELBOURNE, WILLIAMSTOWN, COLLINGWOOD, NORTH MELBOURNE,  
EMERALD HILL, HAWTHORN, RICHMOND, KEW, BRIGHTON, HAY,  
MARKET, WEST MELBOURNE, AND WINDSOR.

### IN NEW SOUTH WALES:

SYDNEY, WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, MOSS VALLE, AND BROUGHTON CREEK.

## AGENTS:

*England*—National Provincial Bank of England.

*Ireland*—The Bank of Ireland and the  
Ulster Banking Company.

*Scotland*—The British Linen Company,  
National Bank of Scotland, and  
North of Scotland Bank

*Manchester*—Heywood Bros. & Co.

*Plymouth*—Harris, Bulteel, & Co.

*Southampton*—The Hampshire Banking  
Company.

*Liverpool*—A. Heywood, Sons, & Co.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne*—Lambton & Co.

*Birmingham*—Lloyd's Banking Company.

*Chester*—Williams & Co.

*Truro and Camborne,* } Willyams and Co.,  
*Cornwall*— } Miners' Bank.

*Liskeard*—Robins, Foster, and Co., East  
Cornwall Bank.

*Tasmania*—Bank of Van Diemen's Land  
and the Bank of Tasmania.

*Cape of Good Hope*—Thompson, Watson,  
and Co.

*New Zealand*—National Bank of New  
Zealand, Limited.

*Bristol, Newport,* } The West of England  
*and Cardiff*— } and South Wales  
District Bank.

## FOREIGN AGENTS:

The English Bank of Rio de Janeiro.  
The Mauritius Commercial Bank.  
Bank of British Columbia, San Francisco.  
Messrs. Hainsworth & Co., Valparaiso.

Messrs. Moses and Son, G. Melchior,  
Copenhagen.  
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India,  
London, and China.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

### Local Directors:

HON. THOMAS ELDER, M.L.C. | SIR JOHN MORPHETT.  
DAVID MURRAY, ESQ.

*Manager*—JOHN BRODIE SPENCE.

*Accountant*—WILLIAM HENRY STRATFORD.

*Solicitors*—MESSRS. BOUCAUT, BRUCE, & STUART.

DRAFTS ON LONDON OFFICE, Branches, and Agents of the Bank in all  
quarters of the World, issued at current rates of Exchange.

APPROVED BILLS on England, Scotland, and the Colonies purchased or  
remitted for Collection.

LOCAL BILLS discounted, and Cash Credit Accounts opened on approved  
security.

INTEREST allowed on fixed Deposits at the most favorable rates.

**JOHN B. SPENCE, Manager.**

*English, Scottish, and Australian*

*Chartered Bank, King William Street.*



# Union Bank of Australia.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,250,000. RESERVE FUNDS, £425,000.

1, BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

## BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND, AND MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

## COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Inspector and General Manager*—JOHN F. McMULLEN, Esq.

*Chief Officer for New Zealand*—JOSEPH PALMER, Esq.

*Assistant Inspector*—F. M. INNES, Esq.

### VICTORIA.

Melbourne  
Geelong  
Portland  
Ballarat  
Sandhurst

Stawell  
Clunes  
Egerton  
Daylesford

Rochester  
Maryborough  
Smythesdale  
Alexandra  
Tarnagulla

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney

Wagga Wagga

Deniliquin

Hay

### QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane

Rockhampton

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide

Port Adelaide

### TASMANIA.

Hobart Town

Launceston

Latrobe

Oatlands

### NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland  
Grahamstown  
Napier  
Port Ahuriri (Napier)  
Gisborne  
Waipukurau  
Wellington  
Nelson

Hokitika  
Greymouth  
Hamilton (Waikato)  
Ross  
Waimea  
Kumara  
Christchurch  
Ashburton

Rangiora  
Southbridge  
Lyttelton  
Timaru  
Waimate  
Dunedin  
Oamaru  
Invercargill

AGENTS:

The National Provincial Bank of England.  
 The London and County Bank.  
 The Bank of Liverpool.  
 The Lancaster Banking Co.  
 The Carlisle City and District Bank, Carlisle, &c.  
 The Union Bank, Manchester, Limited.  
 Parr's Banking Co., Warrington, &c.  
 Messrs. Swan, Clough, and Co., York.  
 Messrs. Beckett and Co. }  
 Messrs. William Williams Brown, and Co. } Leeds, &c.  
 The Halifax and Huddersfield Union Bank.  
 The Bradford Commercial Bank.  
 Messrs. Garfit, Claydon, and Co., Boston, &c.  
 Moore and Robinson's Nottingham Banking Co.  
 Lloyd's Banking Co. }  
 The Birmingham Banking Co. } Birmingham.  
 The Birmingham, Dudley, and District Banking Co.  
 The Northamptonshire Union Bank.  
 Messrs. Bassett, Son, and Harris, Leighton Buzzard, &c.  
 Messrs. Foster and Co., Cambridge, &c.  
 Messrs. Round, Green, and Co., Colchester.  
 Messrs. Grant, Gillman, and Long, Portsmouth.  
 Messrs. Maddison, Atherley, and Co., Southampton.  
 Messrs. Cave, Baillie and Co. }  
 Messrs. Sir William Miles, Bart., and Co. } Bristol.  
 The West of England and South Wales District Bank.  
 The Glamorganshire Banking Co., Swansea, &c.  
 The Gloucestershire Banking Company.  
 The County of Gloucester Bank.  
 Messrs. Williams and Co., Chester.  
 The Devon and Cornwall Banking Company.  
 Messrs. Bolithos, Sons, and Co., Penzance, &c.  
 Messrs. Tweedy, Williams, and Co., Truro, &c.  
 Messrs. J. M. Williams and Co., Redruth, etc.  
 Messrs. Dingley and Co., Launceston, etc.  
 Messrs. Vivian, Grylls, Kendall and Co., Helston.  
 The Bank of Ireland. }  
 The Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin. } Ireland.  
 The Northern Banking Company. }  
 The National Bank of Scotland. }  
 The Commercial Bank of Scotland. }  
 The Union Bank of Scotland. } Scotland.  
 The City of Glasgow Bank. }  
 The Clydesdale Bank. }  
 The Aberdeen Town and County Bank. }  
 The Bank of British North America. }  
 The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.  
 The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.  
 The Mauritius Commercial Bank.  
 The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.  
 The Standard Bank of British South Africa.  
 The New London and Brazilian Bank.  
 The London and River Plate Bank.  
 The London and San Francisco Bank. }  
 Messrs. Hellman Brothers and Co. } San Francisco.  
 The Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited. }  
 Messrs. Frederick Huth, Gruning and Co., Valparaiso.  
 The Bank of Rotterdam, Rotterdam.

The Bank grants Letters of Credit on demand, or Bills, at three or thirty days' sight, upon its Branches, at the customary rates, on the money being deposited. Similar Letters of Credit may be procured from its Agents in all the principal Towns throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Bank also negotiates, and sends for collection, Bills on the Colonies, the terms for which may be obtained on application at its London Office. At its Branches in the Colonies it undertakes all descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

Circular Notes are issued by its Branches, in sums of £10, £20, or £50, negotiable by its correspondents in the chief Cities on the Continent of Europe, in North and South America, Ceylon, Mauritius, India, China, Japan, and Africa.

Share Registers are kept at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Hobart Town, and Launceston, and at Christchurch, New Zealand, to any of which English and Colonial Shares can be transferred—the Bank affording every facility to its Proprietors for this purpose. Dividends are paid upon receipt of Telegraphic advice.

*W. J. CRAWFORD, Manager, Adelaide.*

# Bank of South Australia.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1847.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

HEAD OFFICE—54, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

## Court of Directors :

R. J. BRASSEY, ESQ.  
JAMES GILCHRIST, ESQ.  
E. HOMAN, ESQ.  
W. H. MATURIN, ESQ., C.B.

W. RICHARDSON, ESQ.  
F. ROBERTS, ESQ.  
SIR R. R. TORRENS.  
W. WALKER, ESQ.

## Auditors :

J. BALFOUR, ESQ.

J. O. SURTEES, ESQ.

## General Manager :

WILLIAM PURDY, ESQ.

# ADELAIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

## Inspector and Colonial Manager :

W. G. CUTHBERTSON, ESQ.

## Local Directors :

HON. SIR W. MILNE, PRES. L.C.  
HON. NEVILLE BLYTH, ESQ., M.P.

JAMES HARVEY, ESQ., J.P.  
HON. W. DUFFIELD, M.L.C.

*Assistant Manager*—THOMAS D. SMEATON. *Accountant*—JAMES STEELE.

## BRANCHES.

PORT ADELAIDE	...	...	...	...	...	Manager—J. Henderson.
GAWLER AND MANOORA	...	...	...	...	...	Manager—J. Thornley.
ROBE AND KINGSTON	...	...	...	...	...	Manager—F. D. Hodge.
MOONTA AND MAITLAND	...	...	...	...	...	Manager—J. R. Corpe.
PORT VICTOR AND GOOLWA...	...	...	...	...	...	Manager—Henry Hodgson.
MOUNT PLEASANT AND GUMERACHA	...	...	...	...	...	Manager—T. J. Mitchell.
NARRACOORTE AND PENOLA...	...	...	...	...	...	Manager—T. N. Wood.
GLADSTONE, LAURA, AND GEORGETOWN	...	...	...	...	...	Manager—T. W. Ingram.
PORT PIRIE	...	...	...	...	...	Manager—W. H. Ross.
KADINA	...	...	...	...	...	Acting Manager—J. N. Lewis.
PORT AUGUSTA	...	...	...	...	...	Acting Manager—R. Haining.
TWO WELLS	...	...	...	...	...	Agent—F. H. Lewis.

# The National Bank of Australasia.

INCORPORATED BY

ACTS OF THE VICTORIAN, SOUTH AUSTRALIAN, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS.

**CAPITAL, £1,000,000,**

**IN 200,000 SHARES £5 EACH.**

CAPITAL PAID UP - - - - - £750,000.

RESERVE FUND - - - - - £250,000.

## DIRECTORS:

HON. WILLIAM WILSON, M.L.C.,

*Chairman.*

R. MURRAY SMITH, Esq., M.L.A.

THOMAS SMITH, Esq.

ANDREW SUTHERLAND, Esq., J.P.

## AUDITORS:

W. H. TUCKET, Esq.

ANDREW BURNS, Esq.

## SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. MALLESON, ENGLAND, AND STEWART.

## CHIEF MANAGER:

FRANCIS GREY SMITH, Esq.

39 BRANCHES IN VICTORIA.

36 BRANCHES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

## ADELAIDE LOCAL DIRECTORS:

HON. WM. EVERARD, M.L.C.

HENRY SCOTT, Esq.

HON. H. KENT HUGHES, M.L.C.

E. A. WRIGHT, Esq.

MANAGER—R. G. WILKINSON, Esq.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

PERTH

FREMANTLE

ALBANY.

LONDON OFFICE—149, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

## DIRECTORS:

J. W. MUTTLEBURY, Esq.

A. SCOTT, Esq.

THOMAS GRAVES, Esq.

MANAGER—T. M. HARRINGTON, Esq.

# The Bank of Australasia,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1835.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - - - - - £1,200,000.

GUARANTEE AND RESERVE FUND - - £230,698.

UNDIVIDED PROFITS - - - - - £151,544.

London Office—4, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS:

JAMES ALEXANDER, JUN., Esq.  
 SIR JOHN BAYLY DARVALL, K.C.M.G.  
 EDWARD W. T. HAMILTON, Esq.  
 JAMES HELME, Esq.  
 SAMUEL JOSHUA, Esq.  
 MR. ALDERMAN McARTHUR, M.P.  
 GEORGE WILLIAM PARBURY, Esq.  
 RICHARD PHILPOTT, Esq.  
 JOHN SANDERSON, Esq.  
 MARTIN RIDLEY SMITH, Esq.  
 EDWARD WYLD, Esq.

## ACCOUNTANT:

WILLIAM WATERSTON.

## SECRETARY:

JOHN BADCOCK.

## ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COLONIES.

### VICTORIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MELBOURNE.

SUPERINTENDENT: EDMUND SAMUEL PARKES.

INSPECTOR OF NEW ZEALAND BRANCHES: EDWARD WAKEFIELD MORRAH  
 (Resident in New Zealand).

SUB-INSPECTORS: JOHN BROWN GOULSTON AND PRIDEAUX SELBY.

MELBOURNE:—75, COLLINS-STREET WEST (Hon. Director, David Charteris McArthur Esq., J.P.; Manager, Michael Elliott; Accountant, J. P. Balbirnie-Vans.—188, ELIZABETH STREET.—WILLIAMSTOWN.—COLLINGWOOD.



VICTORIA—Continued.

BAIRNSDALE,	BULN BULN (Brandy	KINGSTON,	SHEEPARTON,
BALLARAT,	Creek),	MOE,	SMYTHESDALE,
BARRY'S REEF,	CASTLEMAINE,	MOORORPUND,	TALBOT,
BEECHWORTH,	CHILTERN,	PORTLAND,	TRARALGON,
BELFAST,	CRESWICK,	ROKEWOOD,	WALHALLA.
BLACKWOOD,	ELAINE,	ROSEDALE,	WARRNAMBOOL,
BERTRANGA,	GEELONG,	SALE,	WEDDERBURN,
BRIGHT,	HAMILTON,	SANDHURST,	YACKANDANDAH.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY,	MAITLAND (WEST),	MUSWELLBROOK,	TAMWORTH,
ALBURY.	MAITLAND (EAST),	NARRABRI,	WALLSEND.
HOWLONG,	MOREE,	NEWCASTLE,	

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE.

IPSWICH.

TASMANIA.

HOBART TOWN,	CAMPBELL TOWN,	FINGAL,	LATROBE,	LAUNCESTON.
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE...	Manager, SAMUEL TOMKINSON ;	Accountant, JOHN B. ANDERSON.
ABERDEEN ...	Agent, EDMUND A. JAFFREY.	
KOORINGA ...	Manager, HENRY S. MARGETTS.	
PORT LINCOLN ...	Manager, GEORGE W. GOODHART.	

NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON,	FOXTON,	MARTON,	TANJORE,
AUCKLAND,	GRAHAMSTOWN,	MASTERTON,	WAIPAWA.
CASTERTON,	GREYMOUTH,	NAPIER,	WANGANUI,
CHRISTCHURCH,	KUMARA,	PALMERSTON NORTH,	WAVERLEY.
DUNEDIN,			

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

**England.**—The North-Western Bank, Liverpool ; The Liverpool Commercial Banking Company ; The Union Bank of Manchester ; The Manchester and County Bank ; The Manchester and Salford Bank ; The Birmingham and Midland Bank ; The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company ; Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co., Derby ; Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co., Nottingham ; The Union Banking Company, Coventry ; The York City and County Bank ; The Bradford Banking Company ; The Huddersfield Banking Company ; The Sheffield Banking Company ; Messrs. Samuel Smith, Brothers, and Co., Hull ; Messrs. Lambton and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sunderland, &c. ; Messrs. Jonathan Backhouse and Co., Darlington, &c. ; The Cumberland Union Banking Company ; Messrs. Gurneys and Co., Norwich, &c. ; Messrs. Alexanders, Maw, and Co., Ipswich, &c. ; The London and Provincial Bank ; Messrs. Pares's Leicestershire Banking Company ; The Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Company ; The Worcester City and County Banking Company ; The Gloucestershire Banking Company ; The Wilts and Dorset Banking Company ; The Devon and Cornwall Banking Company ; Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co., Plymouth ; The London and South-Western Bank ; Messrs. Battern, Carne, and Carne, Penzance.

**Scotland.**—The Bank of Scotland ; The British Linen Company Bank ; The National Bank of Scotland ; The Caledonian Banking Company.

**Ireland.**—The Provincial Bank of Ireland ; The Belfast Banking Company ; The Munster Bank, Cork, &c.

**France.**—The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ; Paris.

**Germany.**—Messrs. Platho and Wolff, Berlin ; The Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Bremen, etc.

**Cape of Good Hope, Natal, &c.**—Standard Bank of South Africa.

**India, China, Mauritius, Java, &c.**—The Agencies of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ; The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China ; The Agencies of the Bank of Rotterdam.

**North America.**—The Bank of Montreal and Branches ; Messrs. Maitland, Phelps, and Co., New York ; The Bank of British Columbia, San Francisco ; The Anglo-Californian Bank, San Francisco ; Nevada Bank of San Francisco.

# Bank of New South Wales

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ESTABLISHED 1817.

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CAPITAL	....	....	....	....	....	£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND	....	....	....	....	....	£440,000.

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HEAD OFFICE--SYDNEY.

*SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.*

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LONDON OFFICE--OLD BROAD STREET.

ADELAIDE OFFICE--KING WILLIAM STREET.

---

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Parramatta-street, Sydney.

William-street, Sydney.

ADELONG  
 ALBURY  
 ARMIDALE  
 BATHURST  
 BALMAIN  
 BEGA  
 BOMBALA  
 BOURKE  
 BRAIDWOOD  
 BURROWA  
 CAMDEN  
 COOMA  
 COONAMBLE  
 COOTAMUNDRA  
 COROWA  
 CROOKWELL  
 DENILQUIN  
 DUBBO  
 FORBES

GLEN INNES  
 GOULBURN  
 GRAFTON  
 GULGONG  
 GUNDAGAI  
 GUNNEDAH  
 HAY  
 INVERELL  
 JERILDERIE  
 LIVERPOOL  
 MACLEAN  
 MAITLAND  
 MOAMA  
 MORUYA  
 MUDGEY  
 MOREE  
 NEWCASTLE  
 ORANGE  
 PARRAMATTA

PENRITH  
 RICHMOND  
 SCONE  
 SINGLETON  
 SOFALA  
 ST. LEONARDS  
 TAMWORTH  
 TAREE  
 TENTERFIELD  
 TUMUT  
 URALLA  
 URANA  
 VEGETABLE CREEK  
 WAGGA WAGGA  
 WARRIALDA  
 WELLINGTON  
 WINDSOR  
 WOLLONGONG  
 YOUNG

## BRANCHES IN VICTORIA.

ARARAT	ELMORE	MANSFIELD
BALLARAT	FITZROY	MELBOURNE
BEECHWORTH	FLINDERS STREET,	OXLEY
BENALLA	MELBOURNE	RICHMOND
CASTLEMAINE	GEELONG	ROCHESTER
CHILTERN	INGLEWOOD	ST. ARNAUD
COLLINGWOOD	KYNETON	SANDHURST
CRESWICK	LINTON	WANGARRATTA
EAGLEHAWK	MALDON	WODONGA.
ECHUCA	MALMSBURY	

## BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE	FORTITUDE VALLEY	ROCKHAMPTON
BOWEN	GEORGE TOWN	ROMA
BUNDABERG	GOONDIWINDI	ST. GEORGE
CAIRNS	GYMPIE	STANTHORPE
CAERDWELL	IPSWICH	THORNBOROUGH
CHARTERS TOWERS	MARYBOROUGH	TOOWOOMBA
COOKTOWN	MAYTOWN	TOWNSVILLE
COPPERFIELD	MOUNT PERRY	WARWICK.

## BRANCHES IN NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND	DUNSTAN CREEK	LAWRENCE
BALCLUTHA	FIELDING	MOUNT IDA
BLACK'S	GERALDINE	NAPIER
BULL'S	GRAHAMSTOWN	NELSON
CARLYLE	GREYMOUTH	OAMARU
CHARLESTOWN	HAWERA	TIMARU
CHRISTCHURCH	HOKITIKA	WANGANUI
CROMWELL	INVERCARGILL	WELLINGTON
DUNEDIN	KUMARA	WEST PORT.
DUNSTAN		

## AGENCIES.

Scotland—The Royal Bank of Scotland.  
 Bristol and West of England—Stuckey's Banking Company.  
 Manchester—Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.  
 Liverpool—North and South Wales Bank.  
 Birmingham—Birmingham Joint Stock Bank  
 Ireland—The National Bank.  
 Tasmania—The Commercial Bank of Van Diemen's Land.  
 Western Australia—The Western Australian Bank.  
 Hamburg—Messrs. Merck and Co.  
 New York—The Bank of British North America.  
 India, China, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, and Batavia—The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.  
 Manila—Messrs. Kerr and Co.  
 Cape of Good Hope—London and South African Bank.  
 San Francisco—The London and San Francisco Bank.

The Bank allows Interest on Deposits if lodged for fixed periods, at rates which may be ascertained at its various Offices.

Collects for its Customers Dividends on Shares in Public Companies, and Interest on Debentures.

Invests Money on their behalf in Colonial Securities or those of Great Britain.

Issues Drafts and Letters of Credit, and Negotiates Approved Bills, payable at any of the abovenamed places, and undertakes the Agency of other Banks, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

**EDWARD D. DAY, MANAGER.**

# Eagle Life Insurance COMPANY.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED THREE  
MILLIONS STERLING.

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*Risks accepted and Claims paid without reference to  
Head Office.*

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NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR VOYAGE TO EUROPE.

---

# Cornwall Fire & Marine INSURANCE COMPANY.

---

LIABILITY UNLIMITED.

---

MONEY LENT ON FREEHOLD & SQUATTING SECURITIES.

---

HENRY SCOTT, Agent,  
Eagle Chambers, Pirie Street, Adelaide.

# Mercantile Marine Insurance Company OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 33 VICTORIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000,  
With power to increase to £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—ADELAIDE, Grenfell Street.

## DIRECTORS:

CHAIRMAN—R. BARR SMITH, Esq. (Messrs. Elder, Smith, & Co.)  
SAMUEL CORNISH, Esq. (Messrs. Harrold Brothers).  
CHAS. H. T. HART, Esq. (Messrs. John Hart & Co.)  
JAMES HARVEY, Esq. (Director Bank of South Australia).  
WILLIAM KAY, Esq., M.P. (Director Bank of Adelaide).

## SECRETARY:

GEO. BOOTHBY, Esq.

Branch Office, London, 2 and 3, Birchin Lane.

## DIRECTORS:

ALEX. LANG ELDER, Esq. | JOSEPH HARROLD, Esq.

## UNDERWRITERS:

MESSRS. ALEX. MACLEAN & CO.

## AGENCIES:

BATAVIA .....	NETHERLANDS INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co.
BRISBANE .....	R. J. EGERTON-WARBURTON, Esq.
BOMBAY .....	Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.
CALCUTTA .....	" NICOL, FLEMING, & Co.
HOBART TOWN .....	" WEBSTER, CORRIE, & Co.
MADRAS AND COCHIN .....	" ASPINWALL & Co.
MAURITIUS .....	" SCOTT & Co.
MELBOURNE .....	" BOYD & CURRIE.
SINGAPORE .....	" PATTERSON, SIMONS, & Co.
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GEO. BOOTHBY, Secretary.

ADELAIDE, 1877.



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**South Australian Insurance Co.,**  
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CAPITAL, £500,000, IN 50,000 SHARES.  
 RESERVE FUND, £275,000.

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*Fire Insurances effected in any part of the Colony at Reduced Rates.*

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*Loans at Eight per Cent., combined with Life Assurance, are granted by the Company on approved Personal Security.*

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LOANS NEGOTIATED ON FREEHOLD & STATION PROPERTIES, &c.

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FAT CATTLE AND FAT SHEEP  
HELD EVERY WEDNESDAY  
AT THE  
ADELAIDE CATTLE & SHEEP MARKET.



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*Rents, Interests, and Accounts Collected. Valuations Conducted.*

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MONEY ADVANCED ON FREEHOLDS.

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Account Sales and Cash Payments rendered promptly. Cash Advances if required.

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Fat and Store Cattle Sales held at his Yards, Stepney.  
 Sales of Cattle, Sheep, Calves, and Pigs, held every  
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 Sales of Horses held at the Sturt Yards, Grenfell Street.  
 Stock and Station Sales negotiated privately.  
 Rams, bred by most of the principal Breeders, for Sale.  
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*SALES OF FAT CATTLE*

*Held every MONDAY at the MILE END YARDS.*

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*SALES OF FAT SHEEP*

*Held every WEDNESDAY at the ADELAIDE SHEEP MARKET.*

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*SALES OF STORE SHEEP AND CATTLE NEGOTIATED.*

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Foreign Wines, Spirits, Ales,  
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*Buyers can be supplied with any quantity at the shortest notice.*

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This Hotel, situated in the most central portion of Adelaide, has during the last Twelve Months been

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And is now second to none in the Colony. There are several

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**BILLIARD ROOM**

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Are large and well ventilated, and particular attention is given to this part of the Establishment.

THE OYSTER SALOON, IN STEPHENS' PLACE,

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Comfortable Accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges for Travellers, Persons, or Families visiting the City.

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The only Hotel in South Australia CLOSED WHOLLY ON SUNDAYS is

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(Which dates from July 12th, 1874),

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BEST WINES, SPIRITS, CIGARS, &c.

GOOD AIRY BED AND SITTING ROOMS.

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Large Saloon for Lodges and Public or Private Meetings.

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X, XX, AND XXX,  
LION SPARKLING ALES.

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Fruit, Vegetables, Produce of all kinds. Fruit Trees and  
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DAILY DELIVERY TOWN & SUBURBS.

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FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES EVERY DAY.

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CHAMBERS & BLADES,  
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 DRAGON BREWERY,  
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Always in Stock. Orders taken for any Quantity and Sizes, and executed with Dispatch.

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The Adelaide and Glenelg Railway Trains, arriving and departing almost hourly—from 6.30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.—is of immense convenience to visitors.

LARGE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS. PRIVATE PARLORS AND WELL-VENTILATED BEDROOMS. DRAWING, DRESSING, AND BEDROOMS EN SUITE.

NEW BILLIARD ROOM. TWO VERY SUPERIOR SLATE TABLES, BY ALCOCK.

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Steam Launches, Yachts, and Pulling Boats for pleasure and picnic parties, always available.

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BEST ACCOMMODATION FOR BOARDERS.

WINE AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

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HOT OR COLD BATHS ALWAYS AT HAND.



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A Splendid Assortment of Shirts, Scarfs, Braces, Tweeds, and Doeskins, Blankets, Bush Rugs, Hosiery, Carpet Bags, Portmanteaus, Collars, &c., &c.,

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DANCING, DEPORTMENT,  
CALISTHENICS, AND HYGIENIC EXERCISES.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

New Quadrille "PRINCE IMPERIAL", music by J. STRAUSS, dance with explanation to each figure carefully compiled and arranged for dancing by E. J. WIVELL. Price 4s. 6d., to be had of all Musicsellers.

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*All the Latest Novelties of the Season,*

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TURKISH BATHS.

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Under the distinguished patronage of

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And the leading Physicians of the Colony.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TILL 6 P.M.

LADIES' DAY EVERY THURSDAY.

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OPEN in Summer Months DAILY from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Winter Months from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Charges—1st Class Swimming Bath, 6d.; 2nd Class Swimming Bath, 3d.  
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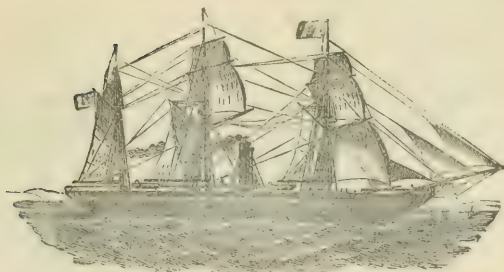
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**OPPOSITE FITCH'S CORNER,**  
**TWO DOORS FROM THE PULTENEY STREET NORWOOD 'BUS STAND,**



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Estimates given or Contracts taken for all Repairs to Shipping, executed  
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DRAYS, WAGONS, MACHINES, AND ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS MADE  
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 Medicines of all kinds,

**134, RUNDLE STREET. ADELAIDE.**

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**HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES, LEECHES, &c.**  
**STATIONS AND STORES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.**

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**IRON MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS**  
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IRWIN & MILLER'S

STEAM-MADE  
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Received First Prize at the February Show, 1876, the Judges' remarks being —“A capital lot of Confectionery, well worthy the Society's certificate.” We guarantee all goods made by us free from adulteration, and all colors harmless.

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WAYMOUTH STREET,  
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VETERINARY SURGEON,  
NO. 224, HINDLEY STREET, ADELAIDE.

*Patronised by their Excellencies Sir H. E. F. Young, Sir R. G. Macdonnell, Sir Dominick Daly, and Sir James Fergusson.*

Late Veterinary Surgeon to the Telegraph, Waterworks, and Police Departments, without tendering; Fourteen years Veterinary Surgeon to the Government Survey Department; also, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon to the Mutual Cattle Insurance Association previous to leaving England.

R. S. C. again returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received during the Twenty-seven years he has been in the Colony, and hopes, by strict attention to his profession, to retain a share of public patronage and support.

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E. & W. HACKETT,  
Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen,  
AND  
CORN MERCHANTS,  
73, RUNDLE STREET, ADELAIDE.

CABINET FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

S. MAYFIELD & SONS,  
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,

No. 89, 91, & 93, RUNDLE STREET,  
ADELAIDE.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR FURNISHING HOUSES, HOTELS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS  
WITH WELL SEASONED

ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE FURNITURE AND FITTINGS.

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**CABINET FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.**

*Gilt Chimney Glasses, Upholstery Goods, Carpets, Floor Cloth, Damasks, Silks, &c.*

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS. COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

# TENTS, TARPAULINS, &c.



TO WOOLGROWERS, EXPLORERS, & OTHERS.

JOSEPH ALLEN,  
Tent & Tarpaulin Maker,  
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On Sale at  
MODERATE PRICES,  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
TENTS, TARPAULINS, &c.

ALSO,  
AMERICAN DUCK & DUNDEE  
CANVAS,  
OF ALL NUMBERS, IN BOLT OR CUT.

Fishing Tackle of all descriptions always on hand.

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

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**T. BALLANTYNE,**  
**FAMILY BUTCHER,**  
**RUNDLE STREET, ADELAIDE; AND**  
**AT GLENELG.**

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T. B. wishes to apprise the residents of Glenelg that he has OPENED a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at St. Leonards, and his carts will call for orders daily.

ONLY THE PRIMEST QUALITY OF BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, &c.

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Court and Clerical Tailor, Hatter, and General Outfitter,  
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BY APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

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**JOHN W. DAVIS,**

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,  
 GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, &c.,  
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**D. SCHMIDT,**

ENGRAVER, DIEBINKER, MACHINIST, &c.,  
 GAWLER PLACE, ADELAIDE.





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FAMILIES WAITED ON DAILY FOR ORDERS.

NONE BUT THE PRIMEST MEAT SUPPLIED.

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 General Furnishing Warerooms,  
 47 & 49, RUNDLE STREET, ADELAIDE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

*Furniture, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Cutlery, Ironmongery, China,  
 Glassware, Earthenware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Fancy Goods,*

SEWING MACHINES BY ALL THE BEST MAKERS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

Town and Country Orders carefully Executed, Packed, and Forwarded to all  
 parts of the Colony.

*N.B. - Our Country Friends will find it to their advantage to  
 inspect our Stock before making purchases elsewhere.*

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F. & S. SACH,  
BUILDERS, SQUATTERS,  
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS  
AND  
GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
54, RUNDLE STREET, & RUNDLE PLACE,  
ADELAIDE.

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JNO. DARLING & SON,  
Export, Grain, and Flour Merchants,  
ADELAIDE AND PORT,  
AND ALL PRINCIPAL OUTPORTS,  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South



Australia.

# EMIGRATION TO ADELAIDE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that—

1. Persons approved by the Emigration Agent in England, and paying the **WHOLE COST** of their passages, and proceeding in any private ship direct from Europe to South Australia, are entitled to receive **LAND-ORDER WARRANTS**, exchangeable on their arrival in the colony for **Land-Orders** of the value of £20 for every adult above 12 years of age, £10 for every child between the ages of One and Twelve years.

2. Persons are eligible for **ASSISTED PASSAGES** subject to the payments as under :—

|                                                        |    |    |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----|----|-----|
| For Males or Females under 12 years of age             | .. | .. | £ 3 |
| For Males or Females over 12 and under 40 years of age | .. | .. | 4   |
| For Males or Females over 40 and under 50 years of age | .. | .. | 8   |
| Infants under 12 months, Free.                         |    |    |     |

3. **DOMESTIC SERVANTS, AGRICULTURAL LABORERS, ARTISANS**, and others will be selected by the Emigration Agent in London for **FREE PASSAGES** until further notice.

4. **PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE COLONY** desirous of **NOMINATING THEIR FRIENDS** in Europe can obtain from the Crown Lands and Immigration Office at Adelaide passage certificates for emigrants of either of the above classes.

5. **FREE PASSAGES FOR NOMINATED EMIGRANTS.**—Nominations for **FREE PASSAGES** of the Friends of Residents in South Australia will be received by the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the persons nominated will (if eligible) receive a **FREE PASSAGE** from the United Kingdom to this Province.

Forms of application and full information can be obtained at the Office of Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Emigration Agent for the Government of South Australia, 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.

**THOMAS PLAYFORD,**

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.

Crown Lands and Immigration Office,  
Adelaide, March 25, 1878.



H. STEINER,

Goldsmith,

JEWELLER, &c.



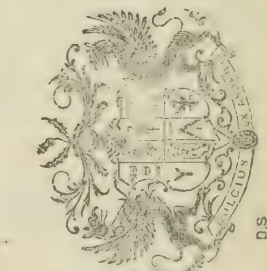
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

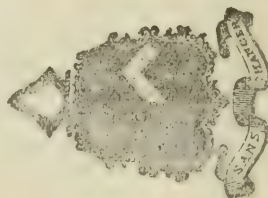
THE RT. HON.

SIR JAMES FERGUSON,

BART.



D.S.



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TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR ANTHONY MUSGRAVE

K. F. M. G.

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**A. D. TASSIE & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**GROCCERS, IRONMONGERS,**  
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*Insurance, Customs, Shipping, Receiving,*  
AND  
FORWARDING AGENTS.  
*Port Augusta.*

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Have Constantly on hand Large Stocks of Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Dried Fruits, Tobaccos, Ale and Porter, Wines and Spirits, Woolpacks, Cornsacks, Turkey Stones, Sheep Shears, Boiled Oil, Galvanized Iron, Fencing Wire, Paints, Cement, Ploughs and Shares, Harrows, Scarifiers, &c., &c.,

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*WOOL, HIDES, SKINS, AND TALLOW PURCHASED.*

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HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR WHEAT  
IN ANY QUANTITY, OR ADVANCES MADE ON SAME FOR  
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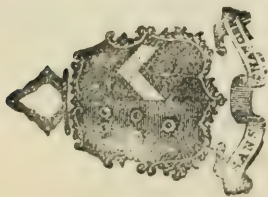
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Orders per Post or Telegram promptly attended to.



VICTORIA HOUSE,

57, RUNDLE STREET.



J. M. STACY,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

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A Large and Varied Assortment of Boots and Shoes, from the Best London and French Houses,  
at Moderate Prices.

Colonial of the Best Description on Hand or Made to Order at the shortest possible notice.

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*Coffin Bay & Sydney Rock Oysters, Fresh & Smoked Fish, Game, &c., of all descriptions.*

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TEACHER OF MUSIC.

ADDRESS: WAKEFIELD STREET.

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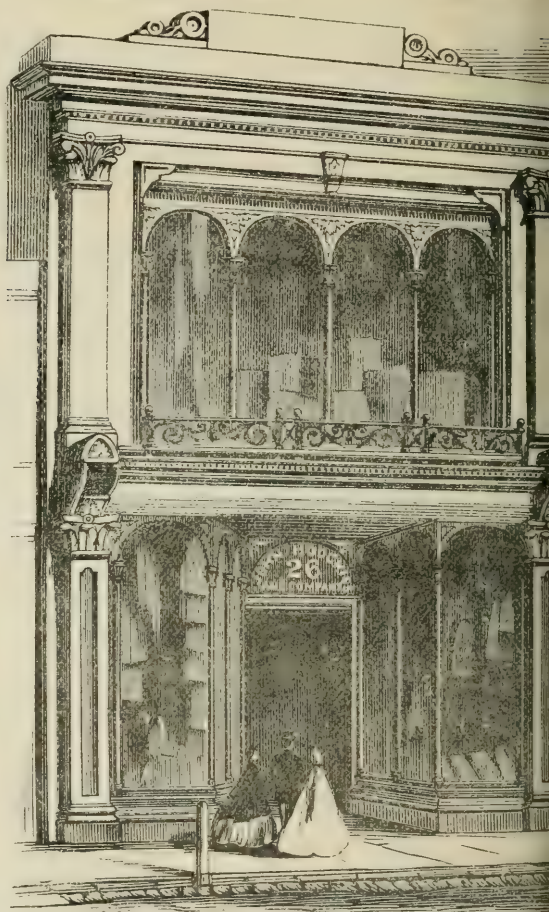
Drapers, Silk Mercers,

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TAILORING, DRESSMAKING, and MILLINERY carried on  
on the Premises under most efficient supervision.

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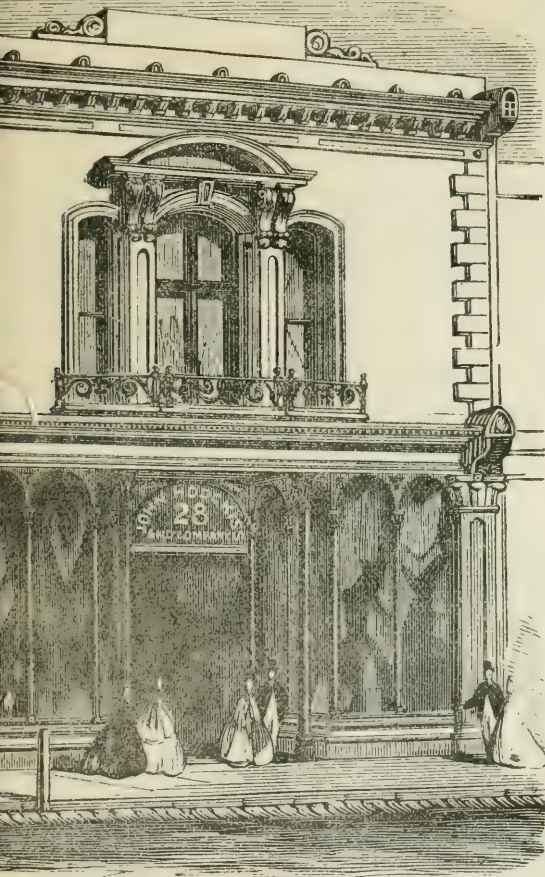


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 WAREHOUSEMEN & IMPORTERS  
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COUNTRY ORDERS

Executed with Care.



Men's, Boy's  
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Portmanteaus  
Shirts  
Ties  
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Door Mats  
Floor Cloths  
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BEDDING WAREHOUSE.

**ISS & CO.,**  
RS OF GENERAL DRAPERY,  
22, BASINGHALL ST., LONDON.

DEPARTMENT.

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TO COUNTRY VISITORS AND TOWN RESIDENTS.

ACCOMODATION for FAMILIES, with ROOMS *EN SUITE*.

AMPLE STABLING for TRAPS and HORSES.

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RESTAURANT under Superintendence of PROFESSED ARTISTES.

BILLIARDS on ALCOCK'S SPECIAL TABLE.

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Auction Sales held every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY. Prompt  
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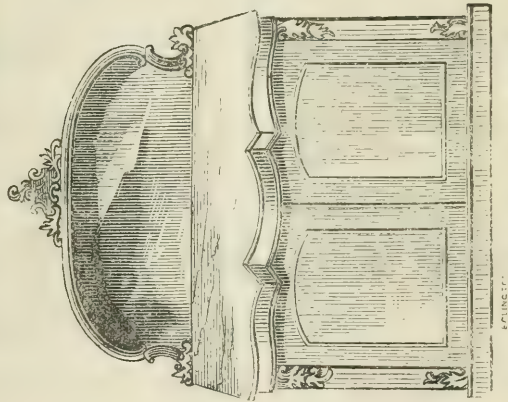
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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY IN ADELAIDE.

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TENT,

FLAG,

TARPAULIN,



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MANUFACTORY,  
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FISHING TACKLE WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURER OF

*Tents of every Size and Description,*

TARPAULINS,

CANVAS WATER COOLERS, CANVAS CANTEENS,

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*MOSQUITO TENTS AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CANVAS GOODS.*

Marquees lent out for Wedding Breakfasts, Garden Parties, &c.

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CANVAS, ROYAL NAVY DUCK, BUNTING, FISHING TACKLE, ROPE, SWIMMING BELTS,  
NET TWINE, FISHING LINES. &c., &c.

ONLY PRIZE MEDALIST

For TENTS, TARPAULINS, &c., in SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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G. WOOD, SON, & CO.,  
*Wholesale and Retail Grocers*

AND

IMPORTERS,  
198, RUNDLE STREET,  
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ALSO

SHIPPING & GENERAL AGENTS,  
PORT ADELAIDE,

HAVE LARGE ACCOMODATION FOR STORAGE  
AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

WHEAT BOUGHT OR STORED.

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*NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS, STOREKEEPERS, AND THE PUBLIC.*

It having come to my knowledge that some persons are  
OFFERING FOR SALE A SPURIOUS IMITATION  
OF

**BATES' BREAST SALVE,**

I beg to CAUTION the Public against the purchase of the INJURIOUS ARTICLE  
thus attempted to be imposed upon them.

The only GENUINE BATES' SALVE is manufactured by me, and being made  
in the Colony has not a Government stamp; but after this date every stick of  
Genuine Bates' Salve will bear THIS LABEL:—



To which I beg to call the special attention of all purchasers

**THEOPHILUS BATES,**

Son and Successor to the Inventor  
THE LATE WILLIAM BATES.

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**PIANOFORTE TUNER, REPAIRER, & PIANIST.**

*All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired.*

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QUADRILLE PARTIES AND BALLS ATTENDED.

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**FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.**

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**TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.**



FLETCHER'S  
SHIPWRIGHT'S YARD  
AND  
PATENT SLIP.

There are Artificers of all kinds in attendance, and Shipmasters may depend on every attention.

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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS  
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Sole Agents for Barry's Tricopherous, Pearl Cream, Hair Dyes, &c., Kay's Essence of Linseed, and other preparations.

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*Adelaide Wholesale Manufacturing Stationery Warehouse*  
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**THE PRIZE MEDAL**

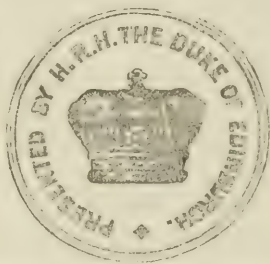
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FOR LIFE ASSURANCE ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE,  
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MAURICE SALOM, ESQ., J.P. | The Hon. Sir HENRY AYERS, K.C M.G., M.L.C.  
The Hon. WILLIAM MORGAN, M.L.C.  
*Branch Medical Officer:—H. T. WHITTELL, M.D.*

On the 31st December, 1877, the Society's Accumulated Fund exceeded

**TWO MILLION POUNDS,**  
AND THE ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDED £470,000.

*Over 35,000 Policies were at that time in force, Assuring nearly Fourteen Millions Sterling.*

## THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED ARE THE

**Lowest Rates of Premium Compatible with Perfect Security.**

Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or in a single sum.

Any Member who, after three year's duration, is unable to pay his premiums, can obtain a new Policy of equitable value, without further liability.

## LIBERAL CONDITIONS FOR RESIDENCE & VOYAGING.

## BONUS PERIOD every Fifth Year.

The next Quinquennial Investigation will take place as at 31st December, 1878.

Bonuses may be applied:—Either in Augmentation of the Amount Assured; in Reduction of future Premiums; or the Member may receive the Value in Cash.

## THE PROFITS

Made during the Quinquennium ending on the 31st December, 1873, show a surplus of a  
QUARTER OF A MILLION STERLING,  
Of which Two Hundred and Thirty-Five Thousand Pounds is now being divided amongst  
the Policy holders.

The Expenses of Management are ONLY 10½ PER CENT. on the Annual Revenue.

**JOSEPH HERRING,**

Resident Secretary.

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ARTHUR CHAPMAN,  
LIQUIDATOR OF ESTATES,  
Land and Estate Agent,  
LICENSED LAND BROKER,  
VALUATOR AND ACCOUNTANT,  
COWRA BUILDINGS,  
GRENFELL STREET,  
ADELAIDE.

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MORTGAGES, LOANS, ADVANCES, GUARANTEES, &c., NEGOTIATED. AGENT FOR THE SALE OR PURCHASE OF BUSINESSES, PROPERTIES, &c. ESTATES INSPECTED OR WOUND UP.

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*Agent for the following Companies:—*

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*ADJOINING THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,*  
**KING WILLIAM STREET,**  
 AND NEXT  
**J. HILL & CO'S BOOKING OFFICE.**

*Private Rooms en suite. Well Ventilated.*

ALL THE MAIL COACHES ARRIVE AND START  
 OPPOSITE THE DOOR.

**H. FORBES & CO.,**  
 PROPRIETORS.

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*WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND DISPENSING*

**CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,**  
 NO. 9, HINDLEY ST., & NO. 56, KING WILLIAM ST.,

Have great pleasure in recommending to the Public their WELL-KNOWN and INVALUABLE  
**SEIDLITZ POWDERS**--a Cooling and Refreshing SUMMER BEVERAGE. Packets,  
 6d., 1s., and 1d. 6d.

**LIBERAL ALLOWANCE TO STORES.**

Prepared solely by M. & G., and especially adapted to the peculiarity of THIS CLIMATE  
 AND COLONY.

**AGENTS FOR ALL OF DR. D. JANE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.**

Holloway's Pills, Stedman's Powders, Painkiller, Norton's and all other Patent Medicines.

Storekeepers supplied at the Lowest Wholesale Rates.

Liberal Discount for Cash.

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THE NEW COLONIAL OVENS,

Gas Cooking Stoves with all the Latest Improvements

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF IRON BEDSTEADS

(Which are both Cheaper and Better than Imported).

Perambulators, Sack-Trucks, Wheelbarrows, Garden Seats, &c.

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 AND AT GLENELG.

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Sausages, Saveloys, Brawn, Corned Beef, Tongues, Fine Pickled  
 Rounds of Beef.

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 AND AT  
*MELBOURNE—5 & 7, Elizabeth Street.*  
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*LONDON—8, Leadenhall Street.*

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 AND AMERICA.

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**A. JONES & SONS,**  
**ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,**  
**SMITHS, AND BOILER MAKERS.**

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Engines, Boilers, Mill and Mining Machinery, Windmills, Double-Action Pumps, Improved Wood Presses,  
 Sheep Troughing, Whip Wheels, Well Buckets, Boring Rods, &c., &c., on hand or made to order.

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79, KING WILLIAM STREET, ADELAIDE,

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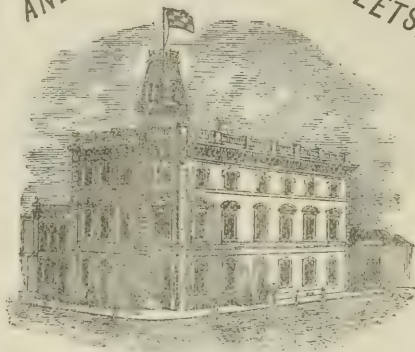
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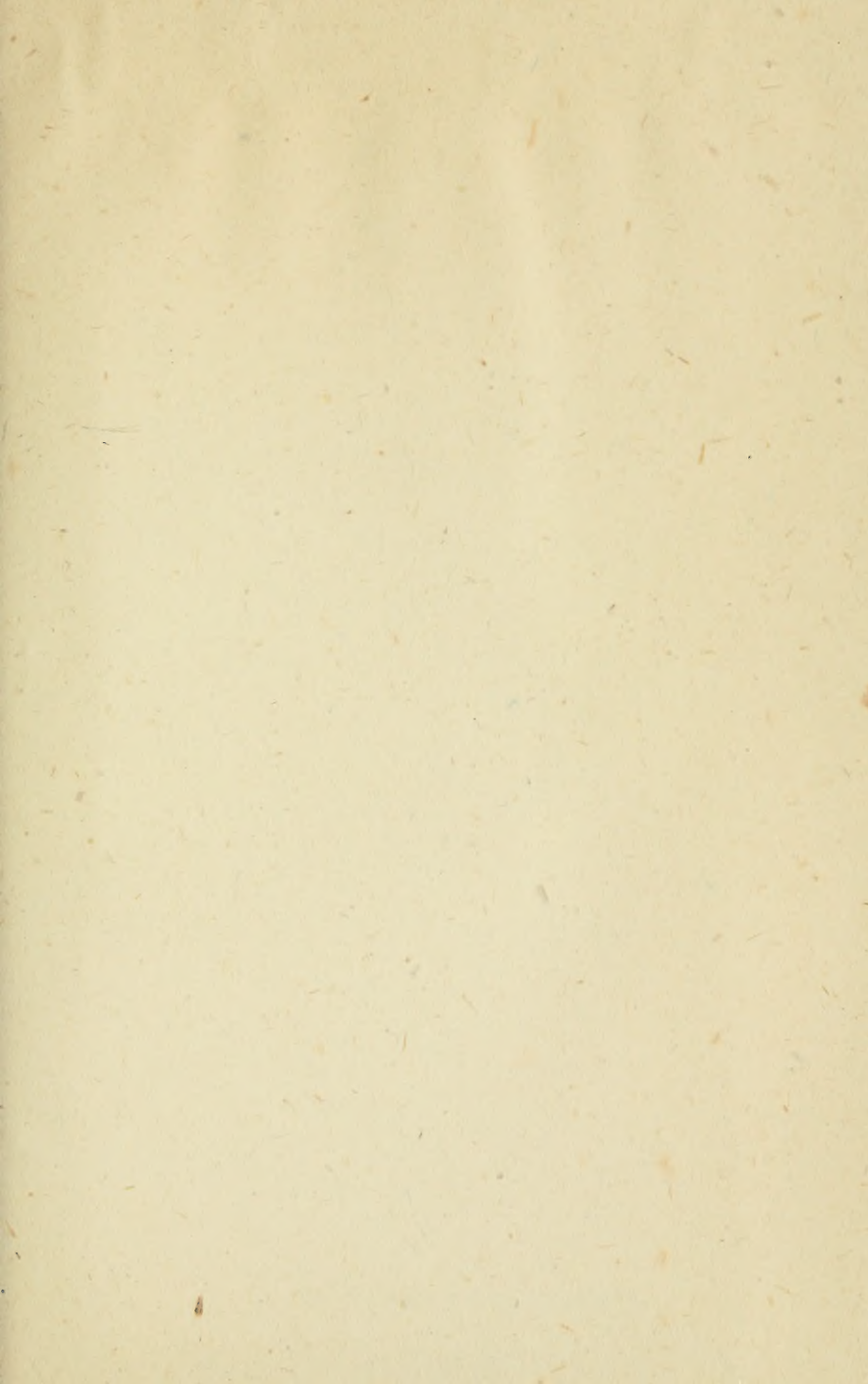
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